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7

Metal Trades Bargaining in the Northwest

Government Employment Trends

The "No Man's Land" in Labor Relations

Manpower Planning and "Skill Transferability"—I

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor-in-Chief*

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The Labor Month in Review

ON JULY 1, a deferred wage increase provided in last year's 3-year contract in the steel industry went into effect and the ninth consecutive monthly rise in the Consumer Price Index added 4 cents an hour to steel workers' rates under a semiannual escalator clause. Steel producers, led by the United States Steel Corp., raised base prices an average of \$6 a ton. Although some employers said the price increase was inadequate, Steelworkers' President David J. McDonald claimed it was unjustified. These events stimulated the already growing public discussion of wage-cost-price-profit-productivity relationships in the economy. The New York Times called deferred-wage contracts "economic time-bombs." Scheduling an investigation into administered-price industries, the Antitrust Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee placed the steel price increase at the top of its agenda. And President Eisenhower again called on business and labor leaders for "statesmanlike" action to help prevent inflation.

DEBATE on the need for and scope of legislation requiring public registration and reporting of employee welfare funds continued in Congressional hearings during June after Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell presented administration proposals on May 27. He advocated a law covering plans unilaterally administered by labor or management as well as those jointly managed, to provide "remedial action in those cases where abuses may now exist as well as a preventive measure against possible future irregularities in the majority of plans which are now well managed."

AFL-CIO President George Meany supported such legislation. However, spokesmen for the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce claimed that management-run funds need not be regulated, and recommended that any action in this field be left to State governments. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, opposed a fund disclosure law of any type as an "encroachment of the state

into the field of the voluntary associations of citizens" and called for more effective enforcement of present laws against corrupt practices.

Another development in the wake of recent revelations of some unions' untidy bookkeeping was revision of the financial report unions must file annually with the U. S. Department of Labor if they wish to use the services of the National Labor Relations Board. The new form requires detailed information on various types of transactions, including loans, gifts to union officers, and real estate dealings.

Meanwhile, the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field continued its investigations, probing into the affairs of the Bakery Workers. The committee's attention was engaged by President James G. Cross' explanation that a convicted prostitute identified by an earlier witness as Cross' "friend" had been placed on the union payroll to aid in an "unorthodox" organizing campaign. Cross denied that he halted a threatened strike and sanctioned a "substandard" contract at an Illinois bakery as a result of having received a personal loan from the bakery manager's father.

As an aftermath of earlier Senate hearings, two Teamster union vice presidents were enmeshed in legal proceedings. Frank W. Brewster was convicted June 26 of contempt of the Senate for refusing to answer questions of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. He announced he would appeal the decision. The trial of James R. Hoffa for conspiracy and bribery of a Senate Select Committee staff member began June 24.

Despite this trial and another on charges of wiretapping, Hoffa has indicated that he will be a candidate to succeed Dave Beck as Teamster president "if a sufficient number of local unions request me to run." Others whose hats have been more unequivocally placed in the ring are vice presidents John T. O'Brien and Joseph Diviny, and Thomas L. Hickey, secretary-treasurer of a large New York City local.

Before a Senate group investigating irregularities in highway right-of-way sales in Indiana by State officials and others, Carpenter President Maurice A. Hutcheson, a vice president of the AFL-CIO, invoked the Fifth Amendment on grounds of possible self-incrimination when questioned about his part in the transactions. President George Meany said he would bring the matter

before the federation's Executive Council, which next meets in August.

The United Automobile Workers adopted a policy calling for the removal of any union official who invokes the Fifth Amendment unless he can offer proof that he is "beyond a doubt not disqualified from office." In accordance with a similar policy, the IAM dismissed three representatives "inherited" from the United Electrical Workers (Ind.) who had taken the Fifth Amendment before a Senate subcommittee when questioned about Communist Party activities.

SIGNIFICANT DECISIONS in the field of civil liberties were handed down by the Supreme Court in two cases involving trade union officials. On June 3, in ordering a new trial for Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers official Clinton E. Jencks on charges of filing a false non-Communist affidavit with the National Labor Relations Board, the Court directed the Government to produce FBI records on which the prosecution was based or dismiss the case. Two weeks later the Court reversed the conviction of John T. Watkins, UAW organizer, for contempt of Congress and upheld his right under the First Amendment to refuse to answer questions posed by the Un-American Activities Committee which were beyond the scope of the committee's purpose. The majority opinion held, "There is no general authority to expose the private affairs of individuals without justification in terms of the functions of the Congress."

In another ruling the Supreme Court upheld a Wisconsin court's ban on peaceful organizational picketing at an intrastate business. The majority ruled that a State court may enjoin picketing which violates State public policy. The dissenting opinion labeled this a complete reversal of previous rulings which protected peaceful picketing from injunction as an exercise of free speech.

SPEEDY NEGOTIATIONS were conducted by 4 unions and more than 30 shipping companies which concluded agreements covering 46,000 seamen and officers in less than 8 hours on June 14. Under a wage reopening clause, a 6-percent boost in wage and overtime rates on the East and Gulf Coasts was provided for members of the National Maritime Union; American Radio Association; Masters, Mates and Pilots; and Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.

In contrast, months of bargaining preceded settlements between the Nation's railroads and the last two major unions to sign in the current round of negotiations. The 3-year agreement of the Railway Conductors and Brakemen, covering some 20,000 workers, is similar to those previously signed by other railroad unions. It provides a 12½-cent hourly increase retroactive to November 1, 1956, with an additional 7-cent raise on November 1, 1957, and another a year later. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' pact, subject to approval by general chairmen of the union, calls for a 6-percent retroactive increase the 1st year and 3.5 percent in each of the following 2 years for 45,000 employees. Both contracts contain escalator clauses.

In the cement industry, contract strikes were widespread in mid-July, although settlements had been reached in scattered plants on the basis of about a 16-cent package.

STEPS TOWARD GREATER UNITY within the labor movement were taken on several fronts. AFL and CIO State bodies merged in Mississippi and Connecticut, bringing the total of such mergers to 24. With the help of President Meany, committees from the New York State AFL and CIO organizations reached agreement on merger procedures. If all goes smoothly, the move may be completed by mid-August. Merger conventions before that date have been set in Kansas, Texas, Nevada, and Washington.

The 8,000-member American Railway Supervisors Association became an affiliate of the AFL-CIO on July 9. The Machinists and Pilots pledged mutual assistance in bargaining with the airlines.

On July 1, the AFL-CIO announced establishment of special machinery to settle jurisdictional clashes between industrial and craft affiliates over jobs such as plant alterations and major repairs "on the basis of established past practices on a plant, area, or industry basis."

Government, employer, and labor delegates to the 40th General Conference of the International Labor Organization endorsed, with only one abstention, a convention outlawing forced labor as an instrument of political coercion, economic development, labor discipline, or racial discrimination.

Bargaining in the Metal Trades in the Northwest

KENNETH M. McCaffree*

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING in the metal trades industries of Washington and Oregon is characterized primarily by the influence of local employer labor relations associations made up of many small firms and by a high degree of unionization among metal trades craftsmen.¹ Over 800 firms in the fabricated metal products and machinery manufacturing industries, employing on the average only 25 workmen each, were in operation in Oregon and Washington in 1953.² Four metal trades employer associations represent the major firms, which employ over half of the employees in these industries. Although the proportion of employees who are members of, or represented by, metal trades unions varies from area to area within Oregon and Washington, the industry is predominantly unionized. Well over 80 percent of the firms in the Seattle-Tacoma area, for example, employ only union members.

Size and Structure of the Industry

The metal trades industries in Oregon and Washington are not large; total employment during the last few years has been between 20,000 and 25,000—less than 1 percent of employment in these industries in the Nation. Locally, the industries constitute nearly 10 percent of manufacturing employment. Furthermore, employment in these trades has increased about 30 percent between 1948 and 1956, compared with only 14 percent nationally. Employment in all manufacturing in the two States rose by only 15 percent.³

The metal trades industries are highly concentrated in the three industrial areas of the North-

west: Seattle-Tacoma, Portland, and Spokane. Firms in King County (Seattle) and Multnomah County (Portland) employed three-fourths of metal trades workmen in 1953, with employment about equal between the two. Spokane and Tacoma firms employed about 10 percent and firms in the smaller cities of the 2-State area—Bremerton, Everett, Bellingham, Yakima, and Vancouver in Washington, and Eugene and Salem in Oregon—have the remainder (3,000-4,000 workers) scattered among them.

Probably three-fourths of the workers in the metal trades industries in Washington and Oregon are in union shops. The Machinists claim about one-third of the unionized section; the Boilermakers, including boilermaker-welders, one-fourth; the Molders, Iron Workers, and Sheet Metal Workers together, nearly 30 percent; and the remaining union members are scattered among the Pattern Makers, Metal Polishers, Teamsters, Operating Engineers, and related crafts.⁴ Metal trades councils exist in both Seattle and Portland.

Most of the larger establishments in Washington and Oregon, although only a small proportion of the total number of firms, are now members of four metal trades employer associations: Washington Metal Trades Association of Seattle, United Metal Trades Association of Portland, the International Conference Board of Tacoma, and the Associated Industries of the Inland Empire,

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¹ This analysis considers only the fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) and machinery (except electrical) industries. The remaining metalworking industries, primary metals, electrical machinery, and transportation equipment, have been excluded except for a few foundries, usually counted in the primary metals group, which are members of the major employer associations.

Aside from a small amount of aluminum processing in Washington, shipbuilding and aircraft manufacturing are the only other metalworking industries which are particularly and relatively significant in the Northwest. The relation of these industries to the metal fabricating and machinery industries is briefly considered in the course of this discussion.

² County Business Patterns, 1953: Part 10, Pacific States and Territories, U. S. Departments of Commerce and Health, Education, and Welfare, 1955 (pp. 75 and 105).

³ National data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics series on employees in nonagricultural establishments; Washington data from Labor Force and Employment in Washington State, Revised November 1956, Olympia, Employment Security Department (pp. 2-11); Oregon data, from Employment and Payrolls in Covered Industries, Quarterly Reports, 1948-56, Salem, Unemployment Compensation Commission and Oregon State Employment Service (p. 3, each report).

⁴ Some plumbing and pipefitting shops do fabricating work, although primarily concerned with construction. Accordingly, some plumbers and pipefitters are employed in the metal trades industries, but have not been included in this analysis.

Spokane.⁵ These four associations are primarily concerned with representing member firms in contract negotiations and related union-employer relations.

No formal industrywide bargaining, which includes all unions and all employer associations, has yet developed. Each association deals separately with each union, but maintains informal liaison with the other associations, and each union in the major industrial areas coordinates its bargaining activities among the areas through the international offices. On the local level, as in Seattle, the Metal Trades Council brings the metal trades crafts together for consultation and consideration of prospective proposals, strategy, and tactics in the current bargaining situation. The Metal Trades Council, as such, however, does not negotiate on behalf of the local unions. In all cases, local business agents, assisted occasionally by international union representatives and members of the executive board of the local union, are chief spokesmen for the union. These men meet with an employer committee of which at least one member is a labor relations specialist from the association.

Employment Conditions and Trends

The collective bargaining agreements are neither identical among the areas with respect to one union nor are they the same for all unions within a local area.⁶ However, the conditions generally conform from one craft to another in a local area, so that numerous clauses (holiday provisions, for example) are identical. Furthermore, the agreements throughout the two States are quite comparable. Wage rates for journeymen in all crafts have been kept roughly the same in recent years in Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland. Some variation in differentials between helpers and journeymen among crafts and among areas prevails, but such differences are quite nominal. Other provisions, pertaining to union security, hours worked, and so forth, are about the same regardless of craft or local area in the Northwest.

Several conditions for workers in the fabricated metal products and nonelectrical machinery manufacturing industries in Washington and Oregon are more liberal than for workers in these indus-

tries elsewhere. Six paid holidays were provided for approximately 75 percent of the workers covered by agreements in those industries nationally in 1952-53.⁷ Northwest workers were receiving seven. Furthermore, metal trades agreements in Washington and Oregon provide for payment of double time for most overtime; in all cases, Sunday work receives the double-time premium.⁸ The Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported, however, that over 90 percent of the workers covered by agreements in these industries nationally obtained only time and one-half for Saturday work in 1952.⁹ Wage rates and earnings in the Northwest also seem to be higher. The average hourly earnings in fabricated metal products for the United States as a whole were \$2.07 in 1956.¹⁰ Comparable figures for Washington were \$2.31, and for Oregon, \$2.25.¹¹

Seattle conditions are also higher or more liberal than those in either Spokane or Portland. Three weeks' paid vacation after 15 continuous years' service is not available in Spokane but is in Portland and Seattle. Furthermore, the minimum number of hours which an employee must work during a year in order to qualify for a vacation is less in Seattle than in Portland or Spokane. Shift differentials in Seattle are 10 percent and 15 percent for 2d and 3d shifts, respectively. In Portland, the agreements provide 15 cents and 20 cents per hour, and in Spokane, only 9 cents and 14 cents per hour.¹² Reporting pay is given for a minimum of 4 hours, at straight time, in Seattle and Portland, but for only 2 hours in Spokane. The range and scope of health and welfare benefits

⁵ The latter two employer organizations are not only multiemployer but also multi-industry, and accordingly have several separate industry groups, including one composed of metal trades firms.

⁶ One exception is the agreement between the Washington Metal Trades and the Molders, which covers Tacoma, Everett, and Seattle.

⁷ Holiday Provisions in Union Agreements in 1952-53, *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1954 (pp. 128-133).

⁸ The agreements with Molders usually provide only time and a half for daily overtime, Monday through Friday, and in Spokane time and one-half for Saturday. Ironworkers and Sheet Metal Workers in some instances also receive time and one-half.

⁹ Premium Pay for Weekend Work, 1952, *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1953 (pp. 933-939).

¹⁰ See p. 893 of this issue.

¹¹ Data from Washington Employment Security Department and Oregon State Employment Service.

¹² The shift pay differentials in all 3 areas are in addition to 8 hours' pay for 7½ and 7 hours' work on the 2d and 3d shifts, respectively. The conditions for Molders are slightly different as indicated subsequently.

also appear to be somewhat greater in Seattle.¹³ Finally, double-time pay applies on work outside of prescribed hours in Seattle. Elsewhere, overtime usually applies only after a specified number of hours is worked.

Finally, present provisions of Molders' agreements appear to be somewhat less favorable to that craft than is true of conditions specified for Machinists and Boilermakers. For example, in Seattle, shift pay for Molders is 10 cents and 15 cents per hour for the second and third shifts rather than 10 and 15 percent. Their overtime pay is limited to time and one-half during the week, whereas the other crafts receive double time. A 2-week paid vacation is available after 5 years of service, instead of 4 years as is the case with other crafts. Molders are not eligible for a 3-week paid vacation even after 15 years' service. A newly hired Molder must work 3 months before being eligible for prorated vacation pay, but the Machinist or Boilermaker is eligible after 240 hours of work.¹⁴ Similar differentials between the trades also appear in Portland and Spokane.

Union wage rates for the metal trades in Washington and Oregon have increased approximately 45 percent since the end of World War II. (See table.) This percentage change has been about the same as for other crafts in Seattle or Portland. The apparent lag of the metal trades groups in Spokane is undoubtedly more a reflection of wage gains among construction crafts, which experienced a significant building boom in the Columbia Basin over the last 10 years.¹⁵

The increases in fringe benefits have been substantial in the metal trades since 1946 and, in general, also conform to trends in the Northwest. Paid holidays were increased from 6 days to 7 in

Seattle in 1949, and in Portland in 1950. Pro rata vacations also were negotiated in both Portland and Seattle at about this time. Health and welfare benefits were negotiated in the spring of 1951 and benefit payments began in 1952. Molders also received an increase in shift differentials from 5 to 10 cents per hour to 10 and 15 cents per hour for second and third shifts, respectively, in Seattle in 1952. Vacation benefits were extended to 3 weeks off with pay after 15 years for some crafts in both Portland and Seattle in 1956.

The collective bargaining agreements have become longer and more precise over the past few years. Changes in the grievance procedure are typical. Agreements in the 1940's provided for referral of disputes to the association and the union in the event the employer and union shop committee involved could not settle the issues. Now, a detailed procedure in four steps, with time limits on each step, has been provided.

Bargaining Patterns

Collective bargaining in the metal fabricating and machinery manufacturing industries in Washington and Oregon is influenced by other industries and by other areas. The impact of related metalworking industries appears to come primarily through the conditions of the general labor market. An expansion or contraction in aircraft production at the Boeing Airplane Co. has an appreciable effect upon the supply of labor generally, and upon potential entrants into metalworking crafts in particular, in the Seattle-Tacoma area. Since there is a closer occupational and skill relation between the work performed in the aircraft industry and in the fabricated metal products and machinery manufacturing firms than for other local industries, bargaining tends to loosen or tighten more noticeably in metal trades shops as a shortage or surplus of labor develops in that area. The shipbuilding industry also affects the metal trades group in question in somewhat the same fashion. There is mobility of workers between the fabrication shops and the shipyards, as employment expands or contracts in one or the other. The relative supply of labor in metalworking trades, especially machinists, may therefore weaken or strengthen the hands of the negotiating parties in

¹³ Health and welfare benefits are negotiated separately from other conditions and are incorporated in separate contracts with all unions in Seattle. The agreement does not specify the amount which the employer will contribute per man-hour, but contains the list of benefits which the employer agrees to provide. The local associations administer the plan. Comprehensive information on the cost to employers of present benefits has not been available, but the cost would appear to be somewhat less per benefit obtained than joint union-management administered plans in the Northwest.

¹⁴ If 1,200 hours must be worked in a vacation year in order to earn a full week off with pay, a worker who is employed only 240 hours will receive 1 day's paid vacation. In case of Molders, the pro rata vacation for the 2d, 3d, and 4th years increases the hours compensated as vacation, but 1 week off from work is provided.

¹⁵ See Kenneth M. McCaffree, Trends in Bargaining in the Northwest Construction Industry, Monthly Labor Review, November 1954 (pp. 1214-1219).

the fabrication and machinery manufacturing industries.¹⁶

There is a similarity of union affiliation of workers among the aircraft and shipbuilding industries and the metal trades shops. Machinists, for one craft, are employed in relatively large numbers in all three industries. However, the structure of bargaining within the unions and within the aircraft and shipbuilding industries suggests that such nominal relationship is relatively insignificant in its impact upon collective bargaining in the fabricating shops and machinery manufacturing firms. Shipbuilding negotiations are carried on coastwise by the metal trades councils rather than by local unions in local areas. Major negotiations in aircraft are between Boeing and the Aero-Mechanics, an affiliate of the International Association of Machinists and separate from the local lodges in the fabricating shops. Furthermore, the conditions at Boeing, including job classification, wages, and fringe benefits, and the shipyard fringe benefits are substantially different from, and appear to have little direct relation to, corresponding conditions in the shops.¹⁷ Finally, the timing of negotiations in the three industry groups appears unrelated: those in shipbuilding occur in the spring, at about the same time as the metal trades; Boeing contracts follow in the summer and early fall.

Of first importance in collective bargaining in the machine shops is what happens in the same kinds of firms in the San Francisco Bay area.

Wage and fringe patterns in the Northwest appear to follow conditions negotiated by the California Metal Trades Association and the respective unions. Hourly wage rates for journeymen are usually a few cents higher in California than in the Northwest. Negotiations are completed in the summer in California and in the following spring are conducted throughout the Washington-Oregon area. Thus, whereas the wage gains in California never set precisely the amounts which will be added to wage rates to the north, such increases offer a guide for negotiations.

In the matter of fringe benefits, the Northwest has clearly followed the California pattern. Both the provisions for pro rata vacations and health and welfare benefits were originally negotiated in the San Francisco Bay area. Health and welfare benefits went into effect in the Northwest in 1952, following Wage Stabilization Board approval of contract provisions negotiated in 1951. California agreements contained such provisions in 1949.

Within Washington and Oregon, no clear-cut role of pattern setter has been established between the Portland and Seattle areas. Neither area has set the pattern consistently for the other, but rather, whatever set of circumstances led to newly

¹⁶ The aluminum plants are western branches of companies whose major labor negotiations are conducted elsewhere. Patterns seem to be set nationally and imposed on Northwest plants. No particular relationship between these negotiations and collective bargaining in fabricated production or machinery manufacturing in Washington and Oregon is evident.

¹⁷ The journeyman wage rate in the shipyards has usually been the same, or nearly so, as the rate in the machine shops.

Union hourly wage scales for selected craft union members in Seattle and Spokane, Wash., and Portland, Oreg., January 1 of 1946-57, and percent change, 1948-57

January 1—	Seattle			Portland			Spokane		
	Machinist, journeyman	Construction carpenter, journeyman	General wholesale warehouseman	Machinist, journeyman	Construction carpenter, journeyman	General wholesale warehouseman	Machinist, journeyman	Construction carpenter, journeyman	General wholesale warehouseman
1946	\$1.25	\$1.61	\$1.025	\$1.25	(1)	(1)	\$1.495	(1)	(1)
1947	1.51	1.805	1.20	1.43	(1)	\$1.13	1.545	(1)	(1)
1948	1.635	2.065	1.30	1.60	\$1.925	1.30	1.60	\$1.85	(1)
1949	1.755	2.195	1.40	1.745	2.10	1.43	1.745	2.06	(1)
1950	1.755	2.195	1.40	1.745	2.10	1.43	1.745	2.20	(1)
1951	1.755	2.30	1.525	1.75	2.25	1.43	1.85	2.35	(1)
1952	1.97	2.51	1.525	1.97	2.30	1.61	* 1.95	2.42	(1)
1953	2.03	2.58	1.63	2.03	2.55	1.64	2.03	2.60	(1)
1954	2.15	2.65	1.63	2.15	2.55	1.78	2.15	2.65	(1)
1955	2.20	2.65	1.73	2.20	* 2.75	1.83	2.20	* 2.75	(1)
1956	2.25	2.80	1.78	2.25	* 2.90	1.88	2.25	* 2.90	\$1.78
1957	2.37	2.94	1.84	2.37	* 3.00	1.93	2.37	* 3.04	1.84
Percent change, 1948-57	45.0	42.3	41.5	48.1	52.7	48.5	48.1	58.9	-----

¹ Not available.

² The contract stipulated that 10 cents of the rise in the basic wage rate was in lieu of health and welfare benefits.

SOURCE: Collective bargaining agreements and records of the employer associations in the respective areas and industries.

negotiated conditions in one, ultimately has been extended to the other. Thus in 1955, the Portland unions and the United Metal Trades Association settled for a 5-cent hourly increase. Seattle unions fell in line. However, the Seattle Machinists and the Washington Metal Trades Association concluded a 12-cent-an-hour increase for journeymen in the spring of 1956, and the agreement was extended to Portland. Similar situations can be cited from the experience of the past 10 years.

Both the Portland and Seattle areas set the patterns for other bargaining relationships in the remainder of the Northwest. Small shops and the unions in central and southern Oregon look to Portland. The Industrial Conference Board at Tacoma and the Metal Trades Group of the Associated Industries of the Inland Empire in Spokane and the respective unions have generally accepted the Seattle conditions. In both Tacoma and Spokane, the agreements expire 15 days later than in Seattle. In the past, the agreements have frequently had the same expiration date as the Seattle ones, but by gentleman's agreement, were extended until Seattle terms were set.

Within the major industrial centers, the pattern-setting contract is generally between the dominant employer association and the Machinists. The Seattle situation is illustrative. Negotiations between the Washington Metal Trades Association for the employers and Machinists Lodge 79 usually determine the major conditions for Seattle. In 1946, the Machinists obtained a union-shop provision in the agreements with the Washington Metal Trades Association after a series of strikes against member employers. The following year similar provisions on union security were included in the agreements with other Seattle metal trades locals.

Or more recently, all crafts in Seattle accepted a 5-cent-an-hour increase in the wage rate in 1955; only the Machinists refused to accept a 2-year agreement which called for another 5 cents for April 1, 1956. In March 1956, wage negotiations between the Machinists and the Washington Metal Trades Association resulted in a 12-cent increase. Other crafts were subsequently given an additional 7 cents, under employers' voluntary wage reopenings.

Not only do other crafts usually follow the pattern of the Machinists and Washington Metal

Trades Association in their negotiations with the associations, but the small independent shops not members of the associations readily sign the completed agreement. In many instances where a work stoppage may occur, the independent shops will sign a letter of intent to accept the conditions negotiated with the association by the union involved. In 1953, the independents continued working during the strike of the crafts against members of the Seattle association.

Equality of Bargaining Power

The major characteristic of collective bargaining in the metal trades of Washington and Oregon is the apparent relatively equal bargaining power between local employer associations and unions. The associations have continued to grow and increase in solidarity and cohesiveness during the past 10 years. The degree of unionization has been steadily increasing, particularly in Spokane and the areas surrounding Portland and Seattle. Both the local associations and the unions have developed a healthy respect for the other. Out of this has come a general reputation for peaceful solutions to disagreements and stable collective bargaining.

The relative strength of the local unions arises from the high degree of unionization in the Northwest metal trades, the support and coordination of regional activities by the respective internationals, and the cooperation of all local unions in an industrial area. The largest local—for example, Machinists Lodge 79 in Seattle—would not be effective in bargaining if the other metal trades unions withdrew support. Most employers in the metal trades hire several crafts. Continued production can be threatened by each and every craft, but a stoppage is only fully effective if other unions will recognize a picket line.

The local association, on the other hand, is able to neutralize or equalize the strength of the union by coordinating action among employers. Through formation of an employer association, the union is immediately restrained from demanding conditions from one or a small number of firms, which when obtained can be used to force other employers, one by one, to concede these conditions. Furthermore, uniform termination dates on contracts give the association a chance to

bargain simultaneously with all unions, and prevent the unions from pyramiding demands—each union obtaining a little more than the preceding one. A local association can employ professionally competent negotiators to handle contract bargaining and labor relations, whereas the small firm cannot do so. Thus, the union's business agent and specialist will meet an equally trained and well-advised representative of the employers.

Conclusion

Undoubtedly, the major change in the metal trades industries of the Northwest, aside from early unionization in the 1930's, has been the growth of the local employer association. The

small size of the metal trades firm in terms of employment, the relatively small market area served by the firm, and the relatively insignificant influence of the individual firm upon the labor market relative to the impact of the union have all precipitated the development of these associations. In addition to the problems accompanying unionization and administration of labor contracts, new, complex labor laws, government regulations, and related activities have required the advice of professional labor relations counselors. The small firm must rely upon an association to solve these problems. Furthermore, the growth of the association has been strengthened and solidified by the need for central administration of health and welfare and pension plans.

During the 10-year period 1947 through 1956, 15.5 percent of all work stoppages involved from 6 to 19 workers. These stoppages accounted for only 0.4 percent of all man-days of idleness during the 10-year period. At the other end of the scale, the work stoppages involving 1,000 or more workers amounted to only 8 percent of the total but accounted for over 75 percent of all man-days of idleness in the decade.

Consequently, whether there is "labor peace" in the country actually depends upon a few companies and a few unions. The 92 percent of all work stoppages which take place in firms having less than 1,000 employees have very minimal impact upon the total economy. And the 15.5 percent of all work stoppages which take place in the firms having less than 20 employees (and they are 95 percent of all firms) have virtually no impact upon the general economy because they account for less than 0.5 percent of all idleness.

This does not mean that these stoppages do not sometimes have disastrous effects upon the workers or the employer; nor that they do not dramatically, and sometimes adversely, affect communities; nor that they are all unimportant to the economy, because sometimes a stoppage in a small supplier's operations can cause a bottleneck in a larger production process.

It does mean, however, that when we talk in terms of industrial peace, we are really talking in terms of the 5 percent of all firms having 20 or more employees and particularly the less than 0.1 percent which have 1,000 or more employees. We can narrow the field even more, because with pattern bargaining in a number of industries and with area, regional, or industry-wide bargaining in others, there are far less than 3,300 companies and unions whose bargaining substantially affects our industrial peace.

—Millard Cass, Deputy Under Secretary of Labor, Some Positive Aspects of Labor-Management Relations—an address at the Fourth Annual Conference on Current Problems in Labor Relations, Cornell University, May 7, 1957.

A Reexamination of "Transferability of Skills"—Part I

SIDNEY A. FINE*

THE ASSUMPTIONS about "transferability of skills," so much a part of manpower thinking, are in need of reexamination in order to establish their basis in fact. This is necessary not only to define some of the practical limits of the idea, but to clarify its rationale. Moreover, the merit of transferability of skills as an instrument of manpower policy must be delineated through research. The first part of this article will examine some of the difficulties behind the assumptions about transferability. The second part (to appear in a subsequent issue) will draw upon recent work of the U. S. Employment Service (USES) in occupational classification research which provides criteria and guidelines not hitherto available for developing a systematic approach to the study of transferability of skills.

Need for Analysis of Concept

"Skills" refer to a worker's knowledge and abilities, acquired through training and experience, to do a particular job, such as machinist or carpenter, laboratory technician or nurse. "Transfer of skills," therefore, refers to the movement of workers with certain knowledges and abilities from one job to another. This special mobility is considered here to involve, or to make possible, continuous use of developed knowledges and abilities.

Potential continuity of use is usually established on the basis of so-called "similarity" between jobs. Similarity is determined by identifying those elements of a particular job that are considered relevant, designating them as criteria, and then comparing the elements of other jobs to

them. The comparability of elements ranges from "identity" through varying degrees of similarity, to nonsimilarity. But the extent to which these job elements are identical or similar depends entirely upon their degree of specificity. If one of the criterion job elements is "knowledge of metals," two job elements are considered to be closely similar, if not identical, even though one involves knowledge of aluminum and the other knowledge of iron. If, on the other hand, the criterion job element is "knowledge of the machining properties of brass," then the job element "knowledge of machining properties of high carbon steel" is not related or only distantly related.

The ultimate similarity between jobs is also dependent on the scope of the elements. Technical performance abilities and knowledge elements have dominated the analyses made in the past, although aptitudes and physical capacity requirements have also been used. However, it may be that the scope of relevant criteria should include adjustment abilities to working conditions such as heat, cold, and noise, and to temperament requirements such as variety and change, repetitiveness, and fixed tolerance limits. They may be equal in importance to knowledge and technical abilities for effectively determining transferability.

Carefully determining the specificity and scope of job elements is, therefore, essential in establishing the similarity between jobs and the potential continuity of use of knowledges and abilities. It is also necessary to establish the relative importance of so-called identical or similar elements in arriving at judgments.

A careful reexamination of the idea of transferability of skills is particularly pertinent in the light of such current manpower problems as: Informing unemployment insurance applicants of jobs "suitable" to the skills they acquired on previous jobs; counseling workers who must change jobs because of handicap or age; redirecting workers displaced because of technological changes such as automation; making maximum use of military training and experience in civilian jobs and vice versa; earmarking certain civilian skills (e. g., watchmaking) as potential sources for critical and essential defense production; determining which surplus skills can best be

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used for certain occupations in which "shortages" of workers exist; preparing for civilian defense, which would involve emergency need for very large numbers of workers in certain categories such as clearing debris, nursing, first aid, and protective services; and planning vocational training programs of the widest possible practical application in industry.

Skill is regarded as a national resource as valuable as our natural resources, and like them, something we do not want to waste. It appears wasted when a worker moves from one job to another which does not make continuous use of his developed skills. From this point of view, the problem then is to determine how the continuous use of skill can occur so that maximum utilization may be effected. However, we will examine later the idea that developed skills not in continuous use are indeed a waste.

Early Research

During World War II, the USES published its Job Family Series,¹ to facilitate decisions regarding the transferability of skills from surplus to shortage, nonessential to essential, and civilian to military. A "base job," such as airplane woodworker, was analyzed with respect to its requirements in type of work performed, machines, tools and equipment, materials, services, knowledge, or subject matter, and 48 estimated worker traits (e. g., dexterities, perceptions, coordinations). The criteria were quite general in each of these categories, some more so than others.² Several thousand jobs were similarly analyzed and then ranked in descending order as representing more to less similarity with the base job and, therefore, more to less favorable possibilities for transfer. Unfortunately, in the case of critical jobs, the skills that seemed the most likely possibilities for transfer were usually also critical and in short supply. By the time job categories not in short supply were reached, the relationship seemed to be farfetched or at least to offer no better possibility than starting with any available worker. There were many other difficulties, so many, in fact, that it was not feasible to conduct controlled studies. There is some evidence that the idea did lead employers to make hires they would not

otherwise have made and workers to apply for jobs of which they might not otherwise have known. However, there is no way of knowing whether these hires, if successful, constituted maximum utilization of skill.

Prior to undertaking the Job Family Series, the USES explored the possibility that there might be "natural job families" in the normal mobility of workers from job to job. It studied 30,000 applicant registrations, in the late 1930's, to answer the question, From what occupational groups are the members of given occupational groups recruited?³ For this purpose, primary occupational classifications were compared with supplementary classifications by means of the first digit of the USES classifications. From this study, the conclusion was reached that there were not enough cases available for a definite answer. This first direct attack on the problem did little more than indicate the difficulties involved in studying transferability of skills and the prime necessity of examining some of the basic assumptions associated with the concept.

Another attempt⁴ was recently made to answer the same question of the USES study. The previous work experience by industry of 180 workers on an automobile assembly line was studied for possible relationship to the automobile industry. About half the workers came from 15 manufacturing industries (chiefly shoes and textiles) and the other half from 18 nonmanufacturing industries; the job categories included all the major groups from professional to unskilled; in addition, the workers overwhelmingly had come from nonassembly-line work situations in which they had individually determined the work pace. Thus, here again we have inconclusive evidence of transfer of specific skills.

In effect, both of these occupational background studies emphasize the prime necessity of asking and answering the question, "What are we looking for and what do we expect to find when we study transferability of skills?"

¹ Job Family Series, Nos. 1-89, covering 77 occupations (1942-44). Out of print.

² Carroll L. Shartle, *Occupational Information*, New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1952 (ch. VI, pp. 161-187).

³ Unpublished Occupational History Study, in files of USES.

⁴ Charles R. Walker and Robert H. Guest, *The Man on the Assembly Line*, Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1952.

Assumptions Underlying the Concept

Five assumptions about transferability of skills that need to be examined are considered in this discussion.

1. *Similar skills (knowledge and ability requirements) can be identified among jobs and transferability recommendations made on that basis.* A recent review of the psychological literature on transfer of training suggests the barrenness of the information available.

The writer has recently had occasion to study a large number of articles and reports dealing with transfer of training. It was hoped that a body of experimental evidence would be found yielding conclusions of useful practical application but it may be stated at once that the search was disappointing. Exceedingly few of the experiments reported deal with the exercise of established skills in new or altered situations. On the contrary, the vast majority of experiments ring the changes on relatively simple stimulus-response situations where the activities involved are the learning of paired associates (nonsense syllables or other words) or simple motor responses to visual stimuli, etc.⁵

Some contribution has been made by the research in theories of learning. Munn⁶ points out that where learning of one skill facilitates learning of another skill we have positive transfer of training. But earlier learning may have a negative effect upon the acquisition of a new skill and in this case we have habit interference. What determines whether the transfer will be positive or negative? Both can be attributed to either (a) similarity of content, (b) similarity of techniques, or (c) similarity of principles, or (d) a combination of these. Is there any way of predicting which might occur? "In general," Munn says, "when we are called to make old responses in new situations, transfer may be positive. When we are required to make new responses to old situations, transfer may be negative."

Thus, the identification of similar skills does not in itself help us with our fundamental problem. Sir Frederic Bartlett suggests another approach. He reports on research involving the learning on the part of operators of patterns of switch manipulation for lighting electric bulbs.

Very consistently the move from a relatively easy to a relatively difficult setting [of the switches] gave rise to no positive transfer of an acquired skill, but the move from the relatively difficult to the relatively easy did give rise to positive transfer. More than this, it became clear that the order of difficulty that was most effective was precisely at that point at which the operator was being forced to consider ahead what he would do next, to plan a method rather than merely to acquire facility of movement. It would seem that just learning what to do in a given set of circumstances is never naturally, or normally, transferred to another set of circumstances; but learning how to do it may be. . . . from the point of view of their transfer functions, learning procedures cannot ever be reduced to overlap between items, or even to connections between any two items picked out from the sequence of the operation and considered by themselves.⁷

The foregoing suggests that the matter of similarity must be sought in the overall attack upon a problem. However, Chambers points out that although experiments of the type performed by Bartlett have research value, they tell us very little in connection with practical work situations. "Learning to do a test 'to criterion' in a few sessions is by no means the same as acquiring a skill over years of practice. In point of fact few, if any, operatives in industry or in the armed services need to learn words in paired association or to press 1 of 6 buttons when a green light appears at the apex of a triangle. What no one seems to know is how far proficiency in such artificial situations can be carried over to the real jobs done by workers in different occupations."⁸

Thus, at the moment, the findings of psychological research suggest that, while it is possible to identify similarities, it is still a problem to determine their true nature and how they function in transfer. The practical significance of this problem is evident from some of the inconclusive experience in dealing with it. For example, it can be shown that some elements in the work performed by some machinists (setup and operation of lathes, milling machines, and shapers, or use of files, micrometers, blueprints, etc.) are

⁵E. G. Chambers, *Transfer of Training: A Practical Problem*. (*In* Occupational Psychology, London, July 1956, pp. 165-168.)

⁶Norman L. Munn, *Psychology*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1951 (pp. 222-228).

⁷Sir Frederic Bartlett, *The Transfer of Training*. (*In* Cambridge Institute of Education Bulletin, Cambridge, England, June 1954.)

⁸Chambers, *op. cit.* (p. 165).

identical with those performed by some tool and die makers, armament mechanics, or instrument assemblers. Also, some of the elements can be considered *similar* (metals with related characteristics; similar parts, but of different sizes; machines of same principle, but different size and make; different tolerances, although all involve fine accuracy). Yet when transfers occur among jobs such as these, some employers report success and others failure. It is at present extremely difficult to tell whether employers are referring to elements quite different from content, technique, or principle. In some instances, they may consider quick learning of certain new and unrelated duties as a sign of successful transfer; in others, they may be referring to failure due to inability to adjust to temperament requirements or physical demands.

We must conclude, therefore, with regard to the first question, that although similarity may be identified, it is not at all clear whether the right elements for transferability are being focused upon, or whether similarity has positive or negative effect in transfer.

2. *When transfer based on similarities of skills is explained to workers, they will choose among the opportunities presented.* Here recent labor mobility studies are most illuminating. They report on the movement of workers in the labor market, given various conditions, circumstances, and skill levels.

In 1936, in Philadelphia, the hosiery and textile industries were contracting, the radio manufacturing industry expanding.⁹ The jobs in these industries, although quite different in knowledge requirements, place heavy demands on well-developed manual and finger dexterity, eye-hand coordination, and adjustment to repetitive short-cycle tasks performed under specific instruction. In other words, in general, the production jobs appear to require similar worker traits. Yet the radio industry did not mainly draw from the pool of unemployed and its reservoir of skills, but rather from new entrants into the labor market such as youths and housewives. The workers in the textile and hosiery industries preferred to try to weather the storm and stay with the industry to which they were accustomed rather than try new jobs in the radio industry. The textile and hosiery workers appeared well

informed of conditions within their industry, and there was considerable mobility among workers but to identical jobs within those industries to secure "a better machine," "a better job," or "higher wages." Gladys L. Palmer suggests that family, friends, individual experiences, and immediate proximity to textile and hosiery plants occasioned this behavior.

The industrial attachment of the knitters is highlighted by their behavior in 1940, according to Palmer:

Special defense retraining programs were developed for unemployed knitters with the active cooperation of the [International Ladies' Garment Workers'] Union in several cities, including Philadelphia. It was the hope of the union that knitters by reason of their knowledge of machine adjustments might be placed in the munitions industries, either on machine-operating or repair and adjustment jobs. But at the end of this program, as one union official ruefully remarked, the knitters applied for work as "knitters" rather than as "machine operators" or "machine adjusters." Nevertheless, many knitters and workers from other hosiery occupations did secure jobs in munitions industries during the war and have not returned to the hosiery industry.¹⁰

These latter moves may have been successful because of similar worker trait requirements, but no study was made to determine this.

Three studies¹¹ by the Bureau of Labor Statistics concerning the mobility of workers showed that (a) skilled tool and die makers overwhelmingly stayed within or very close to the specialized content area for which they were trained; (b) electronic technicians (a new trade) were only minimally (9 percent) drawn from such related fields as electrician, radio-parts salesman, electrical-appliance repairman; and (c) Ph. D.'s in chemistry, physics, and biology moved a great deal but between scientific areas in only the early job period. Later, the movement was between functions (teaching, research, administration) in their own scientific area.

These studies, as well as her summary findings of labor mobility in six cities, suggest to Palmer that:

... career framework considerations outweigh accidental circumstances if one looks at the record of jobs

⁹ Gladys L. Palmer, *Interpreting Patterns of Labor Mobility*. (In *Labor Mobility and Economic Opportunity*, by E. Wight Bakke and others, New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1954, pp. 47-67.)

¹⁰ *Ibid.* (p. 55).

¹¹ *The Mobility of Tool and Die Makers, 1940-51*, BLS Bull. 1129 (1952); *The Mobility of Electronic Technicians, 1940-52*, BLS Bull. 1150 (1954); and *Occupational Mobility of Scientists*, BLS Bull. 1121 (1953).

over time, as distinct from a cross-section view of a number of single job transactions in a local market at any given time. For a variety of reasons, accidental factors play a significant role in the choice of first jobs, and such jobs may be a high proportion of the total number of job transactions at any given time. For some workers who have no major financial responsibilities or who would find it difficult to make satisfactory work adjustments under any conditions, accidental factors may play an important role throughout their work history, but they are in a minority. For most workers in selected manufacturing industries of a metropolitan community like Philadelphia for the years preceding 1936, the experience records appear to have a rationale, and what may be called "career framework" considerations explain many, if not most, job changes. Economic considerations loom large in this context. Workers quit jobs to get "steadier work," "more money," "better working conditions," "more experience," or what they consider to be a "promotion." If they are forced to change jobs by layoffs, they may have to accept any job that they can get, but their subsequent history will show an attempt to return to the company or work that they prefer or, occasionally, a permanent shift to a new type of work. For the latter type of change, which represents a modification of their career plans, they give explanations that are reasonable to them in terms of their qualifications and the character of job opportunities at the time.¹²

Thus, workers will not readily move to new occupations outside of their career framework even where there is the relationship that would suggest the possibility of positive transfer. From the standpoint of workers, transfers would have to be within an area of work where most of the elements are *identical*, not just similar.

3. *When transfer based on similarities of skills is explained to employers, they will accept workers with skills different from those initially sought.* Numerous studies such as those by Edelman¹³ and Malm,¹⁴ bring out the fact that only a minority of firms today, and those usually the larger ones, engage in job analysis to the point of having an analysis of requirements and qualifications. Obviously, if there is no clear statement or recognition of what is wanted, it is unrealistic to talk about similarities of skills. Furthermore, these same studies indicate that frequently, where employee screening and selection is effected by a personnel office even in firms that have job specifications, the

final say as to hiring may be in the hands of a supervisor or foreman, who may reject the candidate. These rejections may be for any one of many reasons. The easiest one that avoids controversy—and, so far, defies analysis—is: "No the right kind of experience," but the true reason in some cases, may not be related to the job specifications.

Thus, "employer acceptance" is obscured to begin with, because of the relatively limited area in which it can be studied and the difficulty of getting at the true facts. The writer has been unable to study this very difficult problem under controlled conditions, but like other workers in the field, he has been confronted with skeptical and sometimes bitter attitudes on the part of employers regarding so-called related experience. Attempts to track down the basis for these attitudes suggest that they have little to do with the transferability of training, but much to do with poor communication between employer and placement worker. Frequently, the placement worker had a very insubstantial basis for suggesting a relationship and no knowledge of how such placements had worked out in other instances. In other situations, the employer had such a vivid image of the kind of person he wanted in the job (usually the image of the person who had vacated it) that he was impatient with the worker whom he ultimately and reluctantly accepted.

In any case, many employers have built up special mental barriers against accepting workers with so-called related experience. Employers in aircraft plants during the war, in some instances, refused to hire machinists and machine hands from the automobile and heavy transportation industries for jobs with the same title in their industry because of their expressed belief, presumably based on experience, that workers from those industries could not adjust to the closer tolerances required in the aircraft industry. Further, one automobile employer in Detroit told the writer that he would rather not hire assemblers with experience in a plant of a competitor for the jobs in his plant because "we do things differently on our line and if he comes from X he gets mixed up and the line breaks down." Department store personnel workers are wary of former salespeople from certain other stores in the same city because "they are not our type." Garment manufacturers and often workers themselves insist that exactly

¹² Palmer, op. cit. (p. 66). See also Gladys L. Palmer, *Labor Mobility in Six Cities*, New York, Social Science Research Council, 1954.

¹³ Murray Edelman, and others, *Channels of Employment*, Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois, 1952.

¹⁴ Theodore Malm, *Hiring Procedures and Selection Standards in the San Francisco Bay Area*, Reprint 54, Berkeley, University of California, 1955.

the same operation is not transferable to a different price or style garment, apparently meaning that the readjustment would be too great.

All of these examples suggest that close similarity among jobs is a drawback in many employers' minds. However, their attitude toward related experience is basically conditioned by more fundamental attitudes, as pointed out in a recent survey of hiring practices in the Trenton area:

In hiring, the plant managers usually selected employees whom they expected to be able to hold and train, and consequently they preferred married workers in their middle or late twenties. Selection may be determined, not by the applicant's physical characteristics or experience, but by the plant interviewer's judgment of "the applicant's character traits, his worklife potentialities for jobs up the line, and his social fitness for the sort of work force the company has or seeks. Judgment is really on a multijob basis. For a variety of reasons, a company in hiring may discriminate against some races, some nationality groups, and some age classes, or against persons with too much or too little education, intelligence, or ambition." Thus, management's specifications are often highly subjective; moreover, they may change with the times.¹⁵

We must thus conclude that, under present conditions, there is not much assurance that the concept of transferability is either acceptable to employers or easily subject to practical test by them.

4. *Workers and employers are free to make the choices presented by transfer possibilities and will make them because of need.* It appears that to an ever greater extent the jobs to which workers move are determined by certain "lines of force" or structural conditions within the labor market.¹⁶ As Clark Kerr points out:

Barriers to movement are set up by the skill gaps between occupations and the distance gaps between locations. Beyond the specificity of skills and the money costs of physical transfer, lie such various but no less important impediments to competition as lack of knowledge, the job tastes of workers, their inertia and their desire for security, and the personal predilections of employers.

Moreover, workers and employers form attachments for each other which neither like to break lightly . . . and separation is for cause only. Thus most jobs, even without institutional rules, belong to single workers or to small groups of workers.¹⁷

But, in addition, there are institutional factors which further limit the freedom of choice, and Kerr points out that these institutional factors are significantly shaped by type of union membership.¹⁸

Thus, the craft union limits the mobility of workers within a carefully defined occupational and geographical area. The worker's security is based on skill but the use of this skill is nevertheless carefully defined and restricted. In the industrial enterprise, workers' mobility is also limited by seniority. Two exceptions to the rigidity of seniority, both of which apparently attempt to recognize similarity among skills, are found in personnel practices and collective bargaining agreements which (1) provide for consideration of the ability of workers or (2) allow for movements within such organizational job categories as production, maintenance, or sales, among which there is no competition.¹⁹ These conditions existed in the main before the unions obtained any control over the employment conditions of their jurisdictions. "The institutional rules, however, do match men and jobs more precisely in the craft case and the man and the job in the industrial case, than was done informally before their introduction."²⁰

The structuring of the labor market pertains to the "outs" as well as the "ins." There are only limited points of contact between the two. The competition is mainly among the ins and among the outs. Among the many reasons that workers do not find jobs is that they do not meet the specifications set by employers and unions. ". . . as the specifications become more formal and cover more jobs, determination of the specifications becomes of increasing concern to persons in the external market who are universally unrepresented in the councils which set the specifications."²¹

In view of these observations, based on extensive study and substantiated from many directions, one must conclude that the freedom of workers and employers in the labor market is considerably restricted. Particularly restricted are workers who have acquired skills or experience and thereby become attached to a craft or an in-

¹⁵ See *Employment Practices in Trenton, N. J., Manufacturing Plants* (a summary of Hiring Practices and Labor Competition, by Richard A. Lester, Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Research Report Series No. 88, 1954), *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1955 (p. 192).

¹⁶ E. Wight Bakke and others, *Labor Mobility and Economic Opportunity*, New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1954.

¹⁷ Clark Kerr, *The Balkanization of Labor Markets*. (In Bakke and others, op. cit., pp. 94-95 and 95-96.)

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ Somewhat analogous considerations exist in the Federal Government reduction-in-force system and its areas of competition.

²⁰ Kerr, op. cit.

²¹ *Ibid.* (p. 103).

dustry. Their next move is to secure themselves. In doing so, they drastically limit their freedom of movement. Kerr concludes: "For society to remain free and open, many ports of entry should exist and the immigration barriers should not hold outside the able and the willing."²²

5. *Transferability is desirable from an educational standpoint since it shortens training and reduces cost.* This assumption appears to be much too broad since there are known to be problems of transferring training for a specific job to the job itself. Ghiselli and Brown call attention to Gilbreth's experience with bricklayers:

He found that trainees instructed under slowed-down conditions learned a set of movements that handicapped them in performing under normal working speed. It was necessary for them to learn a different set of reactions under the faster rate used in actual bricklaying. It also was found that these earlier reactions retarded the speed of learning of the correct responses.

It must not be thought that these transfer effects are found only between training and job performance of novices; they apply equally forcibly to the training of older workers for new jobs. The problem with older workers is of even greater difficulty because of the potential transfer value from their old skills and abilities to their new type of work. Even when no formal training is given to the old worker before he is transferred to a new job, there must be a transition or breaking-in period during which any interference from his old skills can be overcome and adequate adjustment made."²³

What do workers themselves say about the applicability of prior training to their ultimate jobs? A Bureau of Apprenticeship study²⁴ is somewhat informative, although it does not define "related" occupations and we must assume that related means a very substantial overlap in items such as materials, machines, type of instructions, and basic knowledges. This study followed up former apprentices, inquiring which training received while apprenticed helped in various types of employment. Ninety-six percent of those who were employed in the same trades in which they had been apprenticed, and 74 percent of those in closely related trades, considered that their training was a great deal of help or of moderate help. Fifty percent of those working in other and unre-

lated skilled trades, and about 20 percent of those in some semiskilled or other occupation also considered their training of great or moderate help. This study appears to support the view that training in one kind of work is helpful in other kinds of work. We must nevertheless note that very significant percentages did not feel that their training was of any help in related or unrelated trades.

Not nearly enough is known about the transferability of training, but some recent conjectures may actually change our thinking on this matter completely. The way to reduce training costs and maximize skill potential may, in effect, be to assign workers trained up to a relatively high degree in some craft offering a wide variety of challenges in possible method and approach, to simpler, less demanding tasks of the same or some other craft, nevertheless requiring similar methods and approaches. For example, Bartlett,²⁵ commenting on the research noted earlier, suggests that it might be wise to first "introduce the learner at a stage that is already a little difficult for him, and to be a little less concerned than people usually have been with complete and specific efficiency in whatever it may be that is being learned. . . . Then, by practice and precept to set the learner from a very early stage on the way to realize that the number of the ways of doing things is very far short of the number of the things that have to be done, and that methods, procedures, plans of attack remain much the same in circumstances and for problems which at first sight appear very different from one another." In short, effective economy regarding transfer of training may have little or nothing to do with apparent similarity among jobs based on identity of material, machine, subject matter, or even certain traits such as dexterities. The problem of transfer may be one of training individual judgment to determine whether very different jobs may not actually be approached by identical methods.

Rationale of Transferability

The appeal of the idea of transferability of skills seems to be based on the ideal of economy and efficiency—the avoidance of waste. Such an appeal stems mainly, it would seem, from the view of the worker as an adjunct to a machine

²² Ibid.

²³ Edwin C. Ghiselli and Clarence W. Brown, *Personnel and Industrial Psychology*, New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1948 (pp. 329-330).

²⁴ Follow-up Study of Former Apprentices, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, Technical Bull. T-143, December 1954.

²⁵ Bartlett, op. cit.

or work process. He is regarded much as the all-purpose machine which, depending on the setup and attachments, can produce various items and thus be used to the maximum. Also, if the machine can be set up for multiple complex operations, but instead is used only for one or two simple operations, this is inefficient.

A number of considerations suggest that workers are not realistically viewed in this light. (a) Skilled workers and professionals, even when in the jobs to which best adapted, are not always working at their maximum skills and using their total training. Their jobs involve a range of activity and changes of pace perhaps needed for them to meet peak performance demands. (b) Workers have many skills which they are not using directly on the job. These skills may have been acquired in schools, at home, or in a social situation connected with leisure-time activities. The worker may associate these skills either with enjoyment of life or with personal ambitions anticipating self-realization of potential abilities. Their value to him is not necessarily associated with economic utility. (c) The continuous use of developed knowledge and training is most obvious in moving among specialized areas. On the other hand, as Bartlett suggests, the most significant transfer may not be evident in specifics, but rather may be due to broad experience in many work areas and resulting sophistication as regards methods. (This may be behind the demand for persons with generalized rather than specialized training, in certain planning and executive jobs.)

Summary

Thus, there is good reason to question the premium placed on transferability of specific skills as a means of achieving efficiency and economy in manpower utilization. Maybe it represents such a means, but first there must be

a clearer idea of what transferability is, beyond the situation summarized below.

Identification of skills and knowledge: Although similar skills and knowledges can be identified among jobs, (a) the accuracy or utility of this identification depends on the degree to which the skills and knowledges are specifically defined, and (b) determination by controlled study whether such similarities will aid or hinder transfer. Such studies have not yet been made.

Knowledge of transferability as a basis for choice: Knowledge of so-called transfer possibilities—based on occupational comparisons—is not by itself a crucial factor in placement activity. Much more fundamental limitations exist. With workers, for example, career framework considerations appear to be equally important. With employers, such factors as the momentary condition of the labor market and the character of the job specifications by which they hire are crucial.

Freedom of choice: Quite apart from the decisions of individual workers or employers, institutional factors exist, such as union controls, which place restrictions on transfer.

Relation to training costs: Transferability of skills is not at this time a very valid basis for economizing in training. As yet, there is no adequate basis for an understanding of this problem.

Nevertheless, transferability of skills probably has merit as an instrument of manpower policy when it is clearly disassociated from mobility of workers in general and when account is taken of the broad range of variables influencing transferability, beyond obvious similarities in machines, materials, and type of work. A systematic approach toward understanding the feasibility of the concept for particular problems, and at the same time demonstrating the wide range of variables that need to be used to apply it in those problems, will be outlined in the second half of this article.

Government Employment Trends, 1929 to 1956

IRVING STERN*

ONE OUT OF EVERY NINE civilian workers in the United States in 1956 was employed by a government agency—Federal, State, or local. Local governments employed by far the largest proportion—about 50 percent of the 7.4 million government workers; the States employed about 17 percent of the total, and the Federal Government, about 33 percent.

Total government employment has increased almost 2½ times since 1929. Federal employment has increased more than fourfold over this period, while State employment tripled and local employment increased about 75 percent (chart 1).

This article attempts to relate the growth in government employment during the past three decades to underlying factors, i. e., the rapid population increase, war and defense activity, economic crises, and the expanding role of government in providing economic and social services.

State and Local Government Employment

About 5 million workers were employed in 1956 by State and local governments. About 2.2 million of these, or 44 percent, were employed in school systems. Other important services provided by States and local governments included health and hospital services (10.4 percent of total State and local employment), highway construction and maintenance (9.3 percent), and police and fire protection (8.9 percent). (See chart 2.)

State employment has grown at a more rapid rate than local since 1929. State employment rose fairly rapidly in the 1930's as State governments initiated public works programs, provided relief, and in general expanded welfare programs in

response to depression needs. Employment in local governments meanwhile grew relatively little during the same period, remaining virtually stationary in the first half of the 1930's as municipalities in general found it difficult to finance expanded welfare programs.

During World War II, both State and local employment declined slightly. Since then, however, State employment has resumed its more rapid growth, increasing by 68 percent between 1946 and 1956, while local government employment has risen by 43 percent. In the immediate postwar years, State employment increased rapidly as highway construction and repair, as well as construction of hospitals and other public facilities, postponed by the war, were resumed on a large scale. In addition, continued expansion of social insurance programs and health services have also given impetus to increased State employment.

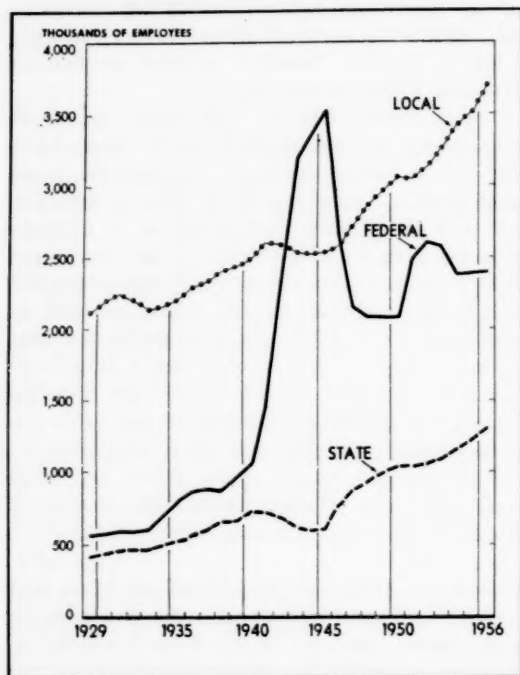
Other services provided by State and local governments also attributed to the continued rapid growth in employment during recent years.

Education. About 44 percent of all State and local government workers in 1956, as indicated earlier, were employed in the field of education. This percentage has been rising in the last several years, from 40 percent in 1950 to 44 percent in 1956 and is now higher than it was in the 1930's, World War II, and early postwar years. The following tabulation shows educational employment as a percent of total State and local government employment:

	Percent
1929.....	42.4
1933.....	41.3
1939.....	39.3
1941.....	38.0
1944.....	40.5
1950.....	40.2
1952.....	42.3
1954.....	42.9
1956.....	43.9

Between 1929 and 1956, employment in public education more than doubled. Employment in education is directly related to population growth, and the expansion in the school-age population has been a major factor in the rapid rise in State and local employment. This is only a partial explanation, however, for employment in public

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Chart 1. Employment in Federal, State, and Local Governments, 1929-56

Source: Federal, U. S. Civil Service Commission, *State and local, 1929-39, Public Employment and Payrolls in the United States, 1929-39, and Post-War Implications*, Monthly Labor Review, February 1945 (p. 245); 1940-45 estimates based on data from U. S. Office of Education, Office of Business Economics and Bureau of the Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce, and Bureau of Labor Statistics; and 1946-56, estimates based on data from Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Bureau of the Census.

education has increased much more rapidly than population growth. In 1929, for each 10,000 school-age (5-17 years) population,¹ 356 persons were employed in public education, and in 1956, 590 were employed. (See table 1.)

In addition to population growth, increased employment in public education has resulted from (1) a larger proportion of the population attending school, particularly in colleges and in high schools where in general there are fewer students per educational employee; (2) the increasing popularity of adult education; (3) the much larger proportion of part-time teachers; (4) the increase in educational services such as aid to the handicapped; and (5) the increase in noneducational services such as school lunch programs.

Not all of the relative increase in employment in education is reflected in the ratios shown in

table 1, since larger proportions of students are now attending private and parochial schools. In 1930, about 10 percent of elementary and secondary school enrollment was in private and parochial schools. By 1956, this proportion had risen to over 13 percent.²

Other Services. Employment expansion has also taken place in other activities for which State and local governments are responsible, such as road and highway construction and maintenance, police and fire protection, health services, and recreational facilities. But here again, government employment levels have increased more rapidly than the population, reflecting a demand for more and better services. In part, this has resulted from the larger proportion of the population living in urban areas and the resultant need for services, many of

TABLE 1.—Ratio of State and local government employees to population, education, and other services, 1929-56

Year	Number of employees in—		
	Education per 10,000 school-age (5-17 years) population	Other than education per 10,000 total population	Education per 10,000 total population
1929.....	356	120	88
1930.....	364	123	89
1931.....	366	128	89
1932.....	363	125	88
1933.....	355	121	86
1934.....	356	124	85
1935.....	367	128	87
1936.....	376	134	88
1937.....	390	137	90
1938.....	405	144	91
1939.....	420	143	93
1940.....	421	152	91
1941.....	448	154	95
1942.....	456	148	94
1943.....	458	140	92
1944.....	462	134	91
1945.....	470	133	92
1946.....	495	141	96
1947.....	524	148	101
1948.....	533	155	103
1949.....	550	158	107
1950.....	562	162	109
1951.....	563	155	110
1952.....	557	154	112
1953.....	562	155	117
1954.....	568	160	120
1955.....	576	161	125
1956.....	590	165	130

Source: Employment, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. The data have been adjusted to exclude nominal employees (elected officials of small local units and volunteer firemen). Population, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 98, 114, and 146, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

¹ Employment in education was related to the population in the 5-to-17-year age group, because school enrollment for those over 17 years may be related to other factors than population.

² Computed from data in Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1928-30 (Ch. 1), Statistical Summary of Education, 1929-30, and unpublished estimates, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education.

TABLE 2.—Ratio of State and local government employees to population, total and noneducational services, by State, October 1956

State	Employees per 10,000 population ¹						Employees in education per 10,000 school-age (5-17 years) population (October 1955 ²)	
	Total		Noneducational		Educational		Number	Rank
	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank		
Nevada.....	378	1	235	2	143	15	572	15
Wyoming.....	372	2	196	4	176	1	734	1
California.....	336	3	192	5	144	13	653	4
New York.....	334	4	236	1	98	46	478	24
Washington.....	327	5	183	7	144	14	605	12
Montana.....	324	6	178	9	146	9	580	14
Nebraska.....	322	7	180	8	142	17	631	8
Oregon.....	318	8	172	11	146	10	626	9
Louisiana.....	315	9	172	12	143	16	543	20
Florida.....	314	10	186	6	128	29	641	5
Colorado.....	314	11	165	15	149	7	635	7
Massachusetts.....	312	12	220	3	92	48	430	48
Oklahoma.....	308	13	150	24	158	4	620	10
Kansas.....	306	14	158	19	148	8	659	3
New Mexico.....	305	15	142	33	163	2	564	16
South Dakota.....	304	16	148	28	156	5	639	6
Delaware.....	300	17	154	21	146	11	619	11
Iowa.....	300	18	144	31	156	6	669	2
Idaho.....	298	19	163	17	135	19	505	27
Utah.....	296	20	136	37	160	3	586	13
Minnesota.....	288	21	158	20	130	26	550	18
Vermont.....	283	22	149	27	134	20	536	22
Michigan.....	282	23	153	22	129	27	547	19
Arizona.....	280	24	147	30	133	21	535	23
North Dakota.....	276	25	130	39	146	12	560	17
Connecticut ³	274	26	162	18	112	38	533	24
Maine.....	273	27	150	25	123	32	496	30
New Hampshire.....	272	28	169	14	103	44	445	45
New Jersey.....	269	29	164	16	105	42	497	29
Rhode Island.....	267	30	171	13	96	47	453	43
Virginia.....	265	31	138	35	127	30	505	28
Maryland.....	264	32	150	26	114	37	474	35
Wisconsin.....	264	33	153	23	111	39	467	37
Texas.....	261	34	128	41	133	22	538	21
Ohio.....	260	35	144	32	116	35	514	26
Indiana.....	256	36	137	36	119	34	520	25
Mississippi.....	256	37	123	43	133	23	444	46
Tennessee.....	254	38	139	34	115	36	432	47
South Carolina.....	253	39	115	46	138	18	461	39
Georgia.....	252	40	126	42	126	31	459	40
Illinois.....	252	41	148	29	104	43	494	32
Alabama.....	252	42	120	44	132	25	464	38
District of Columbia.....	247	43	178	10	69	49	456	42
Missouri.....	244	44	134	38	110	40	496	31
North Carolina.....	241	45	113	47	128	28	468	36
West Virginia.....	234	46	101	49	133	24	491	33
Pennsylvania.....	232	47	130	40	102	45	457	41
Arkansas.....	224	48	102	48	122	33	446	44
Kentucky.....	223	49	116	45	107	41	309	49

¹ The number of part-time employees was converted to the equivalent number of full-time employees.

² Population data for 1956 not available.

³ Represents actual full-time employees. Full-time equivalent was not computed, as total payroll (full-time and part-time) was not available.

SOURCE: Number of employees per population was computed from State Distribution of Public Employment in 1956, U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1957 (pp. 11 and 22). Number of employees in education per school-age population was computed from State Distribution of Public Employment in 1955, U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1956 (p. 20) and population data from Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 151.

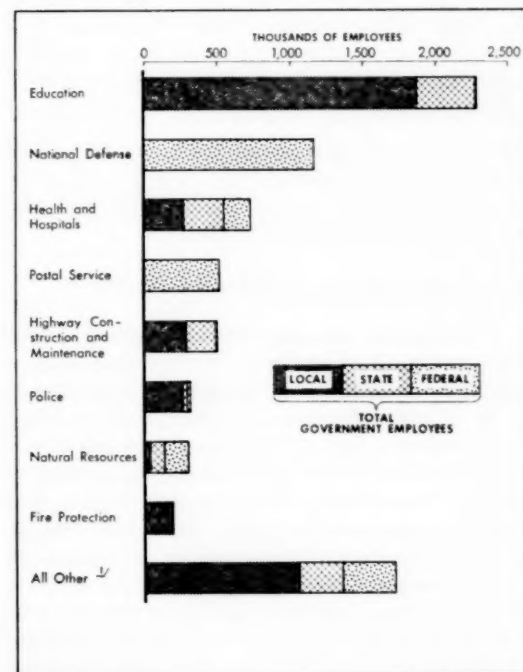
which were either not feasible or necessary in smaller communities.

State and local government employment, exclusive of education, increased by 90 percent between 1929 and 1956, while population increased by 38 percent. In 1929, there were (excluding those in education) 120 State and local employees per 10,000 population. By 1956, this ratio had increased to 165 per 10,000.

Geographic Distribution. State and local government employment varies roughly in proportion to population in the individual States, but some States nevertheless have a relatively higher concentration of government employees than others. The number of employees per 10,000 inhabitants (with part-time employees converted to full-time equivalents for comparability) ranged from 378 employees per 10,000 population in Nevada to 223 in Kentucky, as shown in table 2. Among the larger States, California and New York, at the upper extreme, employed 336 and 334 employees per 10,000 population, while Pennsylvania and Illinois employed considerably fewer, 232 and 252 per 10,000.

Among the States, variations in total State and local employment were in part related to employment in education, but there were also large variations in the ratio of nonschool government employment to population. West Virginia and

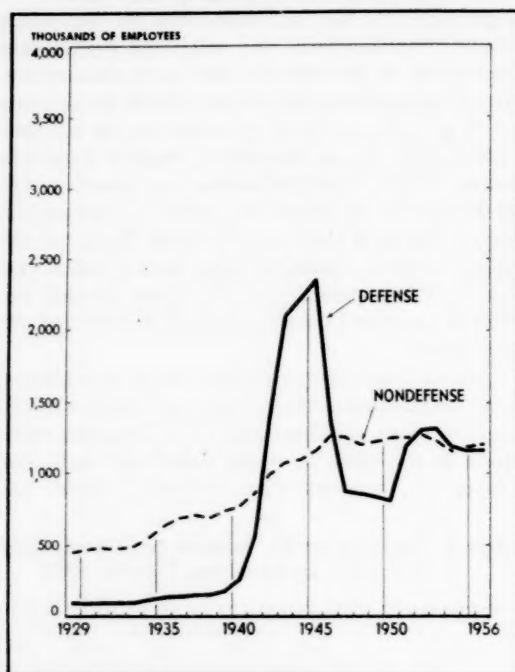
Chart 2. Employment by Function in Federal, State, and Local Governments, October 1956



¹ Includes services such as sanitation, water supply, transit, public welfare, local parks and recreation, and general administration.

SOURCE: State Distribution of Public Employment in 1956, U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1957 (p. 9).

Chart 3. Defense and Nondefense Civilian Employment in the Federal Government, 1929-56



SOURCE: U. S. Civil Service Commission.

Arkansas, at the low end of the range, had about 100 nonschool employees per 10,000 population, while at the upper extreme were Nevada and New York with about 235 per 10,000.

Employment Trends in Federal Government

In contrast to the more or less steady growth of State and local employment, Federal Government employment has tended to grow in spurts, generally in time of war or in response to economic crises and national emergencies. The number of Federal workers rose by 43 percent from 1933 to 1936 as Government activities were expanded to cope with the severe economic depression. Legislation in the field of social insurance, emergency and permanent Government services for industry and agriculture, and new regulatory authorities, all helped raise the level of Federal Government employment in the 1930's, and these have undergone continued expansion in later years. The expansion of national defense activities, the more

important role the United States plays in world affairs, and the greater activity of the Federal Government in such fields as conservation and flood control and veterans' services were factors which contributed to the growth of Federal employment since 1940.

World War II brought a sharp expansion in defense and economic stabilization activities. Total Federal civilian employment more than tripled between 1939 and 1945 to a level of 3.5 million. Employment for defense, which rose from less than 200,000 employees in 1939 in Federal defense agencies to nearly 2.4 million employees in 1945, was almost wholly responsible for the entire expansion in Federal Government during the war (chart 3).

Federal employment declined by about 1.4 million during 1946-47—mostly among defense and stabilization agencies—and then leveled off for a few years at about 2.1 million. Most of the difference between Federal civilian employment before and after the war was accounted for by defense agencies where employment of about 850,000 in the 1947-50 period was still some 600,000 to 700,000 above the prewar level. This

TABLE 3.—Ratio of Federal Government civilian employees to population, defense and nondefense agencies, 1929-56

Year	Number of employees per 10,000 population		
	Total	U. S. Department of Defense	Other than U. S. Department of Defense
1929	46	8	38
1930	47	8	39
1931	48	9	39
1932	47	8	39
1933	47	8	39
1934	54	10	44
1935	62	12	50
1936	66	11	55
1937	68	12	56
1938	66	12	54
1939	72	15	57
1940	80	21	59
1941	108	43	65
1942	176	103	73
1943	232	153	79
1944	242	162	80
1945	252	169	83
1946	187	97	90
1947	149	61	88
1948	142	59	83
1949	140	57	83
1950	137	54	83
1951	160	78	82
1952	166	84	82
1953	161	83	78
1954	146	74	72
1955	144	72	72
1956	142	70	72

SOURCE: Employment, U. S. Civil Service Commission; population, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 98, 114, and 146, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 4.—Number of Federal Government civilian employees and ratio to population, by State, September 1956

State	Number of employees	
	Per 10,000 population ¹	Total
Washington, D. C., metropolitan area	1,212	230,339
Utah	317	25,768
New Mexico	252	20,508
Nevada	248	6,132
Maryland (excluding Washington, D. C., metropolitan area part)	219	48,463
Virginia (excluding Washington, D. C. metropolitan area part)	219	70,340
Colorado	208	33,605
Washington	198	52,752
Oklahoma	185	41,482
Wyoming	183	5,792
California	174	233,338
Alabama	172	53,789
Arizona	167	17,620
Maine	160	14,586
Rhode Island	155	12,835
Georgia	151	56,149
Texas	133	119,074
Nebraska	127	17,409
South Dakota	126	8,765
Massachusetts	124	59,632
Pennsylvania	122	133,559
Florida	119	44,905
New York	115	186,683
Missouri	115	48,927
Montana	115	7,363
Tennessee	114	39,581
Kansas	110	23,083
Illinois	107	101,252
Ohio	105	95,683
Oregon	104	17,856
Idaho	95	8,959
Kentucky	95	28,792
North Dakota	95	6,224
South Carolina	95	22,412
New Jersey	93	50,300
Vermont	88	3,270
Delaware	86	3,468
Mississippi	86	18,306
Arkansas	85	15,348
Louisiana	82	24,773
Minnesota	76	24,575
Indiana	75	32,908
North Carolina	64	28,184
New Hampshire	64	3,598
Iowa	60	16,165
Connecticut	55	12,327
West Virginia	55	11,091
Wisconsin	54	20,486
Michigan	53	39,651

¹ Population figures are as of July 1, 1956.

SOURCE: State Distribution of Public Employment in 1956, U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1957 (p. 11). Ratios for D. C. metropolitan area, Maryland, and Virginia computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 137, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

larger civilian employment supported an Armed Forces strength of about 1.5 to 1.7 million, which was 5 to 6 times the level before World War II.

A sharp rise in Federal employment of about half a million occurred during the Korean emergency. Again, this resulted principally from an increase in economic stabilization and defense-related Government activity. Since the peak of the Korean defense effort in 1953, Federal employment has dropped by about 200,000, primarily in the U. S. Department of Defense. Defense employment has been at a level of about 1.2 million since 1954, approximately 50 percent above

the pre-Korean level. Total Federal civilian employment was 2.4 million in early 1957.

Employment in nondefense Government agencies has been more or less on a plateau since the end of World War II, ranging between 1.2 and 1.3 million. In 1946, the ratio of Federal nondefense workers to total population was 90 per 10,000. A steady decline since the war has dropped the level to 72 per 10,000 population in 1954-56.

Between 1929 and 1956, the ratio of Federal Government employment to population more than tripled, i. e., from 46 to 142 per 10,000. Excluding the most volatile segment, defense employment, however, the ratio rose from 38 per 10,000 in 1929 to 72 per 10,000 in 1956, or an increase of about 90 percent (table 3).

Distribution by Agency. Three large agencies, the U. S. Department of Defense (including the Departments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy), the Post Office Department, and the Veterans Administration, employed about 79 percent of the 2.4 million Federal civilian workers in all areas, including overseas installations, in 1956. The Department of Defense employed almost half (49 percent) of all civilian government workers; the Post Office Department, about 23 percent; and the Veterans Administration, approximately 7 percent. Twenty percent of the Federal civilian employees were distributed among the other executive departments and a number of independent agencies such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Federal Power Commission. The remaining 1 percent of Federal workers were employed by the legislative and judicial branches.

Geographical Distribution. Federal employees are stationed in all parts of the United States, in its Territories and possessions, and in many foreign countries. Although most Government departments and agencies have their headquarters in the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area, only 1 out of 10 Federal workers was employed in this area in 1956. The State of California, with 233,000 employees, was slightly ahead of the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area in numbers of employees. Other States with more than 100,000 Federal workers included New York (187,000), Pennsylvania (134,000), Texas (119,000), and Illinois (101,000). (See table 4.)

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Federal Classified Employees' Salary Changes, 1954-56

BASIC PAY SCALES of Federal white-collar employees increased 7.6 percent between mid-1954 and mid-1956 as a result of pay-raise legislation enacted by Congress in 1955. This increase, combined with the effect of in-grade merit or length-of-service adjustments and changes in the employment pattern, raised average salaries by 10.1 percent.

The Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955,¹ signed by the President on June 28, 1955, raised salary scales of about 900,000 workers under the Classification Act, retroactive to the first complete pay period in March of that year. These workers comprise the vast majority of the Federal Government white-collar employees except those in the field service of the Post Office De-

partment. Government industrial employees—so-called “blue collar” workers—are not covered by the Classification Act and their rates of pay are determined on an area or locality basis by various wage boards or committees established by the Federal agencies employing them.

The 1955 act also raised the pay of employees in the legislative and judicial branches of the Government, in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans Administration and the Foreign Service of the Department of State as well as certain employees of the District of Columbia Government. Also, in 1955, Congress enacted the Postal Field Service Compensation Act granting employees under it a 6-percent increase in addition to an approximate average

¹ The act (Public Law 94, 84th Cong., 1st sess.) provided for an across-the-board increase of 7.5 percent but contained a stipulation that all new rates which were not in multiples of \$5 be rounded to the next higher \$5 per annum. Because of the rounding, the average increase amounted to 7.6 rather than 7.5 percent.

TABLE 1.—Indexes of basic pay scales, average salary rates, and average salaries¹ of Federal classified employees, 1939-56
[Average 1947-49=100]

Period	Basic pay scales			Average salary rates			Average salaries		
	All Classification Act employees	General schedule	Crafts, protective, custodial	All Classification Act employees	General schedule	Crafts, protective, custodial	All Classification Act employees	General schedule	Crafts, protective, custodial
August 1939.....	69.6	70.9	62.0	68.2	69.3	59.5	61.4	64.2	58.7
June 30, 1945.....	70.4	71.0	68.3	² 69.0	² 69.4	² 65.5	(³)	(³)	(³)
July 1, 1946.....	93.2	93.5	91.1	90.6	90.8	88.8	87.7	87.5	90.2
July 1, 1947.....	93.2	93.5	91.1	92.3	92.5	90.3	92.3	92.6	90.2
July 15, 1948.....	103.4	103.3	104.4	103.5	103.5	104.4	103.1	103.0	104.3
July 1, 1949.....	103.4	103.3	104.4	104.2	104.0	105.3	104.6	104.5	105.4
July 1, 1950.....	107.7	107.4	109.2	109.6	109.4	112.2	112.6	112.3	112.8
July 8, 1951.....	118.5	118.0	121.0	119.3	118.8	123.8	121.4	120.6	125.3
July 1, 1952.....	118.5	118.0	121.0	119.6	119.0	124.7	124.0	123.0	127.2
July 1, 1953.....	118.5	118.0	121.0	120.7	120.0	126.1	127.1	126.3	129.1
July 1, 1954.....	118.5	118.0	121.0	121.8	121.1	127.3	129.4	128.8	129.3
July 1, 1955.....	(⁴)	² 127.0	(⁴)	(⁴)	² 130.6	(⁴)	(⁴)	² 140.2	(⁴)
July 1, 1956.....	(⁴)	127.0	(⁴)	(⁴)	130.5	(⁴)	(⁴)	141.8	(⁴)

¹ Basic pay scales reflect only statutory changes in salaries, while average salary rates show in addition the effect of merit or in-grade salary increases. Average salaries measure the effect not only of statutory changes in basic pay scales and in-grade salary increases but the effect of changes in the proportion of workers employed in the various pay grades.

² Estimated by assuming the same distribution of employees among grades and steps within grades in 1945 as in 1939. Since there was little or no increase in average rates because of in-grade increases during this period, it was

assumed that the change in basic pay scales was virtually the same as in average salary rates.

³ Not available.

⁴ Index discontinued, as the general schedule now covers all Classification Act employees.

⁵ Data have been adjusted to include some employees formerly under the CPC schedule who are now covered by the general schedule; about two-thirds of the employees were transferred to wage-board classifications and the remaining one-third to the general schedule.

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of general schedule employees by grade, selected periods, 1939-56

Item	Percent of workers in—						
	August 1939	July 1, 1946	July 1, 1950	July 8, 1951	July 1, 1954	July 1, 1955	July 1, 1956
GS-1.....	13.1	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.7
GS-2.....	18.1	19.3	14.5	16.6	11.5	10.9	8.9
GS-3.....	14.7	22.8	20.6	21.8	21.0	20.9	21.4
GS-4.....	11.5	13.6	14.8	13.9	15.7	15.8	16.4
GS-5 and GS-6.....	17.2	13.9	14.8	14.5	14.9	14.8	15.2
GS-7 and GS-8.....	10.4	11.6	12.3	11.7	12.1	11.8	11.9
GS-9 and GS-10.....	6.8	7.6	9.2	8.7	10.1	10.1	10.2
GS-11.....	3.8	4.0	5.1	4.8	5.8	6.1	6.3
GS-12 to GS-15.....	4.4	4.7	6.9	6.6	7.8	8.4	8.9
GS-16 to GS-18.....			(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of employees.....	234,067	893,653	701,824	885,925	863,462	886,512	908,535

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, totals do not necessarily equal 100.

2-percent rise resulting from job reclassifications. These two laws enacted within 3 weeks of each other constituted the first pay legislation affecting white-collar employees of the Federal Government since July 8, 1951.²

This article presents data on the salaries of Federal employees under the Classification Act in the form of three types of indexes which reflect the changes in basic pay scales, average salary rates, and average salaries between July 1954 and July 1956.³ In extending the indexes for the period studied, only salary trends of employees under the general schedule were used since the crafts, protective, and custodial schedule was abolished effective July 1, 1955, in accordance with Public Law 763 (83d Cong., 2d sess.). Of the approximately 100,000 employees formerly under the CPC schedule, almost two-thirds (employed largely in craft jobs) were transferred to wage-board classifications, with their rates of pay established on the basis of rates prevailing in private industry in the labor market in which they were employed. The remainder (mostly messengers, guards, and firefighters) were placed in general schedule grades 1 through 8. At the

² In 1954 and 1956, there were also some gains in supplementary benefits for Federal employees. Legislation passed in August 1954 provided Federal workers with life insurance, including accidental death and dismemberment benefits, with the Government and the employees sharing the premiums. This legislation also set up 3 additional in-grade (longevity) steps for employees in grades GS-11 through GS-15. In addition, retirement benefits were liberalized by legislation, enacted in July 1956 and effective in October of that year, which increased employee contributions.

³ For previous studies of salary trends of workers under the Classification Act, see Monthly Labor Review, May 1951 (p. 537); May 1952 (p. 545); September 1953 (p. 958); and April 1955 (p. 421). Methods of constructing the indexes were described in the May 1951 article.

same time—on July 1, 1955—approximately 2,500 workers formerly under the general schedule were transferred to wage-board classifications.

The effect of inclusion in the general schedule of the 35,000 former CPC workers on the measures of change in salary scales and on changes in average salary rates has been minimized by the fact that the year-to-year changes in these indexes do not reflect shifts in the proportion of workers in various grades and hence do not reflect the increase in the number of workers in the lower general schedule grades resulting from the transfer. The index of average salaries, however, does reflect the transfer of CPC employees but the effect was small since the transferred workers amounted to only about 4 percent of the total number under the general schedule.

The basic increases authorized by the Congress in 1955 amounted to 7.6 percent, as indicated earlier. Only slight gains—amounting to 0.2 percent—resulted from merit or length-of-service increases in pay between July 1954 and July 1956. Hence, average salary rates, affected by length-of-service increases as well as by legislative changes in basic salary scales, rose 7.8 percent.

Shifts in the number of employees in the different pay grades, notably proportionately larger numbers in the higher grades, accounted

TABLE 3.—Percent increases in Federal classified employees' salaries, in average earnings of factory production workers and railway office employees, and in the CPI, 1939-56 and 1954-56

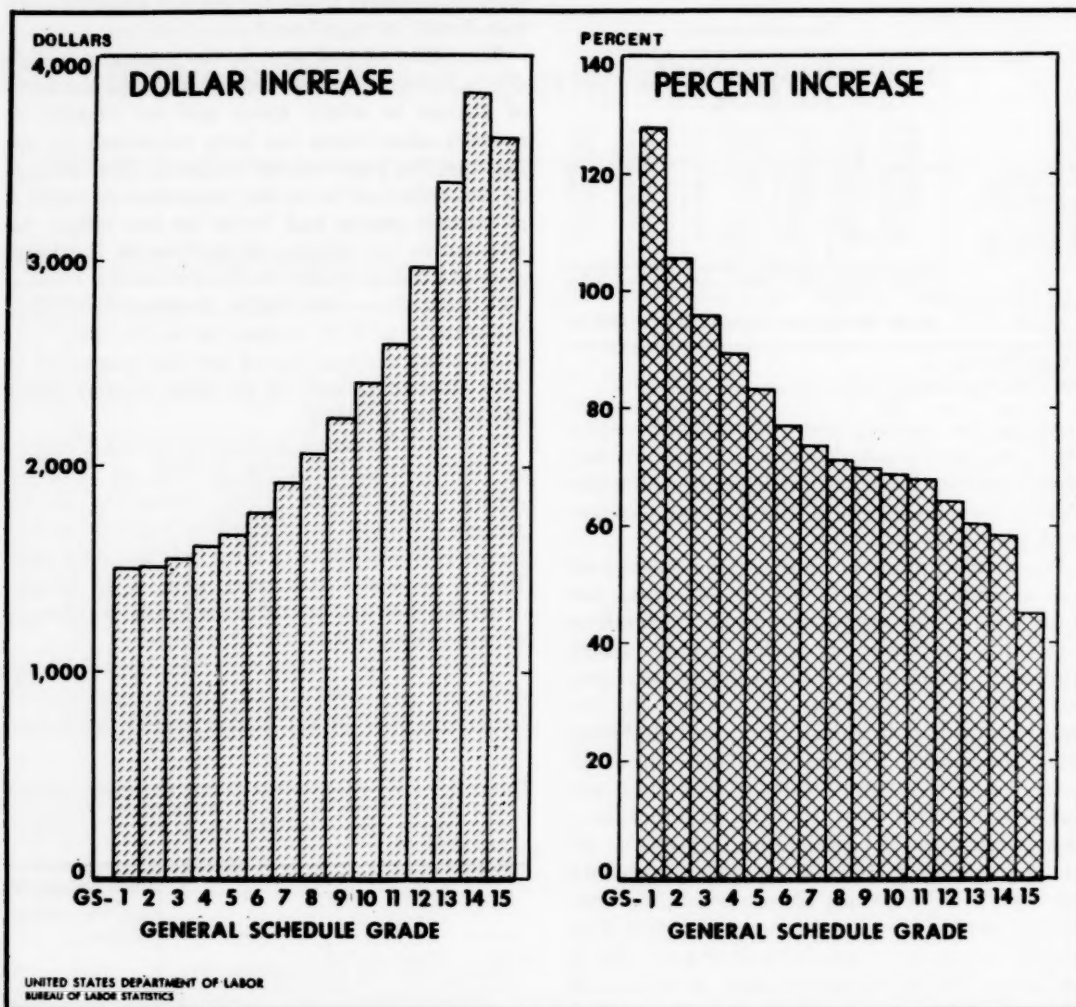
Item	August 1939 to July 1956	July 1954 to July 1956
Federal classified employees:		
Basic pay scales (affected by legislation only).....	79.1	7.6
Average salary rates (affected by legislation and in-grade increases).....	88.3	7.8
Average salaries (affected by legislation, in-grade increases, and changes in occupational or grade composition of classified employees).....	111	10.1
Factory production workers:		
Average weekly earnings.....	230	11.4
Average hourly earnings (excluding overtime).....	200	8.0
Railway office employees (straight-time monthly earnings):		
All employees.....	127	7.7
Division officers, assistants, and staff assistants.....	102	14.8
Chief clerks and other supervisors.....	104	9.3
Other clerical employees.....	134	6.0
Consumer Price Index.....	97	1.6

¹ Computed by Bureau of Labor Statistics from Interstate Commerce Commission M-300 reports. The average was computed by dividing total compensation for straight time actually worked by the number of employees who received pay during the month.

² Professional and subprofessional assistants, supervisory or chief clerks (major departments), chief clerks (minor departments), assistant chief clerks, and supervising cashiers.

³ Clerks and clerical specialists, clerks, mechanical device operators (office), stenographers and secretaries, stenographers and typists, traveling auditors or accountants, and messengers and officeboys.

Increase in Minimum Salary Rates of General Schedule Employees, by Grade, 1939-56



for a further 2.3-percent rise in average salaries between mid-1954 and mid-1956, bringing the total increase in average salaries to 10.1 percent (table 1). The most pronounced change in the employment pattern was a decline in the number of workers in grades 1 and 2. While about 10,000 new workers, in addition to the 35,000 transferred CPC workers, were added to the general schedule, the total number employed in these grades fell by almost 12,000 (from 12.6 to 9.6 percent of the total). During the same

2-year period, the number of workers classified in the two immediately higher grades (GS-3 and GS-4) increased by about 26,000 (from 36.7 to 37.8 percent), with the gain being shared equally by the two grades. The proportion of workers in grades GS-11 through GS-15 also rose (table 2).

Salary adjustments for Federal classified employees from mid-1954 to mid-1956 were substantially greater than the increase in the Consumer Price Index, but they were somewhat

TABLE 4.—Minimum and average salaries¹ of Federal classified employees, by grade, 1939, 1950, 1951, and 1954-56

Schedule and grade	August 1939	July 1, 1950	July 8, 1951	July 1, 1954 ¹	July 1, 1955	July 1, 1956	Percent change ² to July 1, 1956, from—				
							August 1939	July 1, 1950	July 8, 1951	July 1, 1954	July 1, 1955
General schedule:											
GS-1: Minimum salary rate.....	\$1,180	\$2,200	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,600	\$2,600	128.0	22.3	7.6	7.6	0
Average salary.....	1,223	2,356	2,596	2,624	2,913	2,942	140.6	24.9	13.3	12.1	1.0
GS-2: Minimum salary rate.....	1,440	2,450	2,750	2,750	2,960	2,960	105.6	20.8	7.6	7.6	0
Average salary.....	1,489	2,639	2,861	2,954	3,186	3,157	112.0	19.6	10.3	6.9	-.9
GS-3: Minimum salary rate.....	1,620	2,650	2,950	2,950	3,175	3,175	96.0	19.8	7.6	7.6	0
Average salary.....	1,683	2,866	3,119	3,198	3,446	3,434	104.0	19.8	10.1	7.4	-.3
GS-4: Minimum salary rate.....	1,800	2,875	3,175	3,175	3,415	3,415	89.7	18.8	7.6	7.6	0
Average salary.....	1,867	3,103	3,398	3,463	3,738	3,737	100.2	20.4	10.0	7.9	(⁴)
GS-5: Minimum salary rate.....	2,000	3,100	3,410	3,410	3,670	3,670	83.5	18.4	7.6	7.6	0
Average salary.....	2,099	3,405	3,681	3,813	4,129	4,128	96.7	21.2	12.1	8.3	(⁴)
GS-6: Minimum salary rate.....	2,300	3,450	3,795	3,795	4,080	4,080	77.4	18.3	7.5	7.5	0
Average salary.....	2,414	3,780	4,111	4,228	4,566	4,561	88.9	20.7	10.9	7.9	-.1
GS-7: Minimum salary rate.....	2,600	3,825	4,205	4,205	4,525	4,525	74.0	18.3	7.6	7.6	0
Average salary.....	2,704	4,154	4,495	4,574	4,960	4,967	83.7	19.6	10.5	8.6	.1
GS-8: Minimum salary rate.....	2,900	4,200	4,620	4,620	4,970	4,970	71.4	18.3	7.6	7.6	0
Average salary.....	3,020	4,553	4,942	5,043	5,449	5,477	81.4	20.3	10.8	8.6	.5
GS-9: Minimum salary rate.....	3,200	4,600	5,060	5,060	5,440	5,440	70.0	18.3	7.5	7.5	0
Average salary.....	3,298	4,923	5,346	5,400	5,825	5,831	76.8	18.4	9.1	8.0	.1
GS-10: Minimum salary rate.....	3,500	5,000	5,500	5,500	5,915	5,915	69.0	18.3	7.5	7.5	0
Average salary.....	3,620	5,279	5,741	5,879	6,344	6,361	75.7	20.5	10.8	8.2	.3
GS-11: Minimum salary rate.....	3,800	5,400	5,940	5,940	6,390	6,390	68.2	18.3	7.6	7.6	0
Average salary.....	3,974	5,734	6,230	6,289	6,768	6,773	70.4	18.1	8.7	7.7	.1
GS-12: Minimum salary rate.....	4,000	6,400	7,040	7,040	7,570	7,570	64.6	18.3	7.5	7.5	0
Average salary.....	4,797	6,759	7,360	7,415	7,975	7,966	66.1	17.9	8.2	7.4	-.1
GS-13: Minimum salary rate.....	5,600	7,600	8,360	8,360	8,990	8,990	60.5	18.3	7.5	7.5	0
Average salary.....	5,793	7,931	8,652	8,710	9,381	9,385	62.0	18.3	8.5	7.7	(⁴)
GS-14: Minimum salary rate.....	6,500	8,800	9,600	9,600	10,320	10,320	58.8	17.3	7.5	7.5	0
Average salary.....	6,850	9,150	9,880	9,941	10,682	10,682	55.9	16.7	8.1	7.5	0
GS-15: Minimum salary rate.....	8,000	10,500	10,800	10,800	11,610	11,610	45.1	10.6	7.5	7.5	0
Average salary.....	8,460	10,577	11,245	11,198	12,034	12,052	42.4	13.9	7.2	7.6	.1
GS-16: Minimum salary rate.....	(⁵)	11,200	12,000	12,900	12,900	12,900	(⁶)	15.2	7.5	7.5	0
Average salary.....	(⁵)	11,232	12,044	12,225	13,125	13,135	(⁶)	16.9	9.1	7.4	.1
GS-17: Minimum salary rate.....	(⁵)	12,200	13,000	13,000	13,975	13,975	(⁶)	14.5	7.5	7.5	0
Average salary.....	(⁵)	12,288	13,045	13,139	14,122	14,134	(⁶)	15.0	8.3	7.6	.1
GS-18: Minimum salary rate.....	(⁵)	14,000	14,800	14,800	14,800	14,800	(⁶)	5.7	0	0	0
Average salary.....	(⁵)	14,000	14,800	14,800	14,800	14,800	(⁶)	5.7	0	0	0

¹ Average salaries were obtained by weighting each salary step within the grade by the number of employees at that step. In other words, they reflect the effect of increases in basic salary scales and of merit increases in pay within the grade for each period.

² Increase unless preceded by a minus sign.

³ Data include former CPC employees transferred into the schedule and exclude employees transferred from the general schedule into wage-board classifications. Only in grade 1 (where the average was lowered from \$2,632 to \$2,624) did these transfers change the averages by more than .1.

⁴ The minimum was computed by weighting equally the base pay for each of the 3 grades (SP-1, SP-2, and CAF-1) which were combined under the general schedule.

⁵ Less than .05 percent.

⁶ Grades 16, 17, and 18 were created under the Classification Act of 1949 (Oct. 28, 1949).

⁷ Legislation passed in July 1956 raised the rate for grade 18 to \$16,000.

less than the rise in earnings of women office clerical workers in five major metropolitan areas.⁴ Comparisons with other groups of workers are presented in table 3, but no attempt has been made to show the increases in either salary scales in private industry or in prices that have occurred since July 1956.

For the entire period since 1939, salary increases of employees under the Federal Classification

⁴ Straight-time weekly pay of women office clerical workers rose as follows:

	Per- cent		Per- cent
Atlanta.....	8.5	Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	8.5
Chicago.....	8.0	New York City.....	9.6
Cleveland.....	10.6		

The office worker indexes, based on data from the Bureau's occupational wage surveys, measure changes in earnings within the same occupation and hence are most comparable to the index of average salary rates for Federal employees. Information for these cities was collected in the following periods: Atlanta—March 1954 and April 1956; Chicago—March 1954 and April 1956; Cleveland—October 1954 and October 1956; Los Angeles-Long Beach—March 1954 and March 1956; New York City—February 1954 and April 1956.

Act have not kept pace with average salaries of railway office employees. Likewise, over the same period (1939-56), salaries of employees subject to the Classification Act have not increased as much as the Consumer Price Index except when measured by the index of average salaries, which takes into account shifts in the proportions of employees within the classified grades. The increase, as reflected by this index, amounted to 111 percent as against a 97-percent rise in the Consumer Price Index.

An analysis of the movement of salary rates of individual general schedule grades since 1939 indicates that only in grades 1 and 2 have basic salary rates and accompanying within-grade increases been greater than the rise in the Consumer Price Index. The rise in average salaries from 1939 to 1956 amounted to about 140 percent in grade 1 and 112 percent in grade 2. It was

progressively less for the higher grades, with the increase in grade 15 amounting to 42 percent (table 4 and chart).

These marked differences in salary trends among grades resulted from the provision in pay legislation of (a) increases that were identical in dollars irrespective of grade or (b) uniform percentage increases in some grades combined with a minimum and maximum dollar ceiling that resulted in higher percentage increases in the lowest grades and lower proportionate increases in the higher grades. Only the 1955 legislation provided uniform percentage adjustments for all grades (except GS-18, where there was no increase until 1956).⁵ As a result of this trend, the highest salary in the general schedule in 1954 was about 6

times the lowest, whereas in 1939 the ratio was almost 9. The adjustments put into effect in 1955, combined with the 1956 advance in the maximum salary for grade 18, did not further widen the range of rates for white-collar workers: The new maximum rate for grade 18—\$16,000—was still only 6 times the minimum rate for grade 1.⁶

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⁵ Public Law 854 (84th Cong., 2d sess.), approved July 31, 1956, increased basic pay rates for certain Federal officials, including those in grade GS-18.

⁶ The top grade in 1939 was comparable to GS-15 and was GS-18 in 1956; the bottom grade in 1939 was SP-1. The ratio between the top GS-15 salary (excluding longevities) and the minimum GS-1 rate in 1956 was about 4¼ to 1. If the measurement of the spread in grades in 1939 included the CPC grades, the narrowing would be even more pronounced.

Union Conventions, August 16 to September 15, 1957

<i>Date</i>	<i>National and international unions</i>	<i>Place</i>
August 17.....	International Typographical Union.....	New York, N. Y.
August 19.....	International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.	Philadelphia, Pa.
August 19.....	American Federation of Teachers.....	Chicago, Ill.
August 20.....	National Alliance of Postal Employees (Ind.).	Atlanta, Ga.
August 24.....	International Mailers Union (Ind.).....	Detroit, Mich.
September 1.....	International Association of Siderographers..	Washington, D. C.
September 2.....	Industrial Workers of the World (Ind.).....	Chicago, Ill.
September 3.....	International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.	New Orleans, La.
September 7.....	Friendly Society of Engravers and Sketch- makers (Ind.).	Providence, R. I.
September 9.....	International Stereotypers' and Electro- typers' Union of North America.	Toronto, Canada
September 9.....	Amalgamated Association of Street, Elec- tric Railway and Motor Coach Employ- ees of America.	Washington, D. C.
September 9.....	International Woodworkers of America....	Portland, Oreg.
<i>Date</i>	<i>State labor organizations</i>	<i>Place</i>
August 19.....	Wisconsin State Federation.....	Green Bay
August 26.....	Ohio State Federation.....	Dayton
September 1.....	North Dakota State Federation.....	Grand Forks
September 2.....	Illinois State Federation.....	Chicago
September 9.....	Missouri State AFL-CIO.....	St. Louis

Personnel and Agencies Serving Blind People, 1955

ALMOST three-fourths of all paid professional, administrative, and technical personnel engaged in work for the blind in the United States in September 1955 were employees of public agencies. A total of 400 public and private agencies either devoted themselves exclusively to work with the blind or, in the case of a number of public agencies, employed specialized personnel to furnish services to blind individuals. More than 50 distinct kinds of services were rendered, and 100 different occupations were involved. The estimated 4,500 professional, administrative, and technical employees of such agencies constitute a distinct and highly specialized group. To get comprehensive information about these workers, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor undertook a survey, the first of its kind, for the American Foundation for the Blind, a national (nonmedical) research and consultative agency devoted to expanding knowledge about and improving services to blind persons in the United States.

Scope and Methodology

The survey, the highlights of which are summarized in this article,¹ obtained information on the educational background and experience of these workers, their personal characteristics, and their earnings, as well as information on the personnel practices and standards of the employing agencies and the services rendered to blind people by these agencies. The survey covered only those agencies of which the primary purpose is to serve the "legally blind,"² or which employ specialized personnel for service to this group. Excluded, therefore, were some agencies which, although they number the blind among their clients, render services to them through their general staff.

The study attempted to reach all rather than a sample of the covered personnel and agencies. Of the 400 agencies canvassed, 181 were voluntary or private agencies and 219 were public agencies. The public agencies included specialized State agencies for the blind, residential schools, public schools which have programs of education for

blind with sighted children, Veterans Administration hospitals which have special facilities and programs for the blind, general public welfare or vocational rehabilitation agencies which have personnel specializing in work for the blind, and libraries distributing braille or talking books. The private agencies rendered a wide variety of services, but in many cases, they were less specialized.

To each agency, the BLS sent two types of questionnaire. One—distributed to every professional, administrative, and technical staff member—requested data relating to education, work experience, present occupation, earnings, and certain personal characteristics. The other form—filled out by agency heads—requested data on agency services, employment by occupation, salary ranges, and supplementary wage benefits. Eighty percent of the 400 agencies and 70 percent of the estimated 4,500 individuals working in these agencies returned the questionnaires.³

In addition, the paid employees were asked to describe the duties involved in their work, and the agencies to furnish formal job descriptions. On the basis of this material, the almost 300 job titles reported were classified into 100 separate jobs, and there were sufficient employees in 69 of the positions to warrant separate presentation of data.⁴ Since a number of the respondents did not answer all the questions on the schedule, the total number of staff members reporting varies for each characteristic studied.

¹ For a full report, see *National Survey of Personnel Standards and Personnel Practices in Services for the Blind, 1955*, available from either the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the American Foundation for the Blind (15 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y.). The report consists of 150 pages, including 163 tables and an appendix containing job descriptions, a list of agencies, and schedules used.

² The generally accepted definition of "legally blind," as furnished by the American Foundation for the Blind, is as follows: "Central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye, with correcting glasses; or central visual acuity of more than 20/200 if there is a field defect in which the peripheral field has contracted to such an extent that the widest diameter of visual field subtends an angular distance no greater than 20 degrees." In simpler terms, a person is considered legally blind if, with correcting glasses, he sees at a distance of 20 feet what a person with normal vision sees at a distance of 200 feet.

Persons defined in this report as "visually handicapped" are those whose visual impairment, with correcting glasses, is still substantial (20/70–20/200) but not of sufficient severity to meet the test of "legally blind."

³ Although 5 of the 45 specialized State agencies did not reply, the greatest nonresponse was among the smaller private agencies. The lowest employee response was among workers in residential schools, Veterans Administration hospitals, and the voluntary agencies as a whole. Even in these categories, however, two-thirds of the employees replied.

⁴ Of these 69 occupations, 33 were professional, 13 administrative, and 23 technical.

TABLE 1.—*Employment in work for the blind reported by private and public agencies, by type of agency, September 1955*

[Based on agency reports]

Type of agency	Paid employees			Number of volunteers	
	Total number	Professional, administrative, and technical		Total	Professional, administrative, and technical
		Number	Percent		
Total.....	17,378	13,948	54	4,177	340
Private agencies.....	2,467	1,037	42	3,900	297
National.....	644	297	46	3,309	6
State and local.....	1,823	740	41	3,591	291
Public agencies.....	4,911	2,911	59	277	43
Specialized agencies for the blind.....	1,520	853	56	199	19
General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies.....	208	156	75	-----	-----
Residential schools.....	2,740	1,601	58	36	5
Public schools.....	197	191	97	23	19
Veterans Administration hospitals.....	74	72	97	11	-----
Libraries.....	172	38	22	8	-----

¹ Based on returns from 315 agencies which reported the total number of employees in work for the blind, including clerical, custodial, and maintenance workers, and 318 agencies which reported the number of professional, administrative, and technical personnel.

Employment and Personal Characteristics

Public agencies, which use only insignificant numbers of unpaid volunteers, accounted for two-thirds of the more than 7,000 paid employees in work for the blind reported by the 318 cooperating agencies, and for about three-quarters of the 3,948 paid professional, administrative, and technical staff members. (See table 1.) The private agencies, which apparently rely very heavily on volunteers, reported a total of 3,900 such workers or about 1,500 more than the paid employees in work for the blind in these agencies. Almost 3,200 paid professional, administrative, and technical employees in all agencies reported to the Bureau directly on their age, sex, race, visual acuity, highest educational level, occupation, and hours and earnings.

Age, Sex, and Race. Over four-fifths of the workers reporting age were between 25 and 60 years old; over half were under 45. (See table 2.) There was little difference in the age distribution of employees of public and private agencies or among agencies of different size except that the very small private agencies had a higher percentage of workers 65 and over.

Women comprised just under 60 percent of the workers in the survey, or twice the proportion of women in the total United States labor force in 1955. The higher proportion of women employed by public over private agencies was accounted for in large measure by teachers and house mothers in the residential schools. Women also predominated in the occupations of social case worker and home teacher.

Nonwhite workers made up only about 6 percent of the total, and over three-fourths of them were employed in the southern States and in the Territories.⁵ Public agencies employed about 90 percent of them.

Visual Acuity of Agency Personnel. Thirty percent of all individuals reporting in the survey had some form of visual handicap. About half of these, or a total of 460, were totally blind. The professional group had the highest proportion of totally blind—17 percent, compared with 12 percent among the administrative and 10 percent among the technical employees. The professional group also had higher proportions of persons with other visual handicaps; only 65 percent of the professional workers were fully sighted compared with about 80 percent in each of the other groups. Even though a much higher proportion of women than men were employed by the agencies covered, only 11 percent of the women were totally blind compared with 20 percent of the men. This difference might be caused by the more protected economic status of women, since many totally blind women never enter the labor market. Military service accounted for the visual impairment of only 23 persons out of the 943 who reported some form of such impairment.

The occupations in which the totally blind were most concentrated were home teachers, grade school and music teachers, case workers, vocational counselors, directors of private agencies, and braille instructors and proofreaders. Because of the nature of the duties of the home teacher, i. e., teaching the housebound blind the techniques of daily living, total blindness or a severe visual handicap is considered almost a necessary qualification for this occupation.

⁵ 3,148 workers reported their race. Of the 186 who were nonwhite, 129 were professional, 8 administrative, and 49 technical employees; 25 percent had some type of visual handicap, and 16 of the 18 totally blind were professional workers.

Highest Educational Level. Among the 3,141 employees who reported on their education, more than 22 percent had a bachelor's degree and another 37 percent had had some graduate work or had received additional degrees or specialized certificates. Twenty-three percent had had no college education at all. Much higher proportions of technical than of other workers fell into this group. (See table 3.)

As might be expected, a higher proportion of employees with bachelor's degrees was found among the young workers. Of those under 25 years, almost half had this degree, compared with only 6 percent among those 65 and over. The highest concentration of master's degree holders was between 30 and 40 years of age. Of those with no college education, over half were between 40 and 60 and another 25 percent were 60

or more. Among degree holders, the men had somewhat higher education than the women. The higher proportion of women than men with no college training is accounted for by the number of house parents, whose highest education was predominantly at the high school level. The nonwhite staff was as well educated as the white staff.

Occupations, Earnings, and Hours of Work^{*}

Ninety-two percent of the paid 3,534 employees whose occupations were identified by their employing agency were full-time workers. Table 4, based on information provided by reporting agencies, presents the number of workers employed in occupations which are of major importance numerically or which are of peculiar significance in work for the blind. The concentration of these occupations was substantially different as between private and public agencies, a situation growing out of the quite different functions, in many cases, of these agencies. For example, all but 26 of the

TABLE 2.—Age and sex distribution of professional, administrative, and technical staff members in work for the blind, by visual acuity and occupational group, September 1955

[Based on staff members' reports]

Visual acuity and occupational group	Age group											Sex		
	Total staff members reporting	Under 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total staff members reporting	Male	Female
Total:														
Number.....	3,102	145	321	367	348	422	452	346	318	228	155	3,161	1,285	1,876
Percent.....	100	5	10	12	11	14	15	11	10	7	5	100	41	59
PROFESSIONAL:														
Number.....	1,917	117	254	266	225	271	255	192	167	105	65	1,960	697	1,263
Percent.....	100	6	13	14	12	14	13	10	9	6	3	100	36	64
Sighted.....	1,243	89	165	157	132	160	176	128	115	72	49	1,275	365	910
Totally blind.....	328	5	32	50	48	49	45	34	29	24	12	334	162	172
Partially sighted but legally blind ¹	244	8	35	46	33	48	27	21	15	8	3	248	123	125
Visually handicapped ¹	102	15	22	13	12	14	7	9	8	1	1	103	47	56
ADMINISTRATIVE:														
Number.....	370		9	29	44	56	78	56	44	26	28	374	265	109
Percent.....	100		2	8	12	15	21	15	12	7	8	100	71	29
Sighted.....	289		7	21	31	43	68	43	35	21	20	293	189	104
Totally blind.....	45		1	5	8	4	7	6	3	4	7	45	45	
Partially sighted but legally blind ¹	23		1	4	8	7	4	4	1	1	1	23	21	2
Visually handicapped ¹	13		1	2	1	1	3	3	2			13	10	3
TECHNICAL:														
Number.....	815	28	58	72	79	95	119	98	107	97	62	827	323	504
Percent.....	100	3	7	9	10	12	14	12	13	12	8	100	39	61
Sighted.....	639	22	45	56	52	70	83	75	91	89	56	650	210	440
Totally blind.....	80		5	6	13	15	21	8	7	2	3	81	53	28
Partially sighted but legally blind ¹	63	5	6	8	6	8	12	7	7	4		63	41	22
Visually handicapped ¹	33	1	2	2	8	2	3	8	2	2	3	33	19	14

¹ For definition of terms, see text footnote 2.

TABLE 3.—Highest educational level of professional, administrative, and technical staff members in work for the blind, private and public agencies, September 1955

[Based on staff members' reports]

Highest educational level	Total staff members reporting	All agencies	Percentage distribution							
			Private agencies ¹				Public agencies ²			
			Total	Professional	Administrative	Technical	Total	Professional	Administrative	Technical
Total.....	3,141	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No high school.....	85	3	4	(?)	1	10	2	1	1	9
1 to 3 years of high school.....	209	7	12	4	7	23	5	1	2	17
4 years of high school.....	395	13	19	10	16	26	11	7	6	26
2 years or less of college.....	325	10	13	9	19	13	9	7	6	18
3 and 4 years of college (no degree).....	236	8	8	7	9	7	7	8	6	7
Bachelor's degree.....	718	22	17	22	19	10	26	30	17	11
Some graduate work (no degree).....	390	12	7	12	7	3	14	17	11	5
Master's degree.....	536	17	13	24	14	3	18	20	40	3
Specialized degree or certificate (not elsewhere classified).....	187	6	5	8	4	4	6	7	6	4
Ph. D.....	31	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	(?)
M. D.....	29	1	1	2			1	1	1	

¹ Of the 818 staff members in private agencies reporting their educational background, 300 were professional, 290 administrative, and 318 technical employees.

² Of the 2,323 staff members in public agencies reporting their educational background, 1,654 were professional, 174 administrative, and 495 technical employees.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

901 teachers were found in public agencies; similarly, house parents were employed almost exclusively in the residential schools, while 83 percent of the vocational counselors were found in specialized State agencies. On the other hand, the training of guide dogs was entirely in private hands. Some important occupations, such as social case workers, home teachers, agency directors, and workshop positions, appeared in both types of agency but in different proportions. Agencies reported only a few job vacancies for which they had available budget and which they were actively trying to fill, which suggests that there was no serious recruitment problem within the existing standards for personnel.

In comparing the overall medians for public and private agencies which are presented in table 5, the reader should bear in mind (1) the influence on the overall medians of the concentration of employees in certain occupations in the different types of agency, e. g., most of the 245 low-paid house parents were concentrated in the public agencies, and (2) the fact that the value of maintenance received—important to some workers—was not included in the cash salary data shown in the table.

The median monthly salary of \$301 for professional workers who reported their salary or wage was obviously established by salaries in public agencies which employed more than 5 times as many professional workers as did private agencies. Among professional workers in all

agencies combined, the notable concentration of 11 percent earning less than \$167 per month was probably due to a considerable extent to part-time work among medical personnel and some teachers. Much higher proportions of administrative than of other workers earned at a rate of \$5,000 a year or more.⁷ Ten percent earned \$9,000 or more a year. Technical workers as a group had a median monthly salary of \$234, although 7 of the 11 selected occupations in that group paid between \$302 and \$378 per month.

Less than one-fourth of the employees reporting got some maintenance for either themselves or families. (See table 6.) Most of those who did were connected with residential schools. In the case of home teachers, where very few received maintenance, the difference in cash earnings was slight but in other occupations the differences were substantial. For grade school teachers, for example, those getting maintenance received \$83 per month less in cash; for principals of residential schools, the difference was well over \$100; and for house parents, where the number of persons involved was much larger, the difference was over \$70.

The median regular workweek for 2,900 employees who reported on their hours was 40. This was true for all occupational groups in both

⁷ Estimated annual salaries may be obtained by multiplying the median monthly wage in table 5 by 12 for all occupations, including teachers, whose monthly salary as shown was adjusted to permit comparability on a 12-month basis with other occupations.

private and public agencies, except for professional workers in private agencies (38 hours), and technical workers in public agencies (44 hours). The distribution of the regular hours of those reporting, however, showed considerable variation: over one-third—mostly teachers and part-time medical personnel in private agencies—worked less than 40 hours; 10 percent of the reporting employees in public agencies—mainly house par-

ents—and 2 percent in private agencies worked 60 hours or more. Overtime was required of slightly over half of the professional, administrative, and technical employees, but 83 percent of these reported they received no compensation of any kind for it, 4 percent were paid in cash, and 13 percent got compensatory time off. Overtime requirements were heavier for administrative than for other types of personnel.

TABLE 4.—Paid employment in work for the blind in selected professional, administrative, and technical occupations, by type of agency, September 1955
[Based on agency reports]

Occupation	Total paid full-time and part-time staff members reported	Number of paid full-time staff members reported by—										
		All agencies	Private agencies			Public agencies						
			Total	National	State and local	Total	Specialized agencies for the blind	General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies	Residential schools	Public schools	Veterans Administration hospitals	Libraries
ALL OCCUPATIONS: 1												
Number.....	3,534	3,257	736	205	531	2,521	765	158	1,331	169	62	36
Percent.....		100	23	6	16	77	23	5	41	5	2	1
PROFESSIONAL:												
Number.....	2,151	1,957	234	23	211	1,723	516	117	858	151	50	31
Percent.....		100	12	1	11	88	25	6	44	8	3	2
Teachers.....	963	901	26	2	24	875	21	4	729	121		
Nursery and kindergarten.....	84	71	12		12	59	3		45	11		
Grade school.....	440	431				431	12		320	99		
Secondary school.....	114	112	2		2	110	1		100	9		
Music.....	115	92				92			90	2		
Physical education.....	50	48				48			48			
Vocational training.....	76	71				71	1		70			
Home economics.....	40	37	5		5	32			32			
Arts and crafts.....	44	39	7		7	32	4	4	24			
Case work supervisors.....	52	50	18	1	17	32	19	13				
Case workers.....	220	213	52	2	50	161	106	41	6	7	1	
Vocational counselors.....	174	173	10		10	163	143	19			1	
Placement workers.....	26	26	2		2	24	15	9				
Orientors.....	58	56	7		7	49	14		6		29	
Home teachers.....	206	198	34	2	32	164	138	26				
Librarians.....	43	39	4	4		35			12			23
ADMINISTRATIVE:												
Number.....	2,405	397	207	40	167	190	71	13	98		5	3
Percent.....		100	52	10	42	48	18	3	25		1	1
Superintendents of residential schools.....	34	34				34			34			
Principals of residential schools.....	31	31				31			31			
Directors of agencies for the blind.....	125	123	85	16	69	38	33	3	2			
Supervisors of agency sections for the blind.....	25	25	3		3	22	7	8			5	2
Superintendents of work shops for the blind.....	16	16	12		12	4	3	1				
Public relations directors.....	28	26	24	6	18	2	1		1			
Treasurers.....	39	39	14	3	11	25	9		15			1
TECHNICAL:												
Number.....	2,978	903	295	142	153	608	178	28	375	18	7	2
Percent.....		100	33	16	17	67	20	3	41	2	1	(9) 2
Braille typing instructors.....	20	17	1		1	16	1		15			
Braille instructors.....	46	41	4	1	3	37	3		10	18	5	1
Supervisors of work shops for the blind.....	67	65	42	1	41	23	18	5				
Supervisors of sections of work shops for the blind.....	73	72	37		37	35	25	9	1			
Instructors of work-shop employees.....	44	41	18		18	23	21				2	
Home industry supervisors.....	17	17	6	1	5	11	11					
Representatives, vending stands.....	70	69	12		12	57	48	9				
Industrial employment agents.....	22	22	5		5	17	17					
Braille transcribers and proofreaders.....	37	13	9	9		4	1		2			1
House parents.....	317	313	5	1	4	308			308			
Guide dog trainers.....	19	19	19	19								

¹ Occupational information was not reported for an additional 414 positions (estimated 382 full-time and 32 part-time).

² Includes occupations not shown separately.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

TABLE 5.—Monthly rate of cash salary or wages of full- and part-time professional, administrative, and technical staff members in work for the blind, selected occupations, September 1955
[Based on staff members' reports]

Occupation and type of agency	Total staff members reporting	Median monthly wage or salary	Number of staff members reporting monthly rate of cash salary or wages ¹ of—															
			Under \$167	\$167 to \$209	\$209 to \$230	\$230 to \$250	\$250 to \$271	\$271 to \$292	\$292 to \$313	\$313 to \$334	\$334 to \$355	\$355 to \$375	\$375 to \$417	\$417 to \$450	\$450 to \$500 and over			
PROFESSIONAL:²																		
Total.....	1,911	\$301	199	122	114	138	180	128	177	133	123	122	211	109	38		117	
Teachers:																		
Nursery and kindergarten.....	89	261	13	8	8	10	11	2	7	3	4	3	6	3	4		7	
Grade school.....	380	293	28	34	30	37	36	26	38	30	20	7	46	14	12		22	
Secondary school.....	106	304	6	3	5	3	17	10	17	13	7	4	9	1	2		9	
Music.....	116	252	30	8	10	9	17	9	7	5	3	4	6	1	1		6	
Physical education.....	38	255	1	6	4	7	6		4	4	1		2	1			2	
Vocational training.....	77	262	14	6	9	5	9	2	8	3	6	3	8	2			2	
Home economics.....	39	258	5					2	3	2	2		2				2	
Arts and crafts.....	39	224	9	6	7	7	2	2	2			2	1				1	
Case work supervisors.....	49	425	2	1	1				1	1	1	6	10	11	3		12	
Case workers.....	205	312	5	7	6	10	18	16	41	16	26	24	21	9	2		4	
Vocational counselors.....	177	362			2		1	10	17	27	21	32	31	23	3		10	
Placement workers.....	28	383								5	2	5	14	2				
Orientors.....	46	355	8	1			2		3	5	4	7	11	1				
Home teachers.....	197	263	18	18	16	28	31	31	13	6	13	14	7				1	
Librarians.....	43	327	3	2	1	3	5	2	4	3	1	2	5	4	3		5	
Percent of staff members reporting:																		
All agencies (based on 1,911 cases).....	100	301	11	6	6	7	9	7	9	7	6	6	12	6	2		6	
Private agencies (based on 291 cases).....	100	262	23	10	6	7	10	5	7	4	5	5	7	6	(9)		5	
Public agencies (based on 1,620 cases).....	100	306	8	6	6	7	9	7	10	7	7	7	12	6	2		6	
ADMINISTRATIVE:²																		
Total.....	368	465	9	6	9	3	16	7	12	12	23	13	29	43	18		168	
Superintendents of residential schools.....	31	578							1				3	6			21	
Principals of residential schools.....	32	446			3		1	2		2	2	3		5			9	
Directors of agencies for the blind.....	107	438	4	2	3	1	5	2	3	5	9	1	7	12	2		51	
Supervisors of agency sections for the blind.....	27	329											1	1			23	
Superintendents of work shops for the blind.....	15	505	1			1		1	1		1	1	1	3	2		8	
Public relations directors.....	24	400				1	2	1	2	3	1		3	3	2		6	
Treasurers.....	30	446						1	1		2	3	5	5			13	
Percent of staff members reporting:																		
All agencies (based on 368 cases).....	100	465	2	2	2	1	4	2	3	3	6	4	8	12	5		46	
Private agencies (based on 197 cases).....	100	430	5	2	2	2	6	2	5	4	8	4	8	10	2		40	
Public agencies (based on 171 cases).....	100	506		1	2		2	2	2	3	4	4	8	13	8		51	
TECHNICAL:²																		
Total.....	799	234	242	101	49	37	40	35	45	38	34	29	56	38	18		37	
Braille typing instructors.....	20	221	5	3	3		4	2	1			1					1	
Braille instructors.....	37	326	3	4				3	3								2	
Supervisors of work shops for the blind.....	60	341	6	1	3	3	5	2	7	2	4	5	7	6	2		10	
Supervisors of sections of work shops for the blind.....	51	302	6	2	3	6	4	2	5	2	5	2	3	10	1			
Instructors of work-shop employees.....	38	255	6	6	4	2	4	2	3	1	3	2	3				1	
Home industry supervisors.....	15	334		1				1	4	1	2		2	2			2	
Representatives, vending stands.....	57	335	1	2	1	1		3	5	8	7	6	14	6	1		2	
Industrial employment agents.....	18	347							2	4	3	3	1				1	
Braille transcribers and proof readers.....	22	138	13	3	2	1	1	1		1								
House parents.....	245	162	128	49	21	17	6	7	7	3	3	2	2					
Guide dog trainers.....	19	378					1	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	1		3	
Percent of staff members reporting:																		
All agencies (based on 799 cases).....	100	234	30	13	6	5	5	4	6	5	4	3	7	5	2		5	
Private agencies (based on 311 cases).....	100	256	27	12	6	4	7	7	5	4	4	3	8	4	3		6	
Public agencies (based on 488 cases).....	100	224	34	13	6	5	4	2	6	5	4	4	6	6	2		4	

¹ Regular salary before taxes and other deductions, but excluding overtime. Does not include allowance for maintenance in those positions where maintenance is furnished.

² All totals include data for occupations not shown separately.
³ Less than 0.5 percent.

In spite of the fact that some occupations were low paid, almost three-fifths of all participants in the survey had been in work for the blind for 5 years or more, and almost the same proportion had been with their present employer for that period of time. Occupations having the highest proportions of long-service personnel were home teachers, case workers, school teachers, directors of agencies, and residential school principals and

superintendents. The greatest turnover appeared to be among house parents.

Agency Services

The agencies that employed the personnel covered in this survey offered the Nation's blind citizens more than 50 distinct services, which fell into 8 major categories as follows:

Type of service ¹	Number of agencies rendering services for the blind		
	Total	Private	Public
Physical rehabilitation.....	201	73	128
Personal adjustment.....	254	101	153
Vocational.....	209	93	116
Educational.....	228	90	138
Printing, publishing, and library....	181	72	109
Recreational.....	212	92	120
Miscellaneous.....	162	87	75
Home teaching.....	132	71	61

¹ Detailed data for the 50 different services are presented in the full report by regions.

Since many of the 310 reporting agencies offered several types of service, an individual agency might be counted several times in this summary. The principal specific service offered was the same in both private and public agencies in 5 of the 8 major categories. These were medical diagnosis in physical rehabilitation; the counseling of parents of blind children in education; the distribution of braille and talking books and reproducers in printing and publishing; the distribution of free items in the miscellaneous category; and home teaching services. Only two-fifths of all agencies furnished instruction in cane-travel techniques. Among the most significant vocational services were evaluation, counseling, and training, and the operation of sheltered work shops. Educational services were provided principally by the residential

schools, but in 1955, some public school systems in 18 States had established programs for the education of blind children with sighted children. This comparatively new direction for the education of blind children was still very limited, however, since in only eight of those States did such programs function in more than one major city.

Almost all agencies provided services for both sexes. Seventy percent of the agencies serving the 6-to-21-year age group were public agencies, accounted for by the schools. The number of private agencies serving adults over 21 years of age was greater than that of public agencies. The rather high proportion of all agencies serving preschool age children was attributable, not to direct services to these young children, such as nursery schools, but to the fact that counseling of parents of blind children was classified here. The recent fortunate discovery of the cause of retrolental fibroplasia (blindness in premature infants) may happily reduce the need for this kind of service in the future.

Over three-fourths of the reporting agencies stated that they served people who had handicaps in addition to blindness. Three-fifths served the deaf and/or crippled blind, but only one-third served the mentally handicapped blind, with a

TABLE 6.—Median monthly rate of cash salary or wages without maintenance and with some maintenance for selected occupations, by private and public agencies, September 1955

[Based on staff members' reports]

Occupation	Without maintenance				With some maintenance			
	Private agencies		Public agencies		Private agencies		Public agencies	
	Number of staff members reporting	Median monthly wage or salary	Number of staff members reporting	Median monthly wage or salary	Number of staff members reporting	Median monthly wage or salary	Number of staff members reporting	Median monthly wage or salary
All occupations.....	704	\$263	1,650	\$331	95	\$264	629	\$233
Professional.....	257	267	1,221	328	34	208	399	250
Administrative.....	175	438	115	521	22	292	56	435
Technical.....	272	243	314	301	39	363	174	134
Selected occupations:								
Grade school teachers.....	3	(¹)	269	321			108	238
Secondary school teachers.....	3	(¹)	67	315			36	277
Music teachers.....	7	(¹)	72	268			37	233
Vocational counselors.....	11	416	143	361	1	(¹)	22	370
Case workers.....	63	309	117	337			25	291
Home teachers.....	48	219	128	278	1	(¹)	20	273
Superintendents of residential schools.....			6	666			24	519
Principals of residential schools.....			14	489			18	358
Directors of agencies.....	69	429	29	541	8	(¹)	1	(¹)
Public relations directors.....	21	416	2	(¹)				
Supervisors of work shops.....	37	297	22	368			1	(¹)
Supervisors of sections of work shops.....	33	312	16	312	2	(¹)		
Representatives, vending stands.....	13	333	41	358			3	(¹)
House parents.....			106	206	4	(¹)	135	135
Guide dog trainers.....	2	(¹)			17	400		

¹ Too few employees to provide valid comparison.

concentration of service to this group in the general public welfare agencies and in the specialized State agencies.

Estimates of the number of legally blind persons who received some kind of direct service ranged, depending upon the method used,⁹ from 65 to 71 thousand, or from 20 to 22 percent of the national estimate of 320,000 blind persons.¹⁰ These estimates of persons served do not include those individuals who received cash payments under the Social Security Act or who use talking or braille books unless they also receive some other more personalized type of service.

In evaluating these figures, certain factors must be kept in mind. The most significant, perhaps, is that half the blind population is 65 years of age or older. These people would not normally be seeking training for employment, or job placement, and they obviously are not potential users of the schools. In addition, a substantial number of blind persons received various kinds of services from public welfare agencies which had no specialized personnel engaged in work with the blind, such services being rendered by their general staff. Such agencies were excluded from the survey and, therefore, the number of blind persons they served was not included in the estimates. Finally, many of the approximately 6,000 blind preschool children had not yet reached an age where they could take advantage of the kinds of services offered by many agencies.

Agency Personnel Practices

Of the 301 agencies serving the blind which reported their employment policies, three-fourths reported employing handicapped personnel. More of them maintained this policy for persons with some type of visual disability than for other disabilities; e. g., 60 percent employed the totally blind compared with 30 percent which employed those with nonvisual handicaps. There was very little difference in policy between public and private agencies, although somewhat higher proportions of public than private agencies employed persons with other than visual disabilities. Larger agencies were also more apt to employ handicapped persons.

Employers were also asked to report upon the more significant kinds of "fringe benefits," such as retirement plans, paid vacations and holidays, paid sick leave and hospitalization plans. Only 5 of the 304 reporting agencies did not contribute to retirement plans. Although there were variations among agencies in the extent of employee coverage, the most significant finding was that all the private agencies reporting participation had elected to come under the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance System, and a fourth of them contributed to some private plan as well.

Of the 300 agencies reporting on vacation plans, only 5 percent did not provide a paid vacation after 1 year of service for professional, administrative, and technical employees. The most common vacation period was 2 weeks after 1 year. Only 19 agencies reported giving as little as 1 week after 1 year. The second most prevalent vacation period was "over 4 weeks," which occurred almost entirely in the residential and public schools.

The median number of paid holidays per year, reported by 272 agencies, was 7 in private and 10 in public agencies. Over one-fourth of all agencies, however, gave 11 holidays or more, and about a tenth gave less than 6.

Ninety percent of the reporting agencies made some provision for paid sick leave. Almost half provided for 12 days or less, another 26 percent granted more than 12 days, and 17 percent provided sick leave on an individual basis. Agency size may have been a factor affecting the liberality of provisions; the "no paid sick leave" policy and the policy of dealing with illness on an individual basis were concentrated in private agencies employing fewer than 15 workers.

Employer contributions to group hospitalization were made by only 14 percent of the 306 reporting agencies. A somewhat higher proportion of private than of public agencies contributed, but the small numbers involved limit very sharply any significance that might attach to differences because of size or type of agency.

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⁹ Estimating methods are described in the full report.

¹⁰ The American Foundation for the Blind estimates that in 1957 the number is 333,000.

The Gap Between State and Federal Jurisdiction in Labor Relations

THE National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) and its Taft-Hartley amendments of 1947, "as administered by the [National Labor Relations Board], and according to the court interpretations, [leave] an undefined area of 'no man's land' in labor-management relations." This zone of no recourse in labor disputes is bound to remain "as long as the present law remains in effect and the NLRB chooses to restrict or change its jurisdiction." These are the conclusions of a report on the NLRB's exercise of its authority, recently prepared for the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress.¹

Scope of the Federal Law

In order to diminish labor disputes hampering the free flow of trade, Congress in 1935 based the NLRA on the commerce clause of the Constitution and, for the purposes of the act, interpreted that clause in such a way that the new law afforded the Federal Government sweeping authority over labor-management relations in interstate commerce.

The operations affecting interstate commerce were defined in the NLRA (sec. 2 (7)) to mean "in commerce or burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce, or having led or tending to lead to a labor dispute burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce." Commerce, in turn, was defined to mean (sec. 2 (6)) "trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several States . . . or within the District of Columbia or any territory . . ."

When the Supreme Court, in a series of decisions rendered in 1937,² upheld the constitutionality of the act, the NLRB, created to administer the law, found itself endowed with far-reaching jurisdictional powers. On one occasion (in the *Jones and Laughlin* decision), the Supreme Court warned the Board to use these powers sparingly lest they encroach upon local commerce. But the High Court did not define the distinction between local and national com-

merce; and the lower courts, once the constitutionality of the act had been confirmed, refused to limit the Board's jurisdiction, the report notes. In fact, "the scope of the NLRB jurisdiction was broadened in a series of cases in which the employers challenged the jurisdiction of the NLRB on the basis that their activities did not constitute interstate commerce since only a certain percentage of their products or purchases were shipped and received in interstate commerce."³

The Taft-Hartley amendments limited the NLRB's powers only by forbidding the Board to cede its jurisdiction to State agencies unless the portion of the State's labor statute applicable to the issue under consideration is consistent with the corresponding Federal provision. Otherwise, the legislative history of the 1947 amendments seems to indicate congressional intent to broaden the Board's jurisdiction, and some of the amendments, the report notes, were aimed specifically at protecting small employers from any possible union excesses.

Despite its great legal powers, the NLRB exercised voluntary jurisdictional restraints which were, until 1950, determined on a case-by-case basis. In his testimony before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in 1949, the chairman of the Board stated that his agency should decline jurisdiction "where something has a local flavor . . ." This view was in line with the Board's policy of self-imposed jurisdictional limitations even though, as the Legislative Reference Service report says, the policy nullified, in practice, the act's provisions for the protection of small employers.

Out of the Board's case-by-case decisions, there emerged a pattern which was formulated into a code of NLRB jurisdictional standards, announced in October 1950. They were based on the Board's belief that it would best effectuate the purposes of the Labor Management Relations Act by limiting its authority to cases which "have a

¹ Sar A. Levitan, *The Jurisdictional Standards of the National Labor Relations Board*, a report prepared at the request of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, U. S. Senate, by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress (85th Cong., 1st sess.), Committee Print, March 19, 1957.

² The cases in question included: *Associated Press v. NLRB*, 301 U. S. 103; *Washington, Virginia and Maryland Coach Co. v. NLRB*, 301 U. S. 142; and *NLRB v. Jones and Laughlin Steel Co.*, 301 U. S. 1 at 42.

³ Among these cases were: *Santa Cruz Food Packing Co. v. NLRB*, 303 U. S. 453, 1938; *Consolidated Edison Co. v. NLRB*, 305 U. S. 197 at 222, 1938; and *NLRB v. Paineblatt*, 306 U. S. 601, 1939.

pronounced impact upon the flow of interstate commerce."⁴

With minor changes, these codified 1950 jurisdictional standards, expressed in terms of dollar value of sales and purchases, were in effect for about 4 years. However, with the change of Board membership in 1953 and 1954, it became apparent, the report states, that these standards were no longer acceptable to the new majority of the Board: "A changed membership on the Board determined to further reduce the Board jurisdiction, excluding an additional undetermined number of employers and employees." In mid-1954, the Board announced revisions of jurisdictional standards⁵ which, somewhat modified by subsequent Board and court decisions, are presently in effect.

The 1954 standards were based largely on the approach taken by the NLRB in 1950—i. e., jurisdictional self-restraint as the best means of effectuating the purposes of the law. The Legislative Reference Service report makes the following comment on the acceptance of the new criteria by the Board members:

The membership of the Board was divided on the desirability of the new standards. The justification for the new standards, as announced by the majority, was that the reduced workload would allow the Board to devote additional time for more significant cases, and would expedite the processing of these cases. The minority asserted that the Board's backlog and budget did not make it necessary to reduce the caseload and indicated that the reduction in Board jurisdiction constituted legislation by an administrative agency.

The 1954 Standards

Three major features distinguished the new criteria from those of 1950. First, they departed from the old standards by differentiating between retail and nonretail enterprises. The Board apparently had assumed, the Legislative Reference Service report notes, that retail trade was inherently local in character and required a minimum of Federal intervention.

Retail Establishments. The decision in *Hogue and Knott Supermarkets*⁶ set forth the following special standards for single retail or service establishments or intrastate retail chains of such establishments: (1) annual purchases of \$1 million directly from out of State; (2) indirect out-of-

State purchases of \$2 million; or (3) direct sales out of State of \$100,000. If an establishment operating as part of a multistate retail chain met these standards, or if the chain had gross annual sales of \$10 million, jurisdiction would be asserted. Under the 1950 standards, the Board had asserted jurisdiction over any retail establishment operating as an integral part of an interstate chain. [EDITOR'S NOTE.—On May 23, 1957, the Board's decision in the case of *T. H. Rogers Lumber Co.* (117 NLRB 230) eliminated the separate multistate standard; henceforth, jurisdiction will be asserted over "all retail or service enterprises having one or more establishments where the enterprise has total direct inflow of \$1 million or more, total indirect inflow of \$2 million or more, or total direct outflow of \$100,000 or more."] The 1954 retail standards were also extended, in the *Wilson Oldsmobile* case,⁷ to automobile dealers and soft-drink distributors—establishments which previously had been under NLRB jurisdiction automatically, on the grounds that such dealership arrangements were an "essential development of . . . production and distribution in the United States." Later in 1954, the same standards were made applicable to restaurants.⁸

Second, the 1954 standards doubled the 1950 monetary-test amounts for direct and indirect outflow of business of nonretail enterprises, although the monetary standards for direct and indirect inflow remained \$500,000 and \$1 million, respectively.

Nonretail Establishments. In *Jonesboro Grain Drying Cooperative*,⁹ in which it reviewed its nonretail standards, the NLRB ruled that it would assert jurisdiction over a nonretail enterprise which (1) produced and shipped goods directly out of State or performed services outside the State in the amount of at least \$50,000 a year, (2) furnished \$100,000 worth of goods annually to firms which met the direct outflow standard and which shipped them directly out of State, or (3) supplied \$200,000 worth of goods to other firms meeting the standards regardless of eventual

⁴ *Hollow Tree Lumber Co.*, 91 NLRB 635 (Oct. 3, 1950).

⁵ For discussion of the standards, see Monthly Labor Review, September 1954 (pp. 998-1000) and January 1955 (pp. 57-63).

⁶ 110 NLRB 543 (Oct. 26, 1954).

⁷ 110 NLRB 534 (Oct. 26, 1954).

⁸ *Bickford's, Inc.*, 110 NLRB 252 (Dec. 16, 1954).

⁹ 110 NLRB 481 (Oct. 26, 1954).

destination. More than a year later, in *Whippany Motor Co.*,¹⁰ the indirect-outflow standard for non-retail firms was set at \$100,000 regardless of the ultimate disposition of the goods. With respect to nonretail chains, the 1954 standards provided for the assertion of jurisdiction over individual chain establishments which did not meet the inflow or outflow tests if the chain had a total annual outflow of goods into interstate commerce of \$250,000 or a total indirect outflow of \$1 million. The multistate standard was amended in 1955, the report points out, with a Board decision that jurisdiction would be asserted if the total annual sales of the enterprise exceeded \$3,500,000.¹¹ [EDITOR'S NOTE.—In the *Rogers Lumber Co.* case, cited previously, the Board eliminated the separate multistate standard for nonretail as well as retail chains.]

Third, the Board singled out certain other activities and industries to which it applied special standards. These industries included public utilities and transit; communications concerns—telephone and telegram systems and radio and television stations; newspapers; office and industrial buildings; and enterprises engaged in national defense.

Public Utilities and Transit. Before 1954, the Board assumed jurisdiction over local public utilities and transit systems regardless of their size (except where the principle of "de minimis" was applicable). The 1954 criterion for NLRB coverage of a utility company was set, in the *Greenwich Gas Co.* case,¹² at \$3 million or more of annual business volume. The Board, however, later applied the \$500,000 nonretail interstate inflow standard to a wholesaler who supplied electricity to a number of cooperatives for resale.¹³

As for transportation enterprises engaged in interstate commerce or serving as links in the chain of interstate commerce, for which previously there was no monetary tests, as jurisdiction was exercised over enterprises that served as an essential link, the 1954 standards required that a

company's service in interstate commerce amount to at least \$100,000 a year,¹⁴ or that the interstate portion plus intrastate hauling for an interstate carrier total that amount.¹⁵ In the *Rollo* case,¹⁶ the Board enunciated a third standard for intrastate bus or transit companies serving as links in the chain of interstate commerce. To qualify for NLRB coverage, such carriers must meet not only the monetary standards but other requirements, such as selling tickets for continuous passage on interstate lines or their intrastate links, or sharing facilities with interstate companies.

Channels of Communication. Whereas previously the Board claimed jurisdiction over interstate channels of communication regardless of size (subject only to the "de minimis" rule), the 1954 standards for radio and television stations and telephone and telegraph systems set a monetary test of \$200,000 of gross annual income.

Newspapers. Similarly, the Legislative Reference Service report indicates that before 1954, the Board asserted jurisdiction over all newspapers which held membership in, or subscribed to, interstate news services, published nationally syndicated features, or advertised nationally sold products. Under the 1954 standards, the Board would declare jurisdiction over such papers only if the gross annual value of their services were \$500,000 or more.

Office and Industrial Buildings. Until 1954, the Board had taken jurisdiction over office and industrial buildings if tenants engaged in interstate commerce were paying \$50,000 rent annually. Under the 1954 standards, NLRB would assert jurisdiction over office buildings only when the employer owning or leasing the premises is engaged in interstate commerce and the building is used primarily to house the employer's offices.¹⁷ This principle was subsequently applied to industrial buildings.

National Defense. Before 1954, the NLRB intervened in labor disputes where the impact on national defense was substantial. Under the new standards, the Board determined that it would declare jurisdiction over national defense enterprises if they supplied goods and services under

¹⁰ 115 NLRB 52 (Jan. 12, 1956).

¹¹ *Coca-Cola Bottling Co.*, 114 NLRB 1423 (Dec. 20, 1955).

¹² 110 NLRB 564 (Oct. 26, 1954).

¹³ *Central Electric Power Cooperative*, 113 NLRB 1059 (Aug. 26, 1955).

¹⁴ *Breeding Transfer Co.*, 110 NLRB 493 (Oct. 26, 1954).

¹⁵ *Edelen Transfer Co.*, 110 NLRB 1881 (Dec. 16, 1954).

¹⁶ *Rollo Transit Corp.*, 110 NLRB 1623 (Dec. 16, 1954).

¹⁷ The first case in which this standard was applied was *McKinney Avenue Realty Co.*, 110 NLRB 547 (Oct. 26, 1954).

Government contract in the amount of at least \$100,000 a year.¹⁸ But in subsequent cases involving the national defense standard, the report states, "the Board was apparently concerned primarily with the nature of the activity, and not with the amount of business involved."

Other Situations. In rulings under the 1954 standards affecting other activities, the Board majority declined jurisdiction over taxicab companies,¹⁹ some of which previously were under NLRB coverage; continued to decline jurisdiction over the hotel industry;²⁰ and abandoned its plenary jurisdiction over business in Puerto Rico and United States territories,²¹ retaining it only over business in the District of Columbia. Furthermore, in 1954, the Board rejected a previously established formula²² whereby direct and indirect outflow of business in interstate commerce could be cumulated for jurisdictional purposes, and decided²³ that henceforth an enterprise must meet fully one of the standards to qualify for Board coverage.

On the other hand, in 1954, the Board determined to expand its coverage in situations involving secondary boycotts. In *McAllister Transfer*,²⁴ the Board ruled that, for jurisdictional purposes, it would consider the affected operations of the primary as well as the secondary employer, and that the operations considered were not to be limited (as under the 1950 standards) to the volume of business between the two employers but were to include the entire volume of business of secondary employers done on the site where the boycott occurred. The standard was subsequently extended to include the volume of business of employers dealing with the secondary employer but not directly affected by the dispute.²⁵

"No Man's Land"

So far the courts have refused to intervene with the NLRB's interpretation of its jurisdiction,²⁶ the Legislative Reference Service report states. And the Board's policy of self-imposed jurisdictional limitations has, since the Taft-Hartley Act was passed in 1947, resulted in narrowing its jurisdiction, as indicated previously. Moreover, the report notes, existing State labor laws apparently fail to meet the consistency requirements

of the Federal statute for Board cession of jurisdiction to States. These factors have produced what the report calls a "no man's land" in the field of labor-management relations.

What recourse is left to interstate employers and their employees who find themselves outside the present jurisdictional scope of the NLRB? Some State agencies and courts have assumed jurisdiction in such cases on the ground that the NLRB's failure to exercise its jurisdiction empowers them to act; others have held that the States cannot act, lacking a cession agreement with NLRB. "The Federal courts have not as yet resolved the problem of 'no man's land,' and it appears questionable that the solution lies with them," the Legislative Reference Service report concludes. Rather, the report states: "It appears . . . that the solution to the Federal-State conflicts of jurisdiction, created by the NLRB action, will have to await statutory action. This seems to be the conclusion of the authorities writing in the field. A number of alternative approaches have been suggested. Basically, these proposals center about a need for Congress to define the broad areas of NLRB jurisdiction." [EDITOR'S NOTE.—On March 25, 1957, less than a week after the publication date of the report, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled, in three companion cases,²⁷ that State labor agencies and courts have no authority over labor disputes subject to the NLRA, unless the NLRB cedes jurisdiction to them under sec. 10 (a) of the Taft-Hartley Act. The Court took cognizance of the "no man's land" problem but said that "Congress is free to change the situation at will."]

¹⁸ *Maytag Aircraft Co.*, 110 NLRB 1056 (Oct. 26, 1954).

¹⁹ *Checker Cab Co.*, 110 NLRB 683 (Oct. 29, 1954).

²⁰ *Miami Beach Hotel Association*, NLRB administrative decision (Aug. 26, 1955).

²¹ *Virgin Isles Hotel, Inc.*, 110 NLRB 558 (Oct. 26, 1954).

²² *Rutledge Co.*, 91 NLRB 625 (Oct. 3, 1950).

²³ *Fogers Brothers*, 110 NLRB 534 (Oct. 25, 1954).

²⁴ 110 NLRB 1769 (Dec. 16, 1954).

²⁵ *Sand Door and Plywood Co.*, 113 NLRB 1210 (Aug. 26, 1955).

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In the case of *Euclid Foods, Inc.* (Case No. 8-CC-41, June 13, 1957), the Board announced a new rule for asserting jurisdiction in secondary boycott cases involving multiple secondary employers and a primary employer who does not meet jurisdictional standards: "In asserting jurisdiction with respect to all the unfair labor practices found, we rely only on the fact that all the secondary employers were victims of a pattern of unfair labor practices and that the business of one or more of the secondary employers, each standing alone, meets the jurisdictional requirements. . . ."

²⁶ As in *NLRB v. Denver Building Council*, 341 U. S. 675 (1951).

²⁷ *Guss v. Utah Labor Relations Board*; *San Diego Building Trades Council v. Garmon*; and *Amalgamated Meat Cutters, Local 427 v. Fairlawn Meats, Inc.*

NLRB Operations During 1955-56

REPRESENTATION CASES received by the National Labor Relations Board increased during fiscal 1956, with Board-conducted elections 16.1 percent ahead of fiscal 1955.¹ Collective bargaining agents were selected in about two-thirds (64.4 percent) of the elections and both affiliated and unaffiliated unions won approximately three-fifths of the elections in which they participated. On the other hand, unfair labor practice cases declined, although such cases filed by individual employees, against either employers or unions, continued high and employers filed an "unprecedented" number against unions. In terms of cases received, the 13,388 total for all types was at about the level for the preceding fiscal year. The number of cases pending at the end of the fiscal year (3,768) was at an alltime low. In the course of 1,889 decisions on the facts or application of the law, the Board clarified or reaffirmed various existing policies and established some new precedents in representation, union-shop, or unfair labor practice cases. Federal courts interpreted some of the legal provisions governing Board operations.

Jurisdiction

The Board in its annual report briefly outlined its jurisdictional standards,² following this with a review of the gist of Board opinions in leading cases selected from those arising during 1954-56. The cases presented served to explain points frequently questioned, well-established policies, or Board opinions in situations offering unusual circumstances. The principal changes effected in policy during fiscal 1956 and a few of the issues which had frequently reached the Board for decision in the same year are indicated by the cases discussed immediately below.

Only two decisions issued in fiscal 1956 modified jurisdictional standards. The Board announced³ that jurisdiction over nonretail interstate enterprises would be exercised on the basis of the indirect-outflow test established in *Jonesboro Grain Drying Cooperative*,⁴ the minimum required

volume of annual sales to be \$100,000, but with no distinction, as there had previously been, between the purchaser's direct and nondirect utilization of the goods and services sold. It also held⁵ that employer-owners of industrial buildings must meet criteria previously set for office buildings in *McKinney Avenue Realty Co.*⁶

During fiscal 1956, the Board explained its direct outflow test and its standards for wholesale enterprises and other firms.⁷ Regarding direct outflow, the Board held that the employer must be the shipper, i. e., the one who determines the destination of the goods—not merely the one who orders the shipment.⁸ In distinguishing between wholesaling and retailing, the Board relies upon the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in *Roland Electrical Co. v. Walling*,⁹ whereby retail sales include sales to a purchaser who desires "to satisfy his own personal wants or those of his family or friends," and wholesale sales constitute "sales of goods or merchandise" to trading establishments of all kinds, to institutions, industrial, commercial, and professional users, and sales to governmental bodies.¹⁰ Application of inflow tests, or the distinction between direct and indirect outflow, had occasioned relatively few questions, the Board reported.

Among the problems connected with administering the National Labor Relations Act were those which arose in determining an employer's volume of business. Such determination is not made, the Board held, on operations in prior years¹¹ or those

¹ This summary is based on the Twenty-First Annual Report of the National Labor Relations Board for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1956, published in 1957.

² See p. 829 of this issue for a summary of a recent report reviewing the Board's jurisdictional policies in the light of questions concerning Federal and State jurisdiction in labor-management relations. See also Revision of NLRB Jurisdictional Standards, Monthly Labor Review, September 1954 (pp. 998-1000) and The Revised Jurisdictional Standards of NLRB, Monthly Labor Review, January 1955 (pp. 57-63).

³ *Whippany Motor Co., Inc.*, 115 NLRB 52 (Jan. 12, 1956).

⁴ 110 NLRB 481 (Oct. 26, 1954).

⁵ *East Newark Realty Corp.*, 115 NLRB 483 (Feb. 17, 1956).

⁶ 110 NLRB 547 (Oct. 26, 1954).

⁷ In its report, the Board explains the interpretation of *Hogue and Knott Supermarkets, Inc.* (110 NLRB 543, Oct. 26, 1954), with regard to application of retail standards to multistate chains, but it should be noted that the decision in *T. H. Rogers Lumber Co.* (May 23, 1957) eliminated the multistate category when applying jurisdictional standards to either nonretail or retail and service enterprises, applying single firm and intrastate chain standards uniformly and overruling prior decisions insofar as inconsistent.

⁸ *Reliable Mail Service Co.*, 113 NLRB 1263 (Aug. 26, 1955).

⁹ 326 U. S. 657 (1946).

¹⁰ *J. S. Latta & Son*, 114 NLRB 1248 (Nov. 30, 1955).

¹¹ *Western Machine & Tool Co.*, 115 NLRB 978 (Apr. 4, 1956).

anticipated in the succeeding year.¹² The Board also described its method of dealing with joint or allied enterprises, apart from its handling of the determination of dollar volume of business. In deciding whether closely related firms are sufficiently integrated to be treated as a single employer, the Board considers interrelation of operations, centralized control of labor relations, common management, and common ownership or financial control. The first three factors are stressed in the Board's opinions; and integration is not accepted merely because of common ownership or financial control.¹³

In dealing with associations of employers, totality of members' operations is considered in assuming jurisdiction;¹⁴ the evidence must show that the employers unequivocally intend to be bound in collective bargaining by group rather than by individual action.¹⁵

Representation Cases

A 12.7-percent rise occurred in representation cases received by the Board during 1955-56, compared with 1954-55. Of the 8,076 petitions for elections, unions filed 88 percent, employers filed 7.4 percent (a 9-percent increase from the preceding fiscal year), and individuals filed 4.6 percent (representing a 22-percent decrease in these petitions to decertify incumbent unions). Most of the cases occurred in the East North Central and Middle Atlantic regions and in the food products, fabricated metal products, and nonelectrical machinery industries and in trade. Over three-fourths of the 8,070 representation cases closed by the agency were disposed of without the necessity of formal decision by the Board members. The Board conducted 5,094 elections to determine representation, decertification, and union-shop deauthorization issues. Two-thirds of the elections involved units of fewer than 60 workers, almost half fewer than 30 workers.

Representation Elections. Most of the Board-conducted 4,946 representation elections involved a single union; about 14 percent, 2 unions; a few, 3 or 4 unions; and 1 election, 5 unions. About

90 percent of the employees eligible to vote cast valid ballots, but the proportion of employees in units which elected a bargaining agent was lower than in the 2 previous fiscal years—62.7 percent of the eligible voters, compared with 73.1 percent in the preceding fiscal year and 66.5 percent in fiscal year 1954. Affiliated unions won 58.7 percent and unaffiliated (independent) unions, 60.1 percent of the elections in which they participated.

Decertification Elections. In the 129 decertification elections conducted by the Board, the union involved was decertified in 89 cases.¹⁶ Valid votes were cast by 91.1 percent of the employees eligible to vote. Of the elections, 57 were on Board order, 46 on consent, and 26 were stipulated.¹⁷

Union-Shop Deauthorization Polls. Nineteen elections were union-shop deauthorization cases,¹⁸ 2 on consent, 17 on order from the regional director;¹⁹ 13 of these polls resulted in deauthorizations, involving 831 employees; 6 brought continued authorization, involving 1,169 workers.

Decisions. Of the 8,070 representation cases closed, 1,596 came before Board members for a decision. In the course of these decisions, the Board directed 1,357 elections and dismissed 239 contested petitions. Some of the decisions involved novel questions. A number, as indicated by the following topical outline, set new precedents.

¹² *Miami Tomato Corp.*, Case No. 10-RC-1464, Aug. 8, 1955 (not reported in printed volumes of Board Decisions and Orders); *Blaschke Die and Engraving*, 114 NLRB 1346 (Dec. 12, 1955).

¹³ *Moving Picture Machine Operators Local No. 159 (Rainier Theatre Corp.)*, 115 NLRB 952 (Mar. 29, 1956), Intermediate Report quoting *Florida State Theatres, Inc.*, Case No. 10-RC-2802 (not reported in printed volumes of Board Decisions and Orders).

¹⁴ *Santa Clara District County Pharmaceutical Association*, 114 NLRB 256 (Oct. 7, 1955).

¹⁵ *Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters (Associated Home Builders of San Francisco)*, 115 NLRB 1757 (June 29, 1956).

¹⁶ On petition by employees asserting that the union previously certified, or currently recognized by their employer as the bargaining representative, no longer represents a majority of the employees in the appropriate unit.

¹⁷ Consent elections are held by an agreement of all parties, with postelection rulings and certifications made by the regional director. Stipulated elections are held by agreement of all parties, the Board determining any objections and/or challenges. Board-ordered elections are held pursuant to a decision and direction of election by the Board, the Board making postelection rulings on objections and/or challenges.

¹⁸ On petition by employees asking for a referendum to rescind a bargaining agent's authority to make a union-shop contract.

¹⁹ Election held pursuant to direction by the regional director, the Board making postelection rulings on objections and/or challenges.

Sufficiency of showing of interest.—The administrative determination of the sufficiency of a petitioner's showing of interest in an election applies with respect to a petition for decertification—as well as to a petition for certification (as already established).²⁰

Annual financial reports.—Following review of procedure regarding compliance with sec. 9 (g) of the Taft-Hartley Act (governing filing of annual financial reports and bringing annual figures up to date), as a qualification for using Board processes, the Board abandoned the *Fawcett-Dearing*²¹ rule and provided immediate sanctions for failure to achieve compliance within the 90-day grace period permitted.²²

Contract bars.—In determining the timeliness of a representation petition in relation to the date on which the contract would be automatically renewed, the Board announced that the contract's notice provision will be strictly construed, each calendar day to be counted when computing the 60-day notice period and determining the last day on which a timely petition could be filed.²³

Regarding the "10-day rule"—that an unsupported representation claim must be followed by a petition within 10 days, to prevent an intervening contract from becoming a bar—the Board ruled that: (1) a petition filed within 10 days after an unsupported representation claim does not take precedence over an intervening contract unless accompanied by the required showing of 30-percent interest, or unless the showing is provided within the time limit prescribed in sec. 101.16 of the Board's Statements of Procedure;²⁴ and (2) a contract executed during the "Mill B period" (the interval between the date when the automatic renewal clause would take effect and the anniversary date of the old contract) of a prior contract must be held to bar a subsequent petition, even though a rival claim is made prior to execution of the contract and is followed within 10 days by a petition.²⁵

Craft severance proceedings.—There was no appreciable change during fiscal 1956 in the Board's policy regarding those employees or employee groups who may be separately represented in craft or departmental units. The Board continued to apply the standard established in *American Potash*²⁶ and also ruled that (1) no runoff elections were to be held in severance proceedings, and (2) if no union received a majority of votes cast, the employees

would continue to be part of the unit from which the contest sought to sever them.²⁷ In addition, the Board abolished the "neither" or "no union" choice in craft severance elections, noting that neither the legal provisions nor their legislative history require that employees in severance elections be given the opportunity to return to a nonunion status.²⁸

Objections to elections.—The Board announced that under sec. 102.61 of its Rules and Regulations, objections to the conduct of an election must be reasonably specific—not merely a general allegation of election interference.²⁹ This action overruled prior cases insofar as they are inconsistent (including *Gastonia Weaving Co.*,³⁰ and *Wilson & Co.*³¹).

Unfair Labor Practice Cases

Unfair labor practice cases filed with the Board (5,265) declined 14.7 percent from the alltime record volume in 1954-55. A steady rise in the proportion of such cases had been apparent, the Board noted, since 1953. Of 5,619 such cases closed by the agency during fiscal 1956, the General Counsel's staff closed 89.5 percent without the necessity of a formal decision by Board members.

Charges against employers (3,522 cases) decreased 19 percent from fiscal 1955. Three-fourths of the cases (75.6 percent) charged illegal discrimination against employees because of union activities—or lack of union membership. The second most common charge (made in 22.8 percent of the cases) was refusal to bargain in good faith.

Charges against unions (1,743 cases) declined by 3.6 percent, compared with 1954-55. Three-fifths of the cases (61.5 percent) involved the charge of illegal restraint or coercion of employees in exercising their right to engage in, or to refrain from, union activity. Discrimination against employees because of lack of union membership was also charged in 49 percent.³² Secondary boycott activity was charged in 22.8 percent and refusal to bargain in good faith in 5.6 percent of the cases.

Charges filed by individual employees continued high. In recent years, the proportion of the charges against employers from this source had increased, averaging 27 percent in the period 1950-54, and amounting to 36.3 percent in 1954-55. The 36.9 percent in 1955-56 led the Board to remark that the proportion is apparently leveling

²⁰ *LeRoi Die*, *Westinghouse Airbrake Co.*, 114 NLRB 893 (Nov. 2, 1955).

²¹ 106 NLRB 1249 (Oct. 9, 1953).

²² *Monsanto Chemical Co. (John F. Queeny Plant)*, 115 NLRB 702 (Mar. 7, 1956).

²³ *Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel Corp., Shipbuilding Div.*, 114 NLRB 1197 (Nov. 23, 1955).

²⁴ *Boston Outfitting Corp.*, 115 NLRB 491 (Feb. 17, 1956).

²⁵ *Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.*, 115 NLRB 838 (Mar. 19, 1956).

²⁶ 107 NLRB 1418 (Mar. 1, 1954).

²⁷ *Sutherland Paper Co.*, 114 NLRB 211 (Oct. 5, 1955).

²⁸ *American Tobacco Co., Inc.*, 115 NLRB 218 (Jan. 23, 1956).

²⁹ *Don Allen Midtown Chevrolet, Inc.*, 113 NLRB 879 (Aug. 19, 1955).

³⁰ 103 NLRB 1200 (Mar. 27, 1953).

³¹ 88 NLRB 1 (Jan. 5, 1950).

³² More than one charge may be contained in a complaint.

off. Unions had filed 63.1 percent of the charges against employers. Charges from individuals against unions were 46.3 percent in 1955-56, compared with 60 percent in 1954-55; employers filed 47.4 percent and unions, 6.3 percent of the charges against unions. In 1955-56, about 40 percent of all unfair labor practice charges were filed by individual employees; in 1954-55, the proportion was 43 percent, and in 1953-54, 36 percent.

Of the 5,030 unfair labor practice cases closed by the field staff without formal Board decision, 3,457 were against employers and 1,573 against unions. Of the charges against employers, 11 percent were adjusted, 43 percent dismissed, and 46 percent withdrawn. Of those against unions, 11 percent were adjusted, 37 percent dismissed, and 52 percent withdrawn.

In 713 cases, the regional directors issued formal complaints, acting under the General Counsel's statutory authority. These complaints were divided as follows: 314 against employers and 399 against unions (of which 74 were based on charges by a single employer against 1 union).

Decisions. Board members issued formal decisions in 293 unfair labor practice cases; 191, or 65.2 percent, involved charges against employers. The Board found violations in 159 of the 191. The Board ordered, in 31 cases, that illegal assistance to, or domination of, labor organizations be stopped; in 54 cases, the Board ordered the employer to bargain in good faith. In the other cases, violations differed, some involving more than one unfair practice and a number involving illegal discharges; orders issued in such

cases called for the reinstatement of 593 employees and back pay for 603.

Some new precedents were established; novel questions were considered; and various rules reaffirmed. In a case charging employer discrimination, the Board held that employees may lawfully strike for the purpose of obtaining recognition of a labor organization which has not complied with the non-Communist affidavit requirement contained in the Taft-Hartley Act.³³ In this decision, the Board cited *NLRB v. Pratt, Read & Co., Inc.*,³⁴ its views paralleling the argument in the subsequent case before the U. S. Supreme Court (*United Mine Workers v. Arkansas Oak Flooring Co.*³⁵).

During fiscal 1956, the Board decided several cases bearing on the employer's duty, under sec. 8 (a)(5) of the Taft-Hartley Act, to comply with the request of the employees' representatives for information desired in bargaining. An employer was directed, in one decision, to furnish information "relevant and necessary" to collective bargaining, so as to enable the unions to properly serve as statutory representatives.³⁶ The wage-information doctrine (*Whitin Machine Works*³⁷) was held to cover data on the job evaluation system, which the employer had promised to make available on particular jobs.³⁸ On the other hand, in another case, the Board held that the employer's refusal to permit union representatives to make an on-the-job study of an employee's duties (whose pay classification was the subject of a pending grievance) did not violate the law.³⁹

Some of the cases against employers for alleged interference with employees' rights involved prohibitions against wearing union insignia in the plant, premature recognition of a bargaining representative, and discrimination against supervisory employees. Unlawful encouragement of union membership occasionally took the form of arrangements enabling union members to receive hiring preference⁴⁰ or giving a union exclusive control over certain conditions of employment.⁴¹ Union security agreements found illegal under sec. 8 (a) (3) included contracts with labor organizations which had not established their majority status.⁴²

³³ *David G. Leach and Doyle H. Wallace, d. b. a. Brookville Glove Co.*, 114 NLRB 213 (Oct. 6, 1955).

³⁴ 191 F. 2d 1006 (C. A. 2).

³⁵ 351 U. S. 62.

³⁶ *Oregon Coast Operators Association*, 113 NLRB 1338 (Aug. 26, 1955).

³⁷ 108 NLRB 1537 (June 28, 1954), enforced 217 F. 2d 593 (C. A. 4), certiorari denied, 349 U. S. 905.

³⁸ *Taylor Forge and Pipe Works*, 113 NLRB 663 (Aug. 16, 1955).

³⁹ *Westinghouse Electric Corp.*, 113 NLRB 954 (Aug. 25, 1955).

⁴⁰ *H. E. Stoudt & Son, Inc.*, 114 NLRB 836 (Oct. 31, 1955), in which case the employer agreed with a union to reject applicants for work because they had not been referred through the union's hiring hall.

⁴¹ *International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 12*, 113 NLRB 655 (Aug. 15, 1955).

⁴² For example, *The Englander Co., Inc.*, 114 NLRB 1034 (Nov. 16, 1955).

Charges against unions were involved in 102 of the formal decisions by Board members in unfair labor practice cases. Violations were found in 78 of the cases. In 20 cases involving illegal discharges, the Board ordered that back pay be given to 77 workers and in the case of 31 of these workers, held the employer and union jointly liable. In 24 other cases, the Board ordered the union to cease requiring an employer to give illegal assistance to it. In 19 cases, the Board ordered a union to halt secondary boycott activities. Violations, one or more in the remaining cases, differed in nature. Some of these cases against unions involved violence or threats of violence against employees not supporting union activity. Others concerned imposition of union membership requirements not legally sanctioned. There were instances of union-induced discriminatory treatment and adoption of discriminatory agreements.

Administration of the secondary boycott provisions required decisions regarding interpretation of statutory terms, the general scope of the protection afforded to neutral employers, and various other issues, including particular jurisdictional questions. The Board overruled *Conway's Express*⁴³ and *Pittsburgh Plate Glass*,⁴⁴ holding that regardless of the existence of a "hot cargo" contract clause, any direct appeal by a union to employees of a secondary employer to engage in a strike or concerted refusal to handle a product is prohibited, when the action has one of the objectives indicated in sec. 8 (b) (4) (A) of the Taft-Hartley Act.⁴⁵ Subsequently, this was held the view even though the employer acquiesced in the union's demand that the employees refuse to handle hot goods.⁴⁶

⁴³ 87 NLRB 972 (Dec. 16, 1949), affirmed 1951 F. 2d 906 (C. A. 2).

⁴⁴ 105 NLRB 740 (June 25, 1953).

⁴⁵ *Sand Door and Plywood Co.*, 113 NLRB 1210 (Aug. 26, 1955).

⁴⁶ *General Drivers Union, Local 886*, 115 NLRB 800 (Mar. 15, 1956). However, on May 9, 1957, a Federal appellate court held that a union party to a contract containing such a clause is not guilty of an unfair labor practice when it requests its members to refuse to handle hot goods, this being the only effective means the union had to enforce its contract. The case was *General Drivers Union, Local 886 v. NLRB and Local 850, International Association of Machinists v. NLRB*. (See p. 849 of this issue.)

⁴⁷ *Mastro Plastics Corp.*, 350 U. S. 270.

⁴⁸ *The Babcock and Wilson Co.*, and two companion cases, *Seamprufe, Inc.*, and *Ranco, Inc.*, 351 U. S. 105.

⁴⁹ *Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Louisville*, 350 U. S. 264.

⁵⁰ 341 U. S. 322.

Court Action

The Board's report discussed U. S. Supreme Court cases involving these issues, among others:

1. A union's right to strike against unfair labor practices, the Court holding that neither the no-strike clause of a collective bargaining agreement nor the waiting provisions of sec. 8 (d) (4) deprived the employees of their statutory right to strike against unfair labor practices,⁴⁷ agreeing with the Board and the Federal appellate court that the no-strike pledge and sec. 8 (d) (4) were intended only to outlaw economic strikes.

2. The right of nonemployee organizers to contact employees on company premises, the High Court saying⁴⁸ that the rule that no restriction may be placed on the employees' right to discuss self-organization among themselves does not govern access of nonemployee organizers to company property. Nonemployee organizers may be excluded from company property "if reasonable efforts by the union through other available channels of communication will enable it to reach the employees with its message and if the employer's notice or order does not discriminate against the union by allowing other distribution." Conversely, access for the purpose of distributing literature must be granted "if the location of a plant and the living quarters of the employees place the employees beyond the reach of reasonable union efforts to communicate with them" and the employer's right to exclude nonemployees from its property is "required to yield to the extent needed to permit communication of information on the right to organize." The Court concluded that the employers could not be required to allow such activity in this situation.

3. Determination of compliance with the non-Communist affidavit requirement,⁴⁹ the High Court saying that the decision in *Highland Park*⁵⁰ would control litigation of the compliance, as the case involved a question regarding the scope of sec. 9 (h); also, in approving the Board's application of a "constitutional" rule in construing the term "officers" (as opposed to a functional test, favored by the Federal appellate court), the Supreme Court said that, as the word was not

defined in the National Labor Relations Act or its legislative history, the term "officers" must be given its usual meaning, i. e., "those who hold defined offices . . . not the boys in the back room or other agencies of invisible government." Also, that even if the term should have a technical meaning, its definition by the Board as an expert body must be accepted.

4. Dismissal by a Federal appeals court of an NLRB petition to cite an employer for civil contempt of the appellate court's bargaining decree, concerning which the Supreme Court held that the granting or withholding of the remedy is not wholly discretionary with the court of appeals; the employer's failure following the decree to bargain for a reasonable time was unlawful and it was the statutory duty of the court of appeals to adjudge the employer in contempt.⁵¹

Federal appeals courts reviewed 95 cases; of these, 5 were remanded. Board orders were enforced in full in 57 cases, enforced with modifications in 13, partially enforced and partially remanded in 2, and set aside in 18 cases. In the first case under sec. 2 (2) of the Taft-Hartley Act, a Federal appeals court sustained the Board in finding that a labor organization is an "employer" with respect to its own employees and that the Board has jurisdiction in unfair labor practice charges against such an employer with, also, the authority to decline to take jurisdiction.⁵²

The Board filed 77 mandatory petitions in fiscal 1956 for court injunctions against unions (under provisions applying to secondary strikes and boycotts, certain sympathy strikes, and strikes or boycotts against a Board certification of a bargaining representative).

Litigation to aid or protect the Board's statutory processes included subpoena enforcement proceedings, an action to prevent State court intervention in matters within Board jurisdiction,⁵³ defense of suits to enjoin Board action, and defense of a suit for damages against Board agents.

⁵¹ *Warren Co., Inc.*, 350 U. S. 107.

⁵² *Office Employees International Union, Local No. 11*, 235 F. 2d 832, 833, certiorari granted, 352 U. S. 906. On May 6, 1957, however, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that the NLRB exceeded its authority in declining to assert jurisdiction over labor unions as a class when they act as employer.

⁵³ For a discussion of three U. S. Supreme Court decisions of March 25, 1957, regarding Federal-State jurisdiction, see *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1957 (pp. 603-604).

AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes 5 and 6

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, at its May 1957 meeting, adopted two codes of ethical practices—one relating to union financial practices and the other to union democratic processes. These were the fifth and sixth in a series¹ of codes recommended by the Federation's Committee on Ethical Practices. The texts of the latest codes are reproduced here. The code on financial practices incorporates the minimum accounting and financial controls for affiliates which were prepared by nationally known accounting firms and recommended by a special committee of the Secretary-Treasurers' Conference of the AFL-CIO.

Financial Practices of Unions

1. The AFL-CIO and all affiliated national and international unions should comply with the minimum accounting and financial controls suggested by the Committee of Secretary-Treasurers and approved by the Executive Council which [follow].

[a] Detailed and accurate records of accounts, in conformity with generally recognized and accepted principles of accounting, should be currently maintained by all affiliates of the AFL-CIO. These records should include, as a minimum need, a cash receipt record, a cash disbursements record, a general ledger, a dues or per capita tax record, an investment record, and a payroll record.

[b] All receipts should be duly recorded and currently deposited. No disbursements of any nature should be made from undeposited cash receipts.

[c] All expenditures should be approved by proper authority under constitutional provision and be recorded and supported by vouchers, providing an adequate description of the nature and purpose of the expenditure sufficient for a reasonable audit by internal and independent auditors. Disbursements should be made only by check, with the exception of disbursements from petty cash, in which situation, an imprest petty cash fund should be established.

[d] Salaries of elected officials should be established only by constitutional provision. Compensation to non-salaried elected officials, and to other officials, representatives, and employees, if not fixed by constitutional provision, should be established and paid in strict conformity with such authority as is provided by the constitution and in accordance with its applicable provisions.

¹ For the texts of the previously adopted codes, see *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1957 (pp. 350-353).

[e] Reimbursement of expenses, including per diem expenses, should be made only where such expenses have been duly authorized and are supported in a manner that will permit a reasonable audit.

[f] Every precaution should be taken to ensure the soundness and safety of investments and that investments are made only by persons duly authorized to act for and on behalf of the affiliate. Investments in securities should either be restricted to the type of securities which legally qualify for trust fund investments in the domicile State or a person or persons authorized to invest funds of an affiliate should, in making such investment, be required to exercise the judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing which men of prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not in regard to speculation but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering probable safety of their capital as well as probable income. No investment should be made by an affiliate in a business or enterprise in which any officer of that affiliate has a direct or indirect personal financial interest of such a nature as to be affected by the affiliate's investment or withdrawal of investment. (This last stated provision is not to be construed as preventing investment in a business or enterprise in which an official of an affiliate is engaged by virtue of his office, provided [1] no substantial personal advantage is derived from the relationship, and [2] the business or enterprise is one in the management of which the affiliate participates for the benefit of its members.) Securities owned by the affiliate should be under dual officer control and held by a bank or a trust company as agent or if that is not feasible, such securities should be placed in a safety deposit vault. All investments and legal title to all assets of an affiliate should be in the name of the affiliate or its duly designated agent or trustee.

[g] Periodic, but not less than semiannual, detailed financial reports should be prepared in accordance with generally recognized and accepted standards of financial reporting. These reports should be prepared and submitted by the elected financial officer of the affiliate to the executive body of such affiliate for its study and such action as may be required.

[h] A record of each meeting of the executive body of an affiliate should be made and maintained. These records should note all official actions taken by that body, in relation to accounting and financial matters.

[i] Adequate fidelity bond coverage should be required by an affiliate for all officers, representatives, and employees of that affiliate in positions of trust, including officers and employees of subordinate bodies of such affiliate.

[j] Affiliates and their subordinate bodies should be subject to a system of internal audits made by auditors or by other competent persons in accordance with generally accepted standards of auditing so as to maintain current vigilance over all financial transactions.

[k] At least annually, an audit of the accounts of each affiliate, except directly affiliated local unions of the AFL-CIO, should be made by independent certified public accountants. A summary of such audit approved by such independent certified public accountants should be made

available to the membership of the affiliate and the public.

Each such affiliate should require, at least annually, that an audit be made of the accounts of its subordinate bodies by competent persons. A summary of such audit approved by such competent persons should be made available to the membership of such subordinate body.

An annual audit of the accounts of directly affiliated local unions should be made by authorized competent representatives of the AFL-CIO designated by the Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO. A summary of such audit, approved by such representative, shall be made available to the membership of such directly affiliated local unions.

[l] All financial and accounting records of affiliates and their subordinate bodies and all supporting vouchers and documents, or microfilm copies thereof, should be preserved for a period of time not less than that prescribed by applicable statutes of limitations.

[m] Neither the AFL-CIO nor any national or international union affiliated with the AFL-CIO should make personal loans to its officers, representatives, employees, or members, or members of their families, for the purpose of financing the private business or investment of such persons.

[n] No "kickbacks" or any other improper payments should be accepted or made, directly or indirectly, by any officer, representative, or employee of an affiliate in connection with any financial transaction of such affiliate.

[o] Affiliates should take every precaution necessary to insure their full compliance with all properly authorized and applicable requirements of State or Federal law pertaining to financial and accounting matters and to reporting.

[p] In order to protect and safeguard the good name and reputation of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates, the financial and accounting controls set forth herein are made applicable to itself and each of the affiliates of the AFL-CIO and their subordinate bodies and to all their funds of whatever nature.

[q] Where constitutional amendments or changes in internal administrative procedure are necessary to a full compliance with the standards set forth herein, such amendments and changes should be undertaken by affiliates at the earliest practicable opportunity.

2. The AFL-CIO and all affiliated national and international unions should conduct their proprietary functions, including all contracts for purchase or sale or for the rendition of housekeeping services, in accordance with the practices of well-run institutions, including the securing of competitive bids for all major contracts.

3. Neither the AFL-CIO nor any national or international union affiliated with the AFL-CIO should permit any of its funds to be loaned, invested, or otherwise dealt with in a manner which inures to the personal profit or advantage of any officer, representative, or employee of the union.

4. Neither the AFL-CIO nor any national or international union affiliated with the AFL-CIO should enter into any contracts of purchase or sale or for the rendition of services which will inure to or result in the personal profit

or advantage, including gifts of more than nominal value, other than his regular salary or compensation, of any officer, representative, or employee of the union.

5. Neither the AFL-CIO nor any national or international union affiliated with the AFL-CIO should invest in or make loans to any business enterprise with which it bargains collectively.

6. The provisions of paragraph 5 shall not be construed as prohibiting investment by unions in the publicly traded securities of widely held corporations which investment does not constitute a substantial enough holding to affect or influence the course of corporate decision; the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 shall not be construed as applying to the profit that may result from a proper investment by a union officer, representative, or employee. Nor shall such provisions be construed as preventing investment in a business or enterprise in which an official of an affiliate is engaged by virtue of his office, provided (a) no substantial personal advantage is derived from the relationship and (b) the business or enterprise is one in the management of which the affiliate participates for the benefit of its members. The provisions of such paragraphs, however, shall apply wherever third persons are used as blinds or covers to conceal the personal profit or advantage of union officials.

7. Neither the AFL-CIO nor any national or international union affiliated with the AFL-CIO should make personal loans to its officers, representatives, employees, or members, or members of their families, for the purpose of financing the private business or investment of such persons.

8. Each national or international union affiliated with the AFL-CIO should promptly take whatever internal steps are needed to ensure that the standards set forth in this code are made applicable to itself and to each of its locals and other subordinate or affiliated bodies. Wherever constitutional amendments or changes in internal administrative procedures are necessary to fully comply with those standards, such amendments and changes should be undertaken by the affiliates at the earliest practicable opportunity.

Union Democratic Processes

1. Each member of a union should have the right to full and free participation in union self-government. This should include the right (a) to vote periodically for his local and national officers, either directly by referendum vote or through delegate bodies, (b) to honest election, (c) to stand for and to hold office, subject only to fair qualifications uniformly imposed, [and] (d) to voice his views as to the method in which the union's affairs should be conducted.

2. Each member of a union should have the right to fair treatment in the application of union rules and law. The general principle applicable to union disciplinary procedures is that such procedures should contain all the elements of fair play. No particular formality is required. No lawyers need be used. The essential requirements of due process, however—notice, hearing, and judgment on the basis of the evidence—should be observed. A method

of appeal to a higher body should be provided to ensure that judgment at the local level is not the result of prejudice or bias.

3. Each member of a union has the responsibility (a) fully to exercise his rights of union citizenship and (b) loyally to support his union. The right of an individual member to criticize the policies and personalities of his union officers does not include the right to undermine the union as an institution, to advocate dual unionism, to destroy or weaken the union as a collective bargaining agency, or to carry on slander and libel.

4. To safeguard the rights of the individual members and to safeguard its democratic character, the AFL-CIO and each affiliated national or international union should hold regular conventions at stated intervals, which should be not more than 4 years. The convention should be the supreme governing body of the union.

5. Officers of the AFL-CIO and of each affiliated national or international union should be elected either by referendum vote or by the vote of delegate bodies. Whichever method is used, election should be free, fair, and honest, and adequate internal safeguards should be provided to ensure the achievement of that objective.

6. All general conventions of the AFL-CIO and of affiliated national or international unions should be open to the public, except for necessary executive sessions. Convention proceedings or an accurate summary thereof should be published and be available to the membership.

7. The appropriate officials of the union and such bodies which are given authority to govern a union's affairs between conventions should be elected, whether from the membership at large or by appropriate divisions, either by referendum vote or by the vote of delegate bodies. Such bodies shall abide by and enforce the provisions of the union's constitution and carry out the decisions of the convention.

8. Membership meetings of local unions should be held periodically with proper notice of time and place.

9. Elections of local union officers should be democratic, conducted either by referendum or by vote of a delegate body which is itself elected by referendum or at union meetings.

10. The term of office of all union officials should be stated in the organization's constitution or bylaws and should be for a reasonable period, not to exceed 4 years.

11. To ensure democratic, responsible, and honest administration of its locals and other subordinate bodies, the AFL-CIO and affiliated national and international unions should have the power to institute disciplinary and corrective proceedings with respect to local unions and other subordinate bodies, including the power to establish trusteeships where necessary. Such powers should be exercised sparingly and only in accordance with the provisions of the union's constitution, and autonomy should be restored promptly upon correction of the abuses requiring trusteeship.

12. Where constitutional amendments or changes in internal administrative procedures are necessary to comply with the standards herein set forth, such amendments and changes should be undertaken at the earliest practicable time.

Impact of Technological Progress on Labor and Social Policy

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The material which follows was excerpted from Automation and Other Technological Developments—Labor and Social Implications, Report of the Director-General to the 40th session, International Labor Conference, Part I (Geneva, International Labor Office, 1957). That report, "a brief preliminary survey of some of the problems which automation, atomic energy, and other changes in technology appear to raise in the areas of primary concern to the ILO," was designed to stimulate discussion at the 1957 Conference with a view to developing the ILO's policies and activities in this area.*

THERE IS NO DOUBT that we have entered a new technological era. Automation and atomic energy, unfolding simultaneously, are already causing drastic changes in the world of industry and labor. Despite substantial differences of opinion, no one would deny that they provide a powerful lever for economic growth. They make possible the more rapid development required to keep pace with population growth and to raise living standards.

The Pace of Progress

The key to the labor and social impact of automation and other technological innovations is the rate of speed at which they are introduced. As many have emphasized, if the changes of the last 50 years had been compressed into the space of 5 years, there would have been economic and social chaos. If the changes resulting from automation, the use of atomic energy, and other recent innovations were to take place within the same limited period of 5 years, there would be grounds for grave concern.

There have been long discussions of the factors limiting the introduction and spread of automation and analogous developments. There has been less discussion of the forces accelerating the rate of [its] introduction. One of these is the social demand for higher living standards. Another is the snowballing effect of technical change: one thing leads to another, in the same place and

in other places. Related is the specific force of research and development work, the "fully automatic" or "fully electronic" or "fully atomic" solution becoming the scientific ideal. A further and more specialized factor is intensified industrial research.

A less general but highly important factor is the dwindling labor force of certain countries in relation to the trend of population growth or the fact of labor shortage in relation to manpower requirements for planned economic growth. In addition, the very size and complexity of administrative, scientific and technical, and industrial problems in the modern world and the rhythm of operations are calling forth new methods of work and production and new sources of energy.

Finally, automation and developments grouped under this head present certain clear-cut advantages to industry. Some are financial. Of these, the most important is the reduction of direct labor costs. Other advantages are technical. Of these, the most important is probably the fact that automation makes it possible to produce better quality goods and to work with constant precision and within narrower specifications.

Most people tend to believe that the new technologies will spread from one field to another over a fairly long period; that the weight of evidence is in the direction of gradual evolution from country to country as well as from one field of industry and commerce to another; and that this is the most reasonable basis on which to plan socially for the absorption of change.

Few have challenged these assumptions. Nor would I do so. Yet in the interests of caution, it might be noted that only a few years ago automation and the development of atomic energy were both commonly regarded as practical problems for the next decade, not for this one. Things have happened far faster than most qualified observers in both fields expected.

The accelerating tendency toward increasingly automatic methods of production and toward the use of new sources of power is certain to have a profound influence on the pattern and structure of industry and on the location of industrial activity. Technological advance has generally tended toward concentrating production in large, highly capitalized plants with complex technical processes.

A good many trade unions, as well as small employers, fear that monopoly will be a concomitant of automation and that many small businesses will drop out, causing much labor displacement. Leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations have raised this problem and called for study of its implications. The United Kingdom trade unions have urged planning and action so that small concerns may be able to obtain automatic equipment.

On the other hand, a contrary view as to the impact of automation on the size of firm is taken by other observers. For instance, the president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington foresees new opportunities for small business. In his view, "if large manufacturing companies turn to automation in extreme form, they . . . increase their own rigidity and render it more possible for the small industrial unit to prosper by reason of its inherent flexibility."¹

On balance, however, automation seems likely to lead to a greater concentration of production in large or middle-size units. The number of workers employed at these plants might be smaller; the production might be larger.

With atomic energy and automation together, the factory is no longer tied to a traditional power or labor supply. Industrial moves may be encouraged by the fact that it tends to be more economical and, indeed, in many cases necessary, to install automation and atomic generation in specially designed new plants than in old ones. These factors suggest the possibility and probability of industrial decentralization and plant shifts and the emergence of many social and community problems arising out of plant abandonment.

The Impact on Employment

What is the impact of technological improvements on employment? The answer depends to a large extent on how fast and how generally change takes place. Even more, perhaps, it depends on the buoyancy of the economy. So long as improvements are introduced against a background of high levels of economic activity and a continuing rate of economic expansion, the maintenance of the general level of employment is not likely to be a serious problem provided the occu-

pational shifts required to adjust to the changes can be made.

Past experience shows no reason to believe that technological innovations lead to a decrease in the global volume of employment. On the contrary, it suggests that such innovations, while they may cause declines in some areas of employment, lead in the long run to an expansion of employment by creating increases in other areas. In all [industrialized countries] the most significant characteristic of the postwar era has been the phenomenal growth of quite new industries and service trades and occupations, opening up new employment opportunities in many fields.

So far, the fact of the matter is this: Postwar technological advances have not been responsible for mass displacement of workers in any country or industry. For one thing, automation and analogous innovations are making greatest headway in industries with expanding output and markets and in industries where human power alone could never perform the operations needed to produce the goods we want. For another, normal labor turnover and mobility are coping with a good part of the situation. Finally, in the industrially advanced countries, technological improvements have been introduced against a general postwar background of economic recovery, growth, and expansion and against less severe business fluctuations than in the prewar period.

Most feel that it is impossible to predict the [impact of automation] with present-day tools but that better methods of analysis and forecasting must be found. All agree that, whatever the scale of the impact and related production changes, the employment situation needs continuous watching and careful analysis and that it is in this area of report and inquiry that government services, at all levels, can make a particularly important and immediately practical contribution. On the whole, the trend of opinion among employers and trade unions is optimistic but cautious. Nevertheless, and more particularly in trade union circles, there is an evident fear that things will not go on forever as they are; that a saturation point may be reached; that, even with decreased hours

¹ EDITOR'S NOTE.—Cited in *Automation and Technological Change*, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization of the [Congressional] Joint Committee on the Economic Report, 84th Cong., 1st sess., Washington, 1955 (p. 615).

of work and increased leisure and new and growing demands, employment will soon cease to expand; that old jobs will be displaced faster than new jobs will be created; and that unemployment on a wide scale will be the inevitable result. What is the basis for these apprehensions?

In the United States, the fear is that employment opportunities are not keeping pace with rising man-hour productivity. The same apprehensions are evident in Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the United Kingdom. It seems to be the fear of creeping unemployment, developing simultaneously with rising production and productivity and spreading from one industry branch to another, that is at the root of misgivings about the future. The only way in which [these apprehensions] can be countered is by concentrating on the facts, by giving sustained attention to the changing employment situation, and by careful planning not only to promote full employment and economic growth but also to foster the social policies which must underlie and accompany such growth.

It is recognized that large-scale shifts of workers from one industry, occupation, or undertaking to another are an inevitable consequence of technological change and that the necessary adjustments can be made smoothly and easily only in conditions of full employment. In general, the shifts under way seem to continue and reinforce trends already evident—a general tendency away from agriculture and from certain manufacturing industries and toward new or developing manufacturing and service industries and occupations. I would add, however, that according to many observers, the short-run impact of automation and analogous developments may be greater on white-collar employment than on manufacturing employment. Outside of certain manufacturing industries, the greatest potential for automation lies in office work and it is already being introduced rapidly in activities in which data-processing plays a predominant part.

Finally, so far as the composition of the labor force is concerned, the tendency is for young workers to enter employment later and for older workers to retire from work earlier, now that old-age pension schemes are common. In general, it is expected that these trends will be reinforced

by recent technological advances. For women, the general tendency has been toward greater numerical participation in the labor force and wider employment opportunities. It may be considered probable that automation and other changes will reinforce this tendency as well. Both handicapped and older workers may find more opportunities for useful employment in the automated factories of the future, as more of the physical functions of production are transferred from human beings to machines.

Some countries anticipate a slowly growing or static labor force in future decades and, therefore, look to the higher man-hour productivity of automation to compensate for relative labor shortage in the active age groups. They believe that this is a most important factor in the overall employment outlook, as well as one affecting the future composition of the labor force.

Technological progress holds out great savings in labor: let us not be afraid to admit this. These savings may be taken in the form of (1) higher output, (2) shorter hours, (3) unemployment; or a combination of the three. The problem, to my mind, is to arrive at a satisfactory combination of the first two and to avoid the third. For some countries, the main danger of unemployment may arise not from too rapid but from too slow progress in automation and other technological developments. As a result, these countries may lose markets to more efficient competitors. This is a real danger in countries where restrictive business practices are adopted by employers and restrictive labor practices are insisted upon by trade unions. Pressure for high wages by trade unions does not clog technological progress, but, on the contrary, may promote it by driving management to install more efficient methods and machines and by expanding the demand for industrial goods and services. But rigid demarcation lines between changing skills, "featherbedding," unrealistic views on apprenticeship ratios or length—these are among the factors which may clog technological progress. Again, unwillingness to take risks, inefficient work organization, the absence of management development policies and training facilities—these are also factors which block advance. The dividing line between measures which are to be regarded as unreasonable restric-

tions on technological progress and those which are to be regarded as affording reasonable safeguards for the interests of employers and workers affected by technological progress is not easy to draw. The question of where and how this line is to be drawn is one which has international as well as national implications.

Dismissal and Reemployment

The most serious problems naturally arise for workers whose employment is terminated as a result of technological changes. Their future prospects of reemployment depend primarily on the buoyancy of the employment situation.

Much depends on the way dismissals are handled by management. Advance notice—as much as possible—is one important factor. Such notice assures fair treatment to all workers, allows the worker to prepare for the economic adjustment he will have to make. While it is common to find provision for advance notice in modern collective agreements, the period of notice is still very short indeed—frequently somewhere between about 2 days and 2 weeks—far too short to enable any worker to do much advance planning about his future.²

A second element of importance is the provision of full information as to the reasons why the dismissals are unavoidable; the maintenance and application of rules—agreed with the workers' representatives—to govern the order and conditions of dismissal are essential to promote understanding and to ensure fair treatment among the workers affected.³ In general, seniority is the main determinant of the order of dismissal, and this seems to work out in as equitable a manner as any other rule that could be devised. So far as the conditions of dismissal are concerned, the most important factor is financial. What will the worker have to live on? It is my view that employers and all others concerned with the problem would do well to give serious consideration to this question [of dismissal compensation].

A final important element is providing help in making the contacts necessary to find other work. Sometimes direct contacts between plant personnel departments have had excellent results. The employment service, too, can help. Moreover, during a period of rapid technological advance, action

to strengthen guidance and counseling facilities is particularly necessary, both as a means of providing employment information in terms of an individual worker's needs and as a means of giving him the personal help and psychological encouragement which may well be necessary. Most employment services are particularly weak in this area and most community counseling facilities are inadequate.

Above all, perhaps, there is the important question of income maintenance during any period of unemployment. In many countries, unemployment insurance now provides a first net of assistance for the majority of workers. But how far are benefits adequate in amount or in duration? On what conditions are they granted? How great a sacrifice is imposed on a worker with continuing financial obligations? Even with the addition of dismissal bonuses and supplementary unemployment benefits of various kinds, is not the worker asked to shoulder too heavy a part of the burden of technological readjustment? These are the questions the workers are asking.

There is a clear need to keep the whole problem of unemployment under review, not merely the services providing financial assistance in the event of it. Most countries have machinery for reviewing the general level of employment. Few have systematic methods for analyzing the content of the unemployed population, for studying the remedies for unemployment. Yet different kinds of unemployment require different kinds of action.

Problems of Labor Mobility

The possibility of labor displacement, combined with the prediction that automation, atomic energy, and other technological changes are likely to promote flexibility in industrial location and to make for rather far-reaching changes in the existing geographical pattern of employment, has focused attention on problems connected with the mobility of labor. It seems generally agreed that in the long run the employment market will have to display a higher degree of geographical mobility.

² EDITOR'S NOTE.—For a description of such agreement provisions in the United States, see Layoff, Recall, and Work-Sharing Procedures, Monthly Labor Review, January 1957 (pp. 1-7).

³ EDITOR'S NOTE.—For a description of dismissal pay provisions in major contracts in the United States, see Dismissal Pay Provisions in Major Bargaining Agreements, Monthly Labor Review, June 1957 (pp. 707-713).

This is a point emphasized by many European studies. But it is also agreed that there are considerable limitations on the mobility of workers even in Canada and the United States.

A good many recent studies have found that in practice workers are not so mobile as is commonly believed: that what mobility there is, is achieved only at a price of considerable sacrifice exacted from the worker and his family. Thus, it is becoming more widely accepted that the encouragement of labor mobility, so far as it is needed by events, is a nationwide responsibility; that the workers cannot be expected to bear all the risks and all the costs of economic changes which destroy their jobs; and that broadly based cooperative action has to be taken by government, industry, and labor, first to confine the need for mobility to a minimum by proper study and planning of industrial location and of the introduction of technological improvements, and second to share equitably the risks and costs of the mobility [which] will [still] be required.

The trade unions attach a great deal of importance to the development of a concrete program of action to deal with these problems. Some companies have helped to give practical effect to companywide transfer plans by arrangements [designed] to help the worker move to openings in another plant in the same company but in a different locality. Government services have an important role to play in facilitating interarea employment readjustments and in promoting the kind of labor mobility that is really necessary and does not impose an unduly heavy burden on the workers affected. The employment service is the most directly affected, supplying employment information and advice and

often financial assistance. Many other services are also directly concerned, e. g., those responsible for the placing of government contracts affecting local employment opportunities.

There are still further problems which need attention, problems which are perhaps the most difficult of solution. These are the human problems of labor mobility: workers too old to envisage a move, single women reluctant to face life in a new community, men and women bound by strong ties to the community in which they were born, discouraged workers who fear that if they did move they would not find work, workers moved around so much in wartime that they want a settled life, and so forth.

Given the difficulties of transferring people to new areas, cannot more be done to take new job openings to the places where people are? To what extent and in what circumstances is this sound policy? The need is to look at the problems anew and in the fresh terms of the technological changes now occurring.

This is really the crux of the matter: we need a positive approach to all of the employment problems accompanying or likely to accompany the technological developments which are changing the industrial structure. The negative approach represented by the payment of unemployment benefits, while wholly necessary, is not enough. The important results must, as always, be accomplished through a broad and positive approach to changing employment opportunity; and such an approach depends on the cooperation, good will, and practical action of all concerned, directed toward bringing about the [effective and necessary] changes in employment policies and institutions.

Retirement-Conditioning Training Under Union Sponsorship

OLDER WORKERS can be helped to plan for their after-work life and their attitudes toward retirement can be improved by retirement-conditioning training, according to a report¹ of a pilot study made by the University of Michigan for the Upholsterers' International Union (UIU). But a comprehensive union-sponsored retirement preparation program, the report recommended, should consist of three stages: (1) financial planning, including the protection offered by pension and health and welfare programs, beginning in the participant's late twenties or early thirties; (2) encouragement in developing a wide number of interests and skills, through union and/or company programs of recreation, training, etc., during the middle years, especially after the participant's parental responsibilities have ended; and (3) retirement-conditioning training (such as the program conducted in connection with the pilot study) during the last 3 to 5 years before separation from the work force.

The pilot study, begun in the fall of 1955, was designed to explore the methods and problems of developing, conducting, and evaluating a union-supported program of retirement preparation for hourly wage workers. Although the report recommends that the UIU continue sponsoring preretirement training programs for its members, it places certain limitations as to the application of the findings to other union situations: "In the first place, the UIU was the first union to propose and offer its members a preretirement program.² Secondly, the project was unique because it was union-financed while being planned by a joint labor-management committee. Thirdly, the union locals were known to be predominantly small in size, thus involving many different employers; they were also scattered geographically and were heavily weighted with foreign-born workers. Finally, the workers to be included in the program were all hourly wage workers who could not be expected to be familiar with programs of education for retirement."

Planning the Program

The pilot study was conducted in Naperville, Ill., and Chicago, in order to compare results under the varying conditions existing in a metropolitan area and in a small community. Participation in the retirement training program was limited to union members who were 60 years of age or over and who were covered by the UIU Health and Welfare Fund, and their respective spouses. In Chicago, because the participants were drawn from 8 different locals which represented employees in 247 firms, "it was necessary for UIU to serve as the primary organizing and implementing force for the program" in that city. In Naperville, where one employer and one local were involved, management also took part in the formulation, promotion, and implementation of the plan.

Planning sessions were held with leaders of the local unions involved as well as company personnel in Naperville. Despite initial resistance to the program at these sessions, "it was the final consensus that the older worker could be interested if the program included discussion of such practical matters as how to have enough money to live on after retirement, how to handle the matter of continuing health insurance, how to find some kind of work if needed, and how to determine where to live during the retirement years."

In Chicago, the union compiled lists of eligible workers and invited each one by letter to attend an orientation meeting and to enroll for the retirement training program, which was described in an accompanying leaflet. The same procedure was followed in Naperville, except that management issued the letter of invitation. At the orientation meetings, the program was explained, and potential participants were given the opportunity of expressing their preferences regarding content and urged to enroll. As a result of the

¹ Woodrow W. Hunter, Report of a Study of Preparation for Retirement of Older Workers Covered by the Upholsterers' International Union Health and Welfare Fund and Recommendations for Future Programs, Ann Arbor, Mich., University of Michigan, Division of Gerontology, 1956.

² Subsequently, in the fall of 1956, the United Automobile Workers announced plans for a preretirement program.

orientation meetings, 121 out of 225 persons in Chicago and 85 out of 100 in Naperville signed up for subsequent meetings.

The Program

The content of the UIU retirement training program was adapted from programs previously offered to different socioeconomic groups of older workers. The subject matter did not need to be changed but different emphasis had to be put on the various topics to take into account the discussions with local union leaders and the concerns expressed by attendees during the orientation meetings and by 21 already retired workers, who were interviewed in their homes. None of the latter, it was learned, had made comprehensive retirement plans prior to their separation from their jobs. The topics to be covered in the program in both communities were divided among 8 sessions of 1½ hours each and were as follows:

1. What is retirement going to be like?
2. How can I live on my retirement income?
3. How can I earn some money after I retire?
4. How can I keep my health and get care when needed?
5. What am I to do with my time after I retire?
6. How can I have a good family life after I retire?
7. How can I decide on the best place to live after I retire?
8. Making the best plan for retirement.

To serve as a basis for discussion, booklets dealing with each topic were prepared and distributed in advance of the meetings. A guide for making a plan for retirement years was also distributed. The instructional techniques used in presenting the topics were necessarily influenced by the educational and literacy level of the participants. The report states: "Somewhat more dependence on the audiovisual and other instructional aids was required than might be needed for groups of higher educational attainments. In general, group discussions were employed but were supplemented by lectures, films, and other teaching materials."

Because discussion leadership did not emerge among the participants themselves and because the professional staff conducting the project made no attempt to train the groups in discussion techniques, "it was difficult, especially at first,

to elicit discussion and some persons never did participate. It took at least three sessions for members of the Chicago group to begin to communicate fully. The Naperville group entered into discussion sooner and more easily, probably because the group was somewhat smaller and its members worked in one factory and many of them were already acquainted."

In addition to the booklets, other instructional aids were used. "Movies were shown at some of the sessions to stimulate discussions of (1) different ways of reacting to retirement, (2) problems associated with living with one's children, and (3) ways of remaining active and self-sufficient." At the session on the use of leisure time after retirement, exhibits of supplementary earning activities and leisure-time handicrafts, arranged largely through the efforts of the participants themselves, were shown and exhibitors were given the opportunity of telling the group how they got started and what their activities meant to them. The presentation of autobiographical sketches by retired workers from the same occupational and social class, selected for their ability to demonstrate specific kinds of desirable adjustment to retirement, effectively illustrated that older workers have personal resources upon which they can draw in order to make satisfactory adjustment to retirement. Special resource persons were invited to lead some of the discussions.³ And, finally, a social period was included at the end of many of the sessions.

Evaluation and Recommendations

Two methods of evaluating the success of the program were employed: The records of attendance for both groups at their eight meetings and questionnaires, entitled "What Do You Think About It?" filled out by each group member prior to the

³ A physician led a discussion on ways to maintain health; a medical social worker told exactly what community services were available and how workers could make use of them; a public employment officer discussed opportunities for getting jobs; a Social Security employee discussed Old Age and Survivors Insurance benefits; a union representative and a company representative discussed the jointly sponsored pension program which covered the participants; an adult education leader described a group project and invited participants to take part after their retirement; a group worker in a neighborhood community center for older people presented the benefits of his program.

several discussions and readministered at the final sessions. In general, the conclusions, based on the data from the questionnaires supplemented by observation of the university professional staff which conducted the program, are qualitative, according to the report, because the number of participants was too small to yield statistically valid quantitative data except on such factors as attendance and preferences among discussion topics.

Average attendance for both the Chicago and Naperville groups approximated 40 participants per session. However, the analysis of the attendance records showed that over a third (36.4 percent) of the participants attended only 1 or 2 meetings each—apparently, the discussion or discussions of most interest to them rather than the first 1 or 2 meetings. Answers to questionnaires corroborated this conclusion to some extent: 43.8 percent of the participants attending the last sessions in Chicago and Naperville thought that more time should have been spent on one or more sessions—especially those on retirement income, work after retirement, health maintenance, and retirement activity.

According to the report, the questionnaires revealed that a number of participants had, in the course of the sessions, either acquired specific kinds of information to guide them in preparing for retirement or made plans for particular aspects of retirement. Comparison of questionnaires completed before the sessions with those filled out at the final session indicated a change in the desired direction in the responses to 14 of 20 questions. For example, whereas only 9 participants stated that they had financial plans concerning their

retirement years before they attended the sessions on retirement income, 26 had such plans after those sessions. The number who expected to feel useful after retirement rose from 22 to 33, and 24 participants no longer thought that their children ought to support them. Action in preparation for retirement was reported by 42 of the 96 participants in the final session. Half of the actions taken involved financial plans of some kind; other areas in which action had been taken included health, activity after retirement, and housing and living arrangements.

In recommending the extension of the program to other UIU locals in other cities, the report advocated continuance of the approach and methods employed in the pilot study despite several demonstrated shortcomings. "The materials prepared for the UIU programs . . . should be retained for the (a) guidance of leaders and (b) use of individuals wishing to learn through reading about how to prepare for retirement," but should be revised to make them more appropriate for UIU members. Similarly, the continued use of audiovisual aids, with the possible addition of kinescopes or films more nearly portraying the circumstances of UIU members, was recommended. The group discussion method should also be used in future programs, but the communication difficulties experienced led the University of Michigan staff to advise a limit of 25 participants per group. Other recommendations were reduction of the number of discussion meetings from 8 to 5; and the addition to the union's staff of a specialist in retirement planning, who would have the responsibility of organizing, preparing, and administering future training programs.

. . . let us better orient ourselves by facing now the prior questions as to what we are retiring *from* and what *on*. Let us imitate the wisdom of Lincoln by praying for his amplitude: "If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do, and how to do it."

—T. V. Smith, *On Being Retired*, Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, N. Y., 1956 (p. 4).

Significant Decisions In Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

Labor Unions as Employers. The Supreme Court of the United States held¹ that labor organizations, when dealing with their own employees, are "employers" within the meaning of sec. 2 (2) of the National Labor Relations Act, and the National Labor Relations Board's action² in declining to assert jurisdiction over labor unions as a class when they act as employers was contrary to the intent of Congress, arbitrary, and beyond its power.

In this case, a union local of office-clerical workers attempted to organize for collective bargaining purposes workers employed by various constituent units of another union. The office workers' local filed a series of unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB, alleging interference with its efforts to organize the workers in violation of sec. 8 (a) of the act. The Board declined to assert jurisdiction in the case although it conceded that the union met the act's definition of employer. It reasoned that the employing labor organizations were engaged in a nonprofit business and that the act's criterion for the exclusion of other nonprofit organizations should govern.

In reversing an appellate court's affirmation of the Board ruling, the Supreme Court stated that the wording of the act was clear and unambiguous with regard to the Board's jurisdiction in this case. It held that "the term 'employer' includes any labor organization 'when acting as an employer,'" adding that the NLRB recognized this fact as early as 1951 in the *Air Line Pilots Association* case.³ Furthermore, the Court stated that the legislative history of the act unequivocally supports its conclusion.

The Board, according to the Court, sometimes properly declines to assert jurisdiction on grounds that the policies of the act would not be effectuated

by its assertion of jurisdiction.⁴ However, in the instant case, the Court held that the Board was renouncing jurisdiction over an entire category of employers, i. e., labor unions, and that such an arbitrary blanket exclusion of union employers as a class was beyond the Board's power after Congress had specifically included them within the act's coverage.

Secondary Boycott. A Federal court of appeals held⁵ that (1) "hot cargo" clauses are not illegal under the Labor Management Relations Act and that a union which is a party to a contract containing such a clause is not guilty of an unfair labor practice in requesting its members to refuse to handle struck goods; but that (2) a union not a party to the contract containing such a clause violates the act by engaging in activities to induce the employees in another union with such a contract to invoke its rights under it.

In this case, a Machinists local had called a strike against an employer. During the course of the strike, it had picketed three plants of the employer, as well as the trucks of the employer when they appeared at the loading docks of certain motor carriers whose unloading personnel were represented by a Teamsters local. The Teamsters instructed its members that, under the terms of the "hot cargo" clause of its contract, they were not to handle struck goods. After certain of the carriers requested their employees to handle the goods despite the "hot cargo" clause, the Teamsters urged its members to refuse to handle the goods. Subsequently, the struck employer filed charges with the NLRB⁶ that both unions had violated sec. 8 (b) (4) (A) of the LMRA—inducing or encouraging the employees of the carriers to refuse to handle goods where the object

*Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

¹ *Office Employees International Union, Local 11 v. NLRB* (U. S. Sup. Ct., May 6, 1957).

² 113 NLRB 987 (1955).

³ 97 NLRB 929.

⁴ See, for example, *NLRB v. Denver Building Council*, 341 U. S. 675 (1951); see also *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1951 (p. 186).

⁵ *General Drivers Union, Local 886 v. NLRB and Local 850, International Association of Machinists v. NLRB* (C. A., D. C., May 9, 1957).

⁶ 115 NLRB 800 (Mar. 15, 1956).

was to force the carriers to cease doing business with another employer. The Board ruled that sec. 8 (b) (4) (A) does not forbid the execution of a "hot cargo" clause, but that it does preclude enforcement through appeals to employees, whether or not an employer refuses to abide by such a clause.

As to the Teamsters, the majority of the appellate court ruled that "hot cargo" clauses are not illegal under the act, and the union's activities in instructing its members to refuse to handle struck goods were the only effective means it had to enforce its contract. However, the court found that the Machinists local which had picketed the carriers was in violation of the secondary boycott provisions of the act. It held that the Machinists' actions must be evaluated independently, and that the defense of the Teamsters, which had a "hot cargo" clause in its contract, could not constitute a basis for the defense of the Machinists, which did not have such a clause.

The Machinists union had contended that the "hot cargo" clause in the Teamsters' contract had the effect of taking the struck work "out of the course of the employment" of the Teamster dockworkers. Therefore, even if the Machinists' picketing had induced the Teamsters not to handle the struck work, it lacked an essential element of the unfair labor practices proscribed by sec. 8 (b) (4) (A), that is, "concerted refusal in the course of their employment."

Discrimination in Union Membership. The Wisconsin Supreme Court held⁷ that State courts do not have jurisdiction over action to enforce recommendations of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission that Negro applicants be admitted to union membership because such recommendations are not made enforceable by the Wisconsin Fair Employment Act. According to the court, racial discrimination "by private persons acting privately" is not a denial of rights under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and the announced public policy of the State to encourage and foster employment without racial discrimination does not give to Negro applicants an enforceable right to union membership over the objection, on racial grounds, of members already there.

The complainants in this case were Negroes who wished to join a craft union and whose applica-

tions had been ignored by the defendant officers of the union. Upon complaint of such refusal to the State Industrial Commission, an investigation was conducted and the plaintiffs were found to be qualified. It was determined that the exclusion was solely on racial grounds and the commission recommended admission to membership. After the union disregarded the recommendation, the commission made public its findings.

The court in its decision reasoned that the extent of the remedy provided by Wisconsin law was investigation and recommendation by the commission and publicity upon disregard of such recommendation. The State constitutional provision that "every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries, or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character," refers to wrongs resulting from invasion of legal rights, the court held. "Unions . . . are voluntary associations to which members may be admitted by mutual consent but into which applicants, either by their own efforts or by the aid of the courts, cannot force themselves against the will of those already members." Although "it may be a disadvantage to an individual not to be chosen to membership in a voluntary association," the courts are "powerless to compel the association to receive him." Holding that only discrimination resulting from State action was proscribed by the Fourteenth Amendment and that there had been no such action by the State in this case, the court dismissed the contention that plaintiffs were denied their rights of due process and equal protection of the law under that amendment.

One justice dissented. He was of the opinion that a difference should be recognized between unions and other voluntary associations and that the courts should give substance to a principle that members of unions do not have the right to exclude people from the enjoyment of the benefits of membership solely on grounds of race or religion. The dissent said that the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act created an obligation on voluntary organizations of employees enjoying the protection of that act, as well as an administrative agency for the purpose of protecting the rights of employees in the matter of employment relations.

⁷ *Ross v. Ebert, as Business Agent of the Bricklayers Protective Union No. 8* (Wis. Sup. Ct., Apr. 9, 1957).

The dissent reasoned that the United States Supreme Court has made it clear that a State court may not enforce a private contract to exclude persons from the ownership or enjoyment of property because of race,⁸ and that it seems clearly to follow that the courts could not enforce a union constitution which restricted its membership on such grounds. Therefore, "it may also follow that when a State court denies relief to persons excluded from the equal protection of the law by a labor union, such denial is itself a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment." At any rate, the dissent felt that granting relief to the plaintiffs would protect their rights under the Fourteenth Amendment and that alone was sufficient basis for such action by the court.

State v. Federal Jurisdiction—No. 1. A California superior court ruled⁹ that it had no jurisdiction under a State jurisdictional strike law to enjoin peaceful picketing of an employer's place of business because the employer was engaged in interstate commerce and the matter was within the jurisdiction of the NLRB. Moreover, it held that it did not have jurisdiction over an action to recover damages from the union since the claim for damages was based on conduct within NLRB jurisdiction even though the Board had declined to exercise such jurisdiction.

The employer had instituted two actions against the union: one for an injunction to restrain picketing and another for damages resulting from such picketing. The union was seeking recognition as bargaining agent for the company's employees.

The question of jurisdiction to enjoin the picketing was dismissed on the basis of recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the *Guss*, *Fairlawn*, and *Garmon* cases.¹⁰

Relying on *United Construction Workers v. Laburnum*,¹¹ the employer maintained that even though the California court did not have jurisdiction to enjoin the union's activities, it nevertheless had jurisdiction to award damages caused by the

acts it could not enjoin. In the *Laburnum* case, the Supreme Court of the United States held that the Labor Management Relations Act has not given to the NLRB "such exclusive jurisdiction over the subject matter of a common-law tort action for damages as to preclude an appropriate State court from hearing and determining its issues where such conduct constitutes an unfair labor practice under the act." The activities in that case were found to have constituted a breach of the State's peace.

In the *Garmon* case, an action for damages was remanded to the California courts by the Supreme Court. The High Court said it could not know how the California courts would interpret its own State case to allow an award of damages in the *Garmon* situation. It, therefore, did not decide the question of damages. The activities in *Laburnum* and other cases upholding State jurisdiction to enjoin certain conduct in labor-management situations were neither prohibited nor protected under the LMRA and, hence, did not fall within the jurisdiction of the NLRB. However, in this instant case, the conduct giving rise to the cause of action for damages was conduct within the jurisdiction of the Board. The superior court held that it was being asked to do indirectly by granting damages that which it could not do directly by injunction, and to accede to such a suggestion would exceed the jurisdiction of the court.

State v. Federal Jurisdiction—No. 2. An Illinois circuit court held¹² that it did not have jurisdiction to enjoin picketing of interstate employers by unions not representing a majority of employees in their alleged efforts to obtain union-shop contracts, since such picketing involved unfair labor practices under the NLRA.

The court was of the opinion that, as announced in the rule enunciated in the decisions in the *Guss* and *Fairlawn* cases,¹⁰ Congress has preempted this entire field. "The questions of picketing, boycott activities, secondary boycotts, consumer pressure, and economic pressure for the purpose of obtaining recognition of union-shop agreements are . . . either directly or indirectly recognized and dealt with by the national act." However, the Illinois court recognized that there were still areas within the police power of the State in which activities could be enjoined. It gave as examples "mass

⁸ *Shelly v. Kramer*, 334 U. S. 1; *Barrows v. Jackson*, 346 U. S. 249.

⁹ *McKenzie, Inc. v. International Association of Machinists* (Calif. Super. Ct., Apr. 3, 1957).

¹⁰ See *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1957 (p. 603). Decisions on these cases were rendered on March 25, 1957.

¹¹ 347 U. S. 656 (1954); for a summary of this decision, see *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1954 (p. 897).

¹² *Pucket Buick Co. v. International Brotherhood of Teamsters* (Ill. Cir. Ct., Apr. 8, 1957).

picketing, picketing attended with violence, picketing attended with threats of personal injury or property damage to the public . . . picketing homes of employees, obstructing streets and highways . . . obstructing entrance to or egress from plaintiff's places of business, or acts calling for extraordinary police measures by either the State or city authorities."

The court cited language of the *Fairlawn* decision to the effect that the conduct here, restraining an effort by a union not representing a majority of his employees to compel an employer to agree to a union-shop contract, is conduct of which the NLRA has taken hold.

State v. Federal Jurisdiction—No. 3. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court held¹³ that the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board did not have jurisdiction over proceedings by a union for certification as bargaining agent of employees whose employer was engaged in interstate commerce, since the proceeding would be within the jurisdiction of the NLRB were it not for its jurisdictional standards, and there had been no cession of jurisdiction to the State as provided by sec. 10 (a) of the NLRA.

The union had notified the employer in this case that it represented a majority of his employees and requested recognition. When he declined to recognize the union without certification from NLRB, the union petitioned the NLRB for certification, whereupon the employer questioned the jurisdiction of the Board under its self-

imposed jurisdictional standards. Upon receipt of notice from the NLRB of the employer's challenge to the jurisdiction of the NLRB, the union withdrew its petition and filed a similar petition with the Pennsylvania board, whose jurisdiction was also challenged by the company under the theory of Federal preemption. The State board held that the employer's interstate business was essentially "de minimis" and that the employer and his employees were not engaged in commerce and did not affect commerce within the meaning of the NLRA. The Pennsylvania board assumed jurisdiction and the employer appealed to the courts.

The court, interpreting the Supreme Court decision in the *Guss* case,¹⁴ said: "The court recognized that the exercise of restrictive or selective jurisdiction by the National [Labor Relations] Board, coupled with concurrent denial of State jurisdiction, might well create 'a vast no-man's land subject to regulation by no agency or court,' but was of the opinion that congressional desire for uniformity, as expressed in the Act, required that the exclusive method whereby a State may act in matters within the statutory jurisdiction of the National Board is by virtue of the jurisdiction ceded to the State agency by the National Board under sec. 10 (a). No such cession of jurisdiction was present in the *Guss* case; and none is present here."

¹³ *Hodges Bedding Co. v. Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board and Upholsterers' International Union* (Pa. Sup. Ct., Apr. 22, 1957).

¹⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1957 (p. 603).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

May 2, 1957

PRESIDENT Dave Beck of the Teamsters union was indicted by a Federal grand jury in Tacoma, Wash., on charges of income tax evasion in 1950 and of aiding the Teamsters Joint Council of Seattle to prepare a "false" 1950 income tax return.

On May 25, after the AFL-CIO Executive Council had displaced Mr. Beck as a Council member (see Chron. item of May 20), the Teamster president announced he would not seek reelection at the union's convention this coming September.

Eighteen building trades unions (excluding the painters) and the Associated General Contractors in the Toledo, Ohio, area negotiated a 1-year agreement providing for wage increases of 17 cents an hour as of May 1 plus 5 cents on November 1, for 8,000-10,000 workers. (For other construction settlements, see p. 861 of this issue.)

May 3

UNDER the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Federal Wage and Hour Administrator signed an order establishing a minimum wage rate of 54 cents an hour for the artificial flower, decoration, and party favor industry in Puerto Rico, effective May 25. Formerly, hourly rates of 30 and 50 cents prevailed in the two branches of the industry.

On May 27, the Administrator ordered new minimum piece rates, based on an hourly rate of 55 cents, for home-workers in the doll industry of the Virgin Islands, effective June 29.

On the following day, the Administrator set new minimum hourly rates ranging from 43 cents to \$1 (now 33 to 60 cents) for the Puerto Rican button, jewelry, and lapidary work industry, effective June 17.

On May 29, the Administrator issued an order setting minimum wage rates from 37 to 65 cents an hour for the straw, hair, and related products industry in Puerto Rico, effective June 21.

Two days later, the Administrator signed the first wage-rate determination ever made under the act for industries in American Samoa, providing for minimum wage rates from 35 to 45 cents an hour for all covered industries effective June 22.

May 5

CAPITAL AIRLINES and the Machinists reached a 1-year agreement, retroactive to October 1, 1956, providing for a package increase of 19 to 24 cents an hour in wages and improved working conditions for about 2,300 mechanics and other ground personnel in 19 cities.

May 6

THE Supreme Court of the United States reversed a decision by an appeals court (see Chron. item for Aug. 28, 1955, MLR, Oct. 1955, and also p. 849 of this issue) and the NLRB by ruling that the Board's action, in declining to take jurisdiction over unions as a class when they act as employers, was beyond its power and contrary to the intent of Congress. The case was *Office Employees International Union, Local 11 v. NLRB*.

THE Federal court of appeals in Chicago, in *American Brake Shoe Co. (Ramapo Ajax Div.) v. NLRB*, reversed an NLRB order (see Chron. item for Aug. 24, 1956, MLR, Oct. 1956) and held that the imminent probability of permanent loss of business if a threatened strike occurred upon expiration of an existing collective agreement was sufficient justification for an employer to gradually taper off production and lay off employees.

THE Chicago Transit Authority and the Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees announced a 2-year agreement providing for a 4-step 22½-cent hourly wage increase, a revised cost-of-living adjustment clause, and other improvements for about 12,000 operating and maintenance employees. (See also p. 861 of this issue.)

May 8

A FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT in Philadelphia enjoined the Transport Workers Union from striking against the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., saying that the union's grievances involved interpretation of the existing contract and should be processed as provided by the Railway Labor Act.

A 2-YEAR CONTRACT providing for a 2-step \$8.75 weekly wage increase and other benefits was announced by the Amalgamated Lithographers and printing firms in the Chicago area. (See also p. 860 of this issue.)

May 9

ACTING under the Railway Labor Act, the President created an emergency board to investigate a dispute over wages and working rules between the United Mine Workers District 50 and 3 dock companies in Ohio—the Toledo, Lorain and Fairport Dock Co., the Toledo Lakefront Dock Co., and the Cleveland Stevedore Co.

THE Federal court of appeals in Washington, D. C., ruled that the "hot cargo" clause in a collective bargaining contract between a Teamsters union and certain freight carriers was not in violation of the secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and that the Teamsters had a right to urge carrier employees not to handle the goods of an employer struck by the Machinists. However, picketing by the Machinists of the struck employer's trucks on the premises of the carriers was held in violation of the secondary boycott provisions. The case was *General Drivers Union, Local 886 v. NLRB* and *Local 850, International Association of Machinists v. NLRB*. (See also p. 849 of this issue.)

May 11

THE Chrysler Corp. and the United Automobile Workers reached agreement upon a seniority procedure under which the company would offer employment opportunity to workers in Detroit departments affected by the transfer of body-stamping operations to plants at Newark, Del., and Twinsburg, Ohio. The union agreed to cease its interference with the movement of dies and other equipment to Twinsburg, and the company agreed to drop its \$5 million damage suit.

May 14

A FEDERAL GRAND JURY in New York City indicted Teamster Vice President James R. Hoffa for conspiring to violate the Federal wiretapping statute by tapping subordinates' office telephones, allegedly to find out who might be called as witnesses in grand jury and congressional committee investigations of labor racketeering in the Detroit area.

May 15

FOUR big Milwaukee breweries and the United Brewery Workers reached a 2-year agreement providing hourly wage increases of 10 cents each year and improved benefits for about 6,000 employees. (See also p. 860 of this issue.)

May 17

ANNOUNCEMENT was made that the bargaining policy committee of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union had approved as a pattern for the industry a settlement offer negotiated by a local at the Gulf Oil Corp.'s refinery at Port Arthur, Tex., which called for a 6-percent general wage increase and other improvements. (See also p. 859 of this issue.)

May 18

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR signed an amendment to Hazardous Occupations Order No. 6 under the Fair Labor Standards Act extending the protection now given to young workers against exposure to radioactive substances. The amendment (1) extends the coverage of the order to ionizing radiations and to radiations emitted from

sealed sources of radioactive materials such as reactors, accelerators, and X-ray machines and (2) sets permissible limits for exposure to radio activity for minors under 18 at 10 percent of the maximum permissible limits which the National Committee on Radiation Protection recommends for continuous exposure to adult workers.

May 20

THE AFL-CIO Executive Council took the following actions, among others, during its 4-day meeting in Washington: (1) Removed Teamster President Dave Beck as a Federation vice president and as a Council member, after finding him guilty of "gross misuse of union funds" (see Chron. item for Mar. 29, 1957, MLR, May 1957); (2) appointed two new vice presidents and Council members—John F. English, secretary-treasurer of the Teamsters, and Karl F. Feller, president of the Brewery Workers; (3) suspended the Laundry Workers on the grounds of domination by corrupt elements, and gave the Allied Industrial Workers and the Distillery Workers the choice of suspension or probation for 1 year, under the review of a Federation-appointed "monitor" (see Chron. item for Feb. 5, 1957, MLR, Apr. 1957); and (4) adopted two additional codes of ethical practices to assure democracy and financial honesty in union administration (see p. 838 of this issue for the text of the codes). (For further details of the Council meeting, see p. 838 of this issue.)

A 3-YEAR industrywide agreement, covering 150,000 workers in the men's and boy's clothing industry and providing for improved supplemental benefits effective December 1 and annual wage reopenings, was announced by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Clothing Manufacturers' Association. (See also p. 859 of this issue.)

May 22

THE Southern Bell Telephone Co. and the Communications Workers announced a new 1-year contract providing for basic wage increases of \$2 to \$4 a week for over 57,000 employees and other wage adjustments.

May 23

THE NLRB, in *T. H. Rogers Lumber Co.*, *McAlester, Okla.*, and *Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners*, amended its jurisdictional standards for both nonretail and retail and service enterprises engaged in interstate commerce, to apply the present volume of business standards for single establishments and intrastate chains to all enterprises in the respective categories, thus eliminating the more stringent standards formerly established for multistate concerns. (See also p. 830 of this issue.) The decisions in *Jonesboro Grain Drying Cooperative*, *Coca-Cola Co. of New York, Inc.*, and *Hogue and Knott Supermarkets* (see Chron. items for Oct. 29, 1954, MLR, Dec. 1954; and Dec. 20, 1955, MLR, Feb. 1956), as well as in other cases relying thereon, were overruled to the extent inconsistent with this decision.

Developments in Industrial Relations*

ACTIONS TAKEN by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations at its regular meeting in May included the removal of Dave Beck from 2 top federation posts, adoption of 2 more codes on ethical behavior, suspension of the Laundry Workers, and the placing on probation of the Allied Industrial Workers and the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers. During the month, the labor investigations scene shifted back and forth between AFL-CIO meetings and the public hearings of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. There was growing evidence of revolt within the Teamsters union against their officials.

In the field of collective bargaining, agreement was reached in the men's and boys' clothing industry, a 6-percent wage increase pattern appeared to emerge in the petroleum industry, and many of the new agreements in the construction industry provided for both current and deferred wage-scale increases.

Union Affairs

Teamsters. The AFL-CIO Executive Council expelled President Dave Beck of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters as a federation vice president and member of the council on May 20 for "gross misuse of union funds." (Mr. Beck had been suspended from these posts on March 29.¹) He was replaced the following day by the international's secretary-treasurer, John F. English. In refusing to answer the charges at his hearing before the council, Mr. Beck contended that his replies could be used against him both in the Government's income tax evasion case,² and in hearings by the Senate Select Committee.

Earlier in the month, the Teamster Executive Board had heard an 8-count accusation of corrup-

tion directed against the union by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee. The union was charged with "apparent failure" to investigate corruption, specifically on the part of Mr. Beck and union vice presidents, Frank W. Brewster and Sidney L. Brennan—the last-named having been convicted in a Federal court for accepting an employer bribe. The union's hearing on these charges, however, was postponed to permit the Ethical Practices Committee to review "new evidence" against Mr. Beck. This action was also interpreted as providing Mr. English (who reportedly informed the council that "we are going to wash our own dirty linen") and other Teamster officials opportunity to take corrective measures.

Considerable reaction against Mr. Beck was noted in the Teamsters union in May, with some calls for his immediate removal from office. On May 25, Mr. Beck announced through his secretary that he would not be a candidate for reelection as the Teamsters president at the union's quinquennial convention in September.

These reactions to Mr. Beck's continued leadership of the Teamsters union followed his several appearances before the Senate Select Committee during the month. On May 16, the last day of his appearance at these sessions, he was confronted by 2 committee documents—entitled: (1) "13 points documenting that Dave Beck took, rather than borrowed, the more than \$300,000 from various Teamster union funds in Seattle," and (2) "Some 52 ways in which Dave Beck misused his authority, position, and trust as president of the Western Conference of Teamsters and subsequently as president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters."

While Mr. Beck invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions on his personal financial affairs, as during the March sessions,³ he replied to some questions posed by the committee. For example, he denied entering into an agreement with Sewell Avery, then president of Montgomery Ward and Co., pledging to vote \$2

*Prepared in the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of currently available published material.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1957 (p. 611).

² On May 2, Mr. Beck had been indicted by a Federal grand jury in Tacoma, Wash., for evading \$56,000 in 1950 income taxes and for helping prepare a fraudulent return for a Teamster unit in Seattle.

³ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1957 (p. 612).

million of company stock owned by the union in support of Mr. Avery in a struggle to retain control of the company, in return for the company's nonresistance to organization of its employees. The major allegations which he refused to answer included statements that Mr. Beck had—

1. Misappropriated Teamster funds;
2. Received favors and an indirect loan of \$200,000 from the heads of the Fruehauf Trailer Co. and the Associated Transport Co. in 1954, after the trailer president won a proxy fight with the help of a \$1.5-million union loan;
3. Used his influence to exact favors from companies employing Teamster members, which involved the granting of a profitable and unusually large beer distributorship by Anheuser-Busch, Inc., of St. Louis, to a Seattle firm of which the Beck family was a part owner;
4. Accepted a payment of \$8,000 from Nathan Shefferman, an agent of Mr. Beck, after Mr. Shefferman had received \$12,000 from the union for allegedly helping to procure the land for the Teamsters international headquarters in Washington, D. C.; and
5. Borrowed, with a business associate, from Teamster funds to purchase real estate equities at a discount and then sold them at face value to the trust fund raised from contributions by various Teamster locals for the widow of Ray Leheney, a friend and former union official. (Later, Mr. Beck told his Executive Board that he was unaware of the more than \$11,000 profit resulting from this transaction. Subsequently, it was announced that he had mailed a check for his share of the profit to the widow.)

Ethical Practices. The AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted two additional codes of ethics⁴ relating to financial practices and democratic procedures. The financial code, predicated on the principle that a union is a trustee for its members' welfare, requires unions to maintain certain minimum accounting controls, to include accuracy, authoritative periodic approval, and public audit. The rules also ban union financial dealings with companies the union has organized, loans to union officers or their families for private business or investment, and any arrangements yielding personal profit to union employees or officers.

The code on democratic procedures urged, among other things, methods designed to guard members' votes and rights to express their views and suggested standards for elections and convention proceedings.

The United Steelworkers Executive Board adopted a code of ethical practices paralleling that of the AFL-CIO but with a more exacting set of regulations. The new code is binding on

the international, its locals, and all its officers, officials, representatives, agents, and employees.

In New York, the State Bakers Council passed a resolution calling for the resignation of James G. Cross, president of the Bakers Union "if the Ethical Practices Committee, AFL-CIO, finds him guilty as charged" of alleged misuse of union funds for personal benefit. On May 29, the Senate Select Committee summoned officers of this union to public hearings beginning June 6 on alleged "misuse of union funds" involving international headquarters in Washington and Local 1 in Chicago.

On May 23, the AFL-CIO Executive Council suspended the 85,000-member Laundry Workers Union and gave 2 other unions—the Allied Industrial Workers and the Distillery Workers—a choice between suspension and a year of probation under a monitor. (The two accepted probationary status.) All three unions had been cited by a Senate subcommittee in 1955 for misuse of welfare funds⁵ and last February were given 3 months to clean house by the AFL-CIO.⁶

AFL-CIO President George Meany said that the Industrial Workers and the Distillery Workers (representing a total of slightly more than 100,000 workers) had taken positive steps to clean house but that the council was not satisfied that these unions had completely eliminated corruption. The Executive Council found, however, that the Laundry Workers "had not complied in good faith with [the council's] directives," and accordingly directed that the union "shall stand suspended from the AFL-CIO and face expulsion" at the December convention of the AFL-CIO. Mr. Meany said that Eugene C. James⁷ (whose name figured prominently in the Senate subcommittee's hearing and who was later ousted as the union's secretary-treasurer) apparently still wielded a dominant influence in the union; at the Laundry Workers convention earlier in May, he appeared to be instrumental in having Samuel J. Byers step down as president⁸ and in having Ralph T. Fagan, a member of James' own local, named as his successor.

⁴ For the complete text, see p. 838 of this issue.

⁵ For summaries of the subcommittee's reports, see Monthly Labor Review, April 1955 (p. 424) and July 1956 (p. 812).

⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1957 (p. 362).

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, February 1957 (p. 299).

⁸ Mr. Byers stated that his resignation was prompted by the belief that a younger person should hold the post; he was made lifetime president emeritus.

The Allied Industrial Workers, as well as two other unions (the Teamsters and the Jewelry Workers) were also being investigated in New York City by a 10-member committee (5 representatives each from the Central Trades and Labor Council, AFL, and the New York City CIO Council) for alleged exploitation of Puerto Rican workers by "paper" locals, whose "organizers" have reportedly held down benefits by so-called "sweetheart contracts" with cooperating employers.

In another development, the Senate Select Committee was called on by the Textile Workers Union to probe "corrupt" efforts by employers, police, and local politicians, particularly in the South, to defeat organizing efforts. Later in the month, the committee chairman, Senator John L. McClellan, announced that investigators had been sent to Rock Hill, S. C., to make a preliminary inquiry into the charges, as well as counter charges by employers.

In a speech on May 16, before the Catholic Press Association in St. Louis, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell expressed concern that public sentiment against the labor movement might increase, declaring that some people were using the current investigation as "an excuse to do real damage to organized labor." He urged offending unions to reform immediately or subject all labor to anti-corruption legislation that might unduly restrict and weaken its activities. The Secretary called for legislation "that would neither endanger the existence of unions themselves nor permit corruption to continue," and which would "require the registration, detailed reporting, and public disclosure" of all health, welfare, and pension funds for labor's benefit. He also reaffirmed President Eisenhower's conviction that the Government's role must be "careful and progressive" and should be directed toward helping labor to police its own activities.⁹ He reiterated his faith in labor's ability to succeed in its "battle for its own self-respect and its standing in the eyes of all our people."

Pointing out that the success of trade unionism lies in its firm adherence to the goals and ideals that lead to the advancement of individual dignity,

the Secretary was openly critical of "the labor leader who has aborted his position of trust for personal gain":

"The leader who loses his sense of mission and sees himself as little more than a bargaining agent whose job ends with securing a wage hike for his members will sooner or later begin to divide his personal activities from his public activities. If he thinks, 'My members are happy, so what I do after that is my own business,' he goes morally blind. The slightly shady deal becomes sooner or later the very shady deal. What he would call 'outside' interests lead him to some staggering temptations. The very size of his operations, elevated as he is from the everyday bread and butter aspirations of the rank and file, makes it easy for him to forget his basic obligations and his responsibilities.

"I have expressed fears on many occasions throughout last year and the year before about this kind of blindness resulting from this kind of bigness. I asked the question on those occasions whether some of our labor leaders were not shirking from the full duties of their office. I say now that a leader who has lost his sense of vocation is not fit to serve the best interest of his office, his union, or his country.

"Such a leader has a counterpart in the dishonest employer, whose urge for profit is unfortunately greater than his urge for ethical behavior. Collusion between a labor leader and a weak employer is a case of the blind leading the blind and can only lead eventually to a grand fall.

"There is also a third party which has contributed to the present state of affairs—the common criminal. Criminals do not need an engraved invitation to make dishonest dollars. All they need is a door left ajar. A deal between a weak employer and a corrupt labor leader is one step from extortion.

"And finally, beyond the leader and the employer and the criminal, stand the rank and file of union members themselves. They might well wonder if their own apathy about the affairs of their union has not been the real betrayer. They might well wonder whether their insistence upon moral leadership should not have been stronger, more urgent, more undeniable."

In addition, Secretary Mitchell noted that in tainted unions "the constitution often serves as

⁹ A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 94) was introduced in the Congress on May 17 which would empower the Secretary of Labor to authorize public disclosure of financial and other reports filed by unions with the U. S. Department of Labor under secs. 9 (f) and 9 (g) of the Labor Management Relations Act. The resolution embodied earlier recommendations of the Secretary.

a convenient and legal excuse" for corruption and that a "union constitution should be unequivocal [and] insulated against attempts to change or distort it . . ." Such a constitution should "serve as the constant shield for the rank and file."

Health and Welfare Funds. In a later development, the Secretary on May 27 outlined a revised plan to Congress to protect beneficiaries of welfare and pension programs by making it a criminal offense (subject to penalties of up to 5 years in jail and a \$5,000 fine) for stealing funds or destroying or falsifying records.¹⁰ This was in addition to penalties previously advocated. Mr. Mitchell said that investigations conducted by Congress, further studies by the administration, and recent disclosures of misuse of union funds, had caused the administration to strengthen its original proposal. Coverage would be assured of virtually all benefit plans, whether set up by collective bargaining or unilaterally,¹¹ by providing an interstate commerce basis of coverage in addition to the taxing basis originally proposed.

In addition to the sanctions imposed, the proposed bill would require annual audits of such funds, empower the Secretary of Labor to conduct his own investigations and subpoena witnesses and documents, and direct the Secretary to make public the material filed with him and to make regulations for such publication. (Under the previous bill, the disclosure of such information was discretionary.)

Meanwhile, the conclusion that millions of dollars in welfare monies have "filtered down the drain" through lack of technical knowledge by honest labor-management trustees was expressed by the Foundation on Employee Health, Medical Care and Welfare—a joint venture of the International Association of Machinists and U. S. Industries, Inc.¹² The Foundation's study was replete with specific suggestions on how to eliminate excessive costs, provide maximum benefits, and assure better administrative controls.

Other developments reflecting the careful administration and handling of benefit programs were reported during the month. For example, in the first year of the national health and welfare benefits agreement between the country's railroads and 15 unions representing a half million nonoperating employees, commissions paid insurance consult-

ants amounted to only 0.02 percent of premiums. Expense and risk charges of the insurance company amounted to 5½ percent of premiums, while railroads retained 1 percent of the original joint contributions to cover the direct costs of certifying employee's eligibility.

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, released a comprehensive report on the health and welfare and retirement funds of all its affiliates. The union's action went beyond the requirements of New York State law by voluntarily opening the books of the 134 funds of its affiliates.

The Garment Workers also announced further investments in Government-guaranteed mortgages, bringing its actual or planned construction loans to \$80 million—about one-third of its total welfare and pension reserves. The new ILGWU investment of \$20 million, pooled with \$10 million from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, will finance construction of 2,100 family dwellings for military personnel at Nevada and Arkansas Air Force bases. These are the first houses financed by private funds (with an FHA guarantee) under the 1956 Capehart Amendment to the Armed Services Housing Act.

In another action, the Garment Workers joined the Nelson Rockefeller venture to furnish \$2.6 million for purchase of Government-insured mortgages on 400 homes in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Members of a newly organized local of the ILGWU on the island will be given preference, for an initial 60-day period, on half of these dwellings if they wish to buy.

Three West Coast unions which comprise the Pacific District of the Seafarers Union (the Sailors Union of the Pacific, the Marine Firemen, and the Marine Cooks and Stewards) voted late in April to merge the administration and operation of their pension and welfare plans so that service credits with the three unions will be interchangeable. Integration of the three programs was also expected to broaden benefits through greater efficiency in handling the funds.

¹⁰ The administration proposals are embodied in S. 1145.

¹¹ In later testimony before a subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, Martin E. Segal, president of a consulting and actuary firm, said that he believed "a lot more money was being wasted in [employer administered] health and welfare plans than was being stolen." He contended that some employers "don't have the vaguest notion" of some of the important factors in the plans they are supposed to administer.

¹² See Monthly Labor Review August 1956 (p. 953).

Other Union Developments. Proposals of the United Auto Workers to establish a joint study committee with auto manufacturers to explore "the many phases of the problems related to the reduction of the workweek and expansion of purchasing power" were turned down by the major companies to whom UAW President Walter Reuther sent invitations on May 1. [In his letter, Mr. Reuther explained that the purpose of such a committee would not be collective bargaining in advance of the regular negotiations on the renewal of contracts which expire next year but rather a joint consideration of the facts and practical problems involved in the shorter workweek issue. The president of American Motors Corp., Mr. George Romney, in reply to Mr. Reuther, indicated his willingness, as a separate company, to meet with the UAW "in a study of total labor costs, including the possible implications of a shorter workweek" but construed the UAW proposal of a joint committee as a step toward industrywide bargaining to which his company was opposed.]

On May 28, the International Typographical Union announced that its members had rejected, by referendum, proposals to increase dues by 50 cents a month, including an extra 10 cents for the printers' home at Colorado Springs, Colo., and to raise a new \$500,000 strike benefit fund by increasing the members' assessments by 1 percent of total earnings for a 3-month period (they now pay $\frac{1}{2}$ percent to a defense fund). In December 1956,¹³ the members had also rejected a proposed increase in the international's per capita dues from \$1 to \$1.50 a month and an increase in the defense assessment to provide a defense, organizational, and educational fund of \$5 to \$10 million.

The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, at its convention in Philadelphia, voted to move its headquarters to Washington, D. C., after 77 years in Kansas City, Kans. In addition, the delegates also increased the salaries of its key officers and international representatives. William A. Calvin, president of the union, received a \$5,000 annual increase to \$25,000, while other officers were given a \$3,000 increase and salaries of international union representatives were increased by \$100 a month.

Wage Developments and Collective Bargaining

Nearly 1.4 million workers, primarily in the automotive, farm-equipment, and related industries, were scheduled to receive cost-of-living pay raises of about 2 cents an hour in June under wage escalator contracts linking pay scales to changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index. The April index, announced in May, rose to 119.3 percent of the 1947-49 average. In addition, a substantial number of these workers, mostly employees of General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., and Chrysler Corp., received annual improvement factor increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent, with a minimum of 6 cents an hour, around the first of June.

A compensation adjustment program ordered on May 8 by the U. S. Department of Defense for 360,000 skilled workers in the Armed Forces provided the basis for pay increases, effective July 1 or later, ranging from \$12 to \$50 a month.

Manufacturing. A 3-year industrywide agreement effective June 1 for about 150,000 workers in the men's and boys' tailored clothing field was negotiated by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the United States of America. Although wage scales were not changed, some supplementary benefits are to be liberalized beginning December 1, 1957; these include a seventh paid holiday and increased hospitalization (from \$11 a day to \$14 for members and dependents) and sick benefits (from \$24 a week to \$27). The union indicated it did not seek a wage increase in 1957 because of the present conditions in the industry but pointed out that the contract provided annual wage reopenings.

The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Bargaining Policy Committee announced in mid-May that it had authorized settlement with oil companies on the basis of a 6-percent general wage advance (averaging more than 15 cents an hour), 4 weeks' vacation after 20 instead of 25 years of service, an eighth paid holiday, and double time and a half for holiday work. Implementation of these terms depended upon negotiations by the individual locals. The authorization followed the negotiation of such an offer from the Gulf Oil Corp. by the Oil Workers local at its Port Arthur, Tex., refinery. The company made the same offer to other groups and put the increase

¹³ See Monthly Labor Review, February 1957 (p. 208).

into effect for its unorganized workers. By the end of May, a 6-percent wage increase pattern appeared to have been established for a substantial number of the industry's workers, as many major companies revised smaller previous offers. Earlier, a number of independent unions had negotiated 4- or 5-percent increases.

On May 16, members of the International Association of Machinists ratified a new contract covering approximately 14,500 employees of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. in Marietta, Ga. In addition to a 7-cent hourly pay raise retroactive to April 1, the agreement includes an upward revision of some job classifications, an improved pension plan, and supplemental insurance for occupational sickness or accident. The previous 2-year contract had expired on March 31, 1957, but negotiations continued peacefully although the union membership had rejected a prior contract offer recommended by union negotiators.

The return to work on May 1 of approximately 21,000 employees of the Lynn and Everett, Mass., plants of the General Electric Co. ended a strike that began the evening of April 25. Grievances concerning management's transfer and layoff policy, compulsory overtime, and the suspension of a shop steward were the major issues involved in the dispute between the company and the International Union of Electrical Workers. The strike ended when it was agreed to submit the overtime and suspension issues to arbitration, and to process the transfer and layoff issue through established grievance machinery.

In late April, a 3-year agreement providing for a package increase totaling 28 cents an hour was reached by the Glass Container Manufacturing Institute and the Glass Bottle Blowers Association representing over 5,000 members in the automatic machine department. An immediate wage increase amounted to 3½ percent, with 2 percent more due on May 1, 1958, and an additional 3 percent (either in wages or supplementary benefits, as determined by negotiations) in the last contract year. In 1958, shift differentials were to be advanced by 2 and 3 cents (to 6 and 9 cents an hour for the second and third shifts, respectively) and pension benefits were to be doubled, to \$2 a month exclusive of social security benefits for each year of service. Other contract terms called for raising company payments for medical and life insurance benefits from 2½ to 5 cents a man-hour;

an improved vacation program; establishment of 10 days' jury-duty pay, 3 days' paid funeral leave, and 4 hours' call-in pay; and a fourth hour of reporting pay.

Wage increases of 7½ cents an hour effective May 1, with another 2½ cents in May 1958, plus liberalized supplementary benefits were provided under contracts, ratified on April 30, between the United Shoe Workers, representing 6,000 workers in the New York City area, and 2 employer associations—the Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade and the Quality Shoe Manufacturers Association—as well as a group of independent women's shoe manufacturers. Two steps were added to the minimum wage scale effective November 1, 1957: \$1.15 after 9 months' service and \$1.20 after 12 months. Formerly, the only minimums exceeding \$1 were \$1.05 after 3 months and \$1.10 after 6 months. The contract also provided for a cost-of-living adjustment of 2.2 percent covering the period November 16, 1956–April 30, 1957, and for a further cost-of-living adjustment covering the period May 1, 1958–May 1, 1959. Employees with 3 years of service in a plant or 5 years in the industry will be eligible for 2 weeks' vacation. Finally, the employers were to pay into the welfare fund \$15 a man-year to establish a health clinic.

On May 6, two unions—the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (AFL-CIO) and the United Glove Workers (Ind.)—representing a total of about 4,000 operators, day hands, cutters, and shavers accepted contract offers by two employer associations—the Fulton County (of New York) Glove Manufacturers and the Block Cut Manufacturers. In addition to a 5-cent wage increase, the pact calls for higher insurance benefits.

Two 10-cent-an-hour annual pay increases beginning June 1 were negotiated by the United Brewery Workers representing nearly 6,000 employees of the 4 big Milwaukee, Wis., breweries. Night shift differentials (currently, 8 and 13 cents for the second and third shifts) will be advanced 1 cent immediately and another cent next year. Other terms included an additional paid holiday—to 9½ days—improved vacation schedules, and additional medical and life insurance benefits.

About 4,600 lithographers in the Chicago area were affected by 2-year agreements providing weekly increases of \$4.75 on May 1, 1957, and

an additional \$4 on May 1, 1958. The pacts, signed by the Amalgamated Lithographers of America and area printing firms, also added a seventh paid holiday, a fourth week of vacation after 25 years, and provided a 25-cent increase (to a total of \$2.25 a week) in employer contributions to the welfare plan.

Construction. The usual spring acceleration in the tempo of collective bargaining in the construction industry occurred during late April and May. Of particular interest were the many contracts providing wage scale adjustments for 2 or more years. The Carpenters union agreed on May 2 to a 5-year contract with the Associated General Contractors in Northern California providing an immediate wage increase of 22½ cents an hour with an additional 15 cents in 1958 and wage reopenings in the following 3 years for 35,000 workers. The companies will pay a \$3-a-day subsistence allowance during away-from-home assignments starting this June, and 10 cents a man-hour effective January 1959, to establish a pension plan. The union signed 3-year agreements, covering 7,000 carpenters, with the Associated General Contractors and the Home Builders Association in the Miami, Fla., area, calling for a total wage adjustment of 52 cents an hour—12 cents immediately, 5 cents more in October 1957, 15 cents in April 1958, 5 cents in October of that year, and 15 cents in April 1959. Double-time pay was provided for work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and holidays. In Philadelphia, the same union and the General Building Contractors Association agreed to increases totaling 40 cents an hour over a 3-year period. Wage scales of the 8,000 workers affected were to be raised by 15 cents on May 1 of 1957, 10 cents in May 1958, and 15 cents in May 1959. In the Washington, D. C., area, a 2-year contract with the Construction Contractors Council gave approximately 5,000 union carpenters an immediate 12½-cent hourly pay increase with an additional 15 cents next year. Apprentice scales were also raised by about 6 to 10 percent, and the employers' contribution to the apprentice training fund was increased 2 cents (to 12 cents) per apprentice-hour worked. A total package increase of 50 cents an hour under 3-year contracts was agreed to by the Associated General Contractors for 10,000 Carpenters, Laborers, and Iron Workers in St. Louis, Mo. Wage rates will be raised 10

cents an hour immediately, 22½ cents distributed in two steps next year, and 15 cents in May 1959. Additional employer contributions of 2½ cents an hour for welfare funds (to a total of 10 cents) were also provided, with the Iron Workers given the option of applying 2½ cents of any wage increase to welfare or vacation benefits.

Other construction contracts provided for wage-rate adjustments in the current year only. In Chicago, the Painters Union signed a 1-year agreement with the Painting and Decorating Contractors which covered 14,000 workers and called for a 20-cent-hourly wage increase, and an additional 5-cent-per-man-hour contribution to a health and welfare fund (to a total of 15 cents), and a 3-year apprentice program paying the cost of training tuition. In the same area, approximately 17,000 laborers represented by the Hod Carriers also had their wage scales increased by 20 cents effective June 1, 1957. The contract is to run for 5 years with a wage reopening provided for December 1, 1958. In the Toledo, Ohio, area, an agreement calling for an immediate rate increase of 17 cents an hour was negotiated the first week in May by 18 building trades, with an additional 5-cent raise effective November 1, 1957. The contract covers all major building trades except painters—from 8,000 to 10,000 workers.

Other Nonmanufacturing. On May 22, the Southern Bell Telephone Co. and the Communications Workers of America announced a 1-year contract granting wage increases of from \$1.50 to \$4 a week to 57,600 workers. The contract also reclassified 27 towns into higher wage zones and upgraded some jobs.

A 22½-cent-an-hour wage increase distributed in 4 steps was announced on May 6 by the Chicago Transit Authority and the Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees representing about 12,000 employees. Basic rates, after incorporation of the existing 7-cent cost-of-living bonus, were to be raised by 6 cents on June 1 and 5½ cents additional on December 1, 1957, and again on June 1 and December 1, 1958. Other benefits included 4 weeks' vacation after 20 instead of 25 years' service, pay for holidays falling during vacation, sick benefits of \$40 a week instead of \$30, and higher company-paid life insurance. The contract also provided for a revised cost-of-living escalator clause.

Book Reviews and Notes

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.*

Special Reviews

The Economic Status of the Aged. By Peter O. Steiner and Robert Dorfman. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1957. 296 pp. \$5.

In April 1952, the U. S. Bureau of the Census, in connection with its regular Monthly Report on the Labor Force, made a followup survey, under contract for the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California, of 60 percent of its sample households containing at least 1 person 65 years of age or older. The presentation and analysis of the results of the survey, which focused on the characteristics and financial status of the elderly, provide the substance of this volume. In fact, half of the book is devoted to appendixes containing technical discussions and tables showing the detailed survey estimates.

The data concerning the economic status of the aged tell a very interesting and compelling story. For example, among the three economic units into which the authors divided the aged (unrelated women, unrelated men, and couples) the biggest group was represented by the unrelated women who were mostly widows and whose median income was by far the lowest. The relative size of this group may very well grow if we continue to have the kind of differential mortality between the sexes prevailing now. More than half of all the aged economic units lived alone or with groups to which they were not related. The survey data also showed that the health factor looms very large in the galaxy of problems affecting the older person; e. g., something like 8 out of every 10 of

the persons in the survey who retired voluntarily did so for reasons of health. And, perhaps most important of all, the study disclosed a significant number and proportion of economic units in an apparently indigent status in terms of the resources available to them to meet the needs of the standards of living or budgets the authors devised.

In the conclusions, where the authors attempt to assess future trends and problems, they emphasize the importance of providing employment opportunities for women over 40, so that they can better cope with the financial problems of old age. Here, apparently, the prognosis is good in view of at least current high levels of economic activity and increasing labor market participation rates among women. For men, the authors very correctly underscore the problem of obsolescence of skills, especially under continuing technological development, and point to the importance of retraining and skill development at middle age. When all is said and done, however, the writers are of the opinion that it will be the comprehensiveness and adequacy of private and public insurance plans which will be the critical determinants of the economic security of the aged in the future.

—SEYMOUR L. WOLFBEIN
Bureau of Labor Statistics

America's Next Twenty Years. By Peter F. Drucker. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1957. 114 pp. \$2.75.

In this small book, Professor Drucker, by use of the tenuous thread of pseudoforecasting 20 years into the future, has tied together a series of essays dealing with various sociological or economic problems. As a series of essays, deliberately designed to raise questions and to point out some of our lack of planning, the volume has merit.

Professor Drucker's technique has been to start with the current distribution of our population by age group and from this draw the pattern of our working force two decades hence. He then adds to this relatively determinable factor an extrapolation of existing trends in utilization of labor force and natural resources, industrialization of "underdeveloped" nations, and automation to get the broad outlines for 1975. The problems implicit in these outlines are then developed, in a highly

readable fashion, in more or less separate essays under the broad headings of labor supply, automation, education, foreign trade and natural resources, capital formation, and, finally, politics.

None of the individual essays presents a complete analysis of the problem and, in most cases, few solutions. Many extremely important problems falling directly within the topics discussed are slighted or completely ignored; for example, the section on foreign trade contains nothing on the effects of the development of the common market and regional blocs, the resurgence of protectionism within both industrialized and underdeveloped nations, or the effects of restrictions by some foreign governments or by cartels on exports of crude or semiprocessed materials. Despite, or possibly as a result of, the omissions and a generally once-over-lightly technique, the essays are provocative. If they increase the popular support for, and understanding of, the work of such serious and careful groups as Resources for The Future, various civic planning commissions, congressional committees like the Joint Economic Committee, and administrative planning agencies, they will serve a useful purpose.

—EDGAR I. EATON
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Consumer Finance Industry in Florida. By Lowell C. Yoder. Gainesville, University of Florida Press, 1957. 181 pp., bibliography. \$4, cloth; \$3, paper.

Professor Lowell C. Yoder has done the consumer finance industry a service in his detailed study of the experience of consumer finance companies under the Florida law. Much information is provided in a field which is more often characterized by misinformation or no information. Not only has he supplied information on the perils and pitfalls of this business, but he has provided the basis for an intelligent legislative program for protecting both lenders and borrowers. Inasmuch as he was sponsored by the Florida Consumer Finance Association, he tends to be a little more sympathetic to the difficulties faced by the lender rather than the borrower. He does not, however, minimize the nature and extent of abuses which can arise if unethical lenders are not restrained by law.

Many States, including Florida, have enacted legislation to protect consumers from unethical practices by some of the lenders. Probably one of the most significant insights in this study is the conclusion that each State law must be tailored to the particular characteristics of the local market. Florida companies, for examples, have experienced high losses and have an unusually large number of competitors. This situation has led to a relatively expensive kind of operation.

Although the author is generally sympathetic to the Florida law, he suggests certain changes which will help consumer finance companies provide a more profitable service yet minimize the opportunity for abuses. His principal recommendations are as follows: (1) The legal ceiling on loans should be increased from \$300 to at least \$600. This would increase profits due to the economies of scale. (2) The interest rate (now 3½ percent a month) should be scaled according to size of loan; the larger loans are more profitable, inasmuch as the same administrative costs prevail for large as small loans. (3) Pawnbrokers should be kept out of the consumer finance field. (4) The law should be clarified to permit lenders to sell credit life insurance. (5) Finally, prorating or debt-pooling should be banned except as incident to the practice of law.

The study has certain shortcomings. The author fails in many cases to define the jargon of the industry, and he tends to be dogmatic and somewhat pedantic in his analysis. In addition, the author might have made some actual cost studies rather than working from balance sheet aggregates.

—HAROLD WOLOZIN
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Measurement and Behavior of Unemployment—A Conference of the Universities—National Bureau Committee for Economic Research. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1957. x, 605 pp. \$2.50, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.

Students of labor-force developments will find great value in this compilation of papers and comments presented at the 1954 Conference on the Measurement and Behavior of Unemploy-

ment under the auspices of the Universities-National Bureau Committee for Economic Research.

General economists and those interested in national economic policies will find particular interest in Albert Rees' analysis of the meaning and measurement of full employment in the form of varied approaches involving minimum unemployment, maximum employment, unfilled job vacancies, and the level of prices. Mr. Rees, of the University of Chicago, suggests that "modern economies are too complex to be guided by any one simple rule" and that "some reliance on judgment and discretion in countercyclical policy" may be necessary.

The nontechnician will also find value in *Annual Estimates of Unemployment in the United States, 1900-1954*, by Stanley Lebergott of the Bureau of the Budget. His figures indicate that the medium unemployment rate during the years 1900 through 1954 was from 4 to 4.9 percent of the civilian labor force. In the 30 years 1900-29, however, the unemployment rate was 5 percent and over for 11 years, with a rate appreciably higher than 5 percent in many of those years, while in the 9 years 1946-54, total unemployment was 5 percent and over for 3 years but the highest rate was 5.5 percent. He also points to the substantial differences in partial unemployment between the predepression period and the post-World War II years. "Various predepression surveys showed from 10 to 15 percent of urban wage earners working part time," while "the proportion of all persons in the labor force working part time in early 1948 was about 8 percent—and only rose to 12 percent near the peak of the 1949 recession."

Defining "workable full employment"—as the level achieved at least 1 year in 4 during the past half century," the percentage of totally unemployed at full employment would be less than 3 percent of the civilian labor force.

For those who specialize in labor force measurement, there are papers by Gertrude Bancroft of the U. S. Bureau of the Census on Census Bureau statistics; Herbert S. Parnes of Ohio State University, on data from the Federal-State employment security program; Louis J. Ducoff and Margaret J. Hagood of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on the concept and measurement of

underemployment; and Richard C. Wilcock of the University of Illinois, on secondary labor force. Although there is little, if anything, new in these and the other papers on labor force statistics, this book does present the reader with current thinking on concepts and measurements by leading experts in the field.

Eli Ginzberg of Columbia University presents some words of caution to those economists and others in the social sciences who concentrate their efforts and energies on data collection and measurement. Ginzberg told the conference that unless economists "broaden their horizons, [they] will be unable to make significant contributions to studying the behavior of unemployment. . . . It seems to me that we have approached, if we have not already passed, the point of diminishing returns in our preoccupation with the nuances of measurement . . . we are on the verge of forgetting that all measurements that do not add significantly to new knowledge have value only as they contribute to improvements in social policy."

—NAT GOLDFINGER

American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

Cooperative Movement

Social Structure, Trade Unionism, and Consumer Cooperation. By William M. Evan. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., April 1957, pp. 440-447. \$1.50.)

Credit Unions in Canada, 1955. Ottawa, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, Economics Division, 1957. 11 pp

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Labor Institutes in El Salvador. By Carlos Guillén. Washington, Pan American Union, Inter-American Economic and Social Council, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 1957. 33 pp. (Workers' Education Series, 12.)

Employment and Unemployment

Trends in Employment in the Service Industries. By George J. Stigler. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1956. 167 pp. (General Series, 59.) \$3.75, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J.

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The Health of the Worker. By P. A. B. Raffle. (In *British Journal of Industrial Medicine*, London, April 1957, pp. 73-80, bibliography. 12s. 6d.)

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Housing: The Stalled Revolution. By Emmet Hughes and Todd May. (In *Fortune*, New York, April 1957, pp. 120-124, 282, et seq. \$1.25.)

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Annual Digest of State and Federal Labor Legislation, October 1, 1954, to December 31, 1955; January 1, 1956 to October 15, 1956. By Maxine Anderson. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1956. 287 pp. (Bull. 188.) 70 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Supplementation of Unemployment Benefits—Federal and State Rulings, Statutes, and Cases in Full Text, with an Introductory Summary. Washington, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, Industrial Union Department, [1957]. 169 pp.

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Current Labor Statistics

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A: Employment and payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

[In thousands]																
Employment status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹															
	1957 ²					1956								Annual Average		
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1956	1955	
	Total, both sexes															
Total labor force.....	70,714	69,771	69,562	69,128	68,638	69,855	70,560	70,905	70,896	71,787	72,325	72,274	70,711	70,387	68,896	
Civilian labor force.....	67,893	66,951	66,746	66,311	65,821	67,029	67,732	68,082	68,069	68,947	69,489	69,430	67,846	67,530	65,847	
Unemployment.....	2,715	2,690	2,882	3,121	3,244	2,479	2,463	1,909	1,968	2,195	2,833	2,927	2,608	2,551	2,654	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,398	1,251	1,167	1,335	1,645	1,231	1,401	964	1,019	1,011	1,384	1,676	1,181	1,214	1,138	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	520	507	684	883	808	580	443	408	368	491	784	856	615	594	598	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	161	224	368	288	292	183	182	117	139	223	184	195	210	211	217	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	377	439	410	390	312	238	233	209	261	237	269	326	380	301	367	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	290	297	253	227	188	247	204	211	209	235	213	175	222	202	306	
Employment.....	65,178	64,261	63,865	63,190	62,378	64,559	65,269	66,174	66,071	66,752	66,655	66,503	65,238	64,979	63,193	
Nonagricultural.....	58,519	58,506	58,431	57,996	57,643	59,440	59,076	59,000	58,983	59,487	58,955	58,927	58,092	58,394	56,464	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	47,116	47,230	46,989	46,183	45,638	48,309	48,158	48,867	47,371	45,975	43,661	46,524	46,587	46,062	45,046	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	6,576	6,671	6,699	7,134	6,612	6,555	11,164	7,305	5,963	5,710	5,725	5,973	6,557	6,715	6,422	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	2,942	2,920	3,065	2,894	2,672	2,804	2,775	2,646	2,516	2,171	2,283	2,473	2,980	2,648	2,261	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,886	1,684	1,678	1,787	1,721	1,772	1,980	2,182	2,834	5,631	7,287	3,657	1,969	2,969	2,736	
Agricultural.....	6,659	5,755	5,434	5,195	4,935	5,110	6,192	7,173	7,388	7,265	7,700	7,876	7,146	6,585	6,730	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,619	3,871	3,492	3,254	3,032	3,243	4,163	5,354	5,510	5,419	5,419	5,647	5,185	4,577	4,887	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,523	1,411	1,352	1,264	1,162	1,175	1,445	1,305	1,348	1,384	1,556	1,623	1,475	1,359	1,332	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	351	356	354	454	471	460	433	350	329	361	431	430	360	416	314	
With a job but not at work ⁴	170	137	225	222	270	229	151	134	157	219	194	177	125	192	196	
Males																
Total labor force.....	48,657	48,214	48,006	47,692	47,498	47,927	48,303	48,340	48,490	49,682	49,969	49,928	48,663	48,579	48,054	
Civilian labor force.....	45,870	45,428	45,223	44,908	44,714	45,135	45,508	45,550	45,697	46,875	47,167	47,118	45,832	45,756	45,041	
Unemployment.....	1,665	1,809	1,950	2,095	2,150	1,665	1,466	1,124	1,152	1,319	1,672	1,767	1,599	1,608	1,752	
Employment.....	44,205	43,620	43,273	42,813	42,564	43,470	44,042	44,426	44,545	45,556	45,495	45,351	44,233	44,148	43,290	
Nonagricultural.....	38,982	38,747	38,635	38,331	38,244	39,112	39,020	39,067	39,056	39,880	39,509	39,337	38,671	38,870	37,803	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,165	3,327	3,306	3,439	3,219	3,130	6,232	3,486	3,319	3,280	3,139	3,338	3,222	3,236	3,086	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,165	3,050	3,290	3,424	3,291	3,080	6,232	3,032	2,771	2,869	2,888	2,875	3,257	3,388	3,257	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,309	1,248	1,218	1,228	1,143	1,219	1,126	1,123	1,012	863	957	1,071	1,253	1,135	967	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,257	1,122	1,111	1,240	1,190	1,193	1,240	1,306	1,754	3,168	4,285	2,033	1,239	1,810	1,681	
Agricultural.....	5,222	4,872	4,638	4,482	4,320	4,358	5,022	5,419	5,490	5,676	5,926	6,013	5,562	5,278	5,187	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,006	3,560	3,279	3,076	2,854	2,998	3,741	4,374	4,484	4,511	4,640	4,806	4,496	3,993	4,298	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	815	912	856	867	825	773	887	691	636	732	864	775	722	806	777	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	249	282	309	354	400	378	307	226	212	296	294	243	308	308	233	
With a job but not at work ⁴	152	118	194	185	240	210	137	128	144	191	156	139	160	171	177	
Females																
Total labor force.....	22,056	21,556	21,557	21,436	21,140	21,928	22,258	22,565	22,405	22,105	22,355	22,346	22,048	21,808	20,842	
Civilian labor force.....	22,023	21,523	21,524	21,403	21,107	21,894	22,224	22,532	22,372	22,071	22,321	22,312	22,014	21,774	20,806	
Unemployment.....	1,050	882	932	1,026	1,094	814	997	785	847	876	1,161	1,160	1,009	943	903	
Employment.....	20,974	20,641	20,592	20,377	20,013	21,080	21,227	21,748	21,525	21,196	21,160	21,153	21,005	20,831	19,904	
Nonagricultural.....	19,537	19,758	19,796	19,665	19,399	20,327	20,056	19,994	19,627	19,607	19,386	19,290	19,242	19,524	18,661	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,865	14,203	13,943	13,745	14,018	14,689	12,736	13,831	13,852	12,995	12,222	13,166	13,665	13,526	13,164	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,411	3,322	3,439	3,710	3,321	3,475	4,932	3,823	3,192	2,841	2,837	3,098	3,300	3,327	3,147	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,632	1,672	1,847	1,666	1,529	1,585	1,649	1,523	1,504	1,308	1,326	1,492	1,727	2,513	1,294	
With a job but not at work ⁴	628	562	567	544	531	579	740	817	1,080	2,453	3,002	1,624	750	1,158	1,055	
Agricultural.....	1,437	883	796	712	614	732	1,171	1,754	1,898	1,589	1,775	1,833	1,584	1,307	1,243	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	609	291	213	178	178	248	422	1,010	1,070	789	779	841	689	585	589	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	708	499	496	398	337	403	608	614	712	652	792	848	753	594	555	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	101	74	56	100	71	82	126	124	103	119	165	135	116	108	81	
With a job but not at work ⁴	18	19	31	36	30	20	14	6	13	28	38	28	25	21	19	

¹ Estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of households and are subject to sampling variability. Data relate to the calendar week ending nearest the 15th day of the month. The employed total includes all wage and salary workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid workers in family-operated enterprises. Persons in institutions are not included.

² Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

³ Beginning with January 1957, two groups numbering between 200,000 and 300,000 which were formerly classified as employed (under "with a job but not at work") were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. For a full explanation, see Monthly Report on the Labor Force,

February 1957 (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-57, No. 176).

⁴ Survey week contained legal holiday.

⁵ Includes persons who had a job or business but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute. Prior to January 1957, also included were persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff and persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. Most of the persons in these groups have, since that time, been classified as unemployed.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹

[In thousands]

Industry	1957					1956										Annual average	
	May ²	Apr. ³	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1956	1955		
Total employees.....	52,354	52,242	51,894	51,704	51,716	53,639	53,007	52,952	52,663	52,258	51,258	52,135	51,578	51,878	50,056		
Mining.....	830	833	831	833	832	837	837	836	842	839	765	833	806	816	777		
Metal.....	107.6	111.3	110.2	110.2	110.2	111.1	111.3	112.4	113.8	110.2	85.3	112.0	110.0	108.3	101.4		
Iron.....	36.2	34.8	34.8	34.9	35.1	35.7	36.5	38.0	38.8	36.5	11.2	37.8	36.9	34.6	34.2		
Copper.....	33.9	33.9	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.8	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.0	33.3	28.9		
Lead and zinc.....	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.7	17.7	17.3	17.3	17.6	17.4	17.4	16.6		
Anthracite.....	28.4	30.4	30.8	31.1	31.8	30.6	30.3	29.8	30.0	29.0	29.2	24.6	29.7	31.3			
Bituminous-coal.....	238.7	240.1	240.1	242.9	242.0	242.4	240.7	240.6	239.4	235.3	188.6	233.4	230.7	230.8	218.7		
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	338.1	338.8	338.7	336.5	336.1	335.4	333.1	338.5	342.9	342.9	338.8	324.1	330.8	317.1			
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	202.6	202.3	201.8	200.4	197.6	197.6	197.3	202.9	203.6	205.3	200.9	191.9	196.4	189.0			
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	117.0	114.6	111.8	110.0	111.8	115.7	118.7	119.9	120.6	120.9	119.7	117.0	116.2	108.3			
Contract construction.....	3,066	2,916	2,756	2,673	2,667	2,997	3,174	3,296	3,342	3,361	3,256	3,237	2,970	2,993	2,759		
Nonbuilding construction.....	575	514	496	502	580	647	698	715	722	705	609	628	606	516			
Highway and street.....	237.5	199.9	184.9	191.5	233.3	274.1	309.7	324.2	329.1	323.9	320.3	263.5	263.3	222.4			
Other nonbuilding construction.....	337.9	314.1	310.6	310.4	346.9	372.8	388.5	391.9	392.9	381.1	388.9	344.7	342.5	284.0			
Building construction.....	2,341	2,242	2,177	2,165	2,417	2,527	2,598	2,627	2,639	2,551	2,528	2,342	2,367	2,243			
General contractors.....	950.6	898.7	878.2	885.7	1,001.6	1,054.7	1,099.1	1,116.5	1,130.0	1,076.4	972.2	965.1	922.6				
Special-trade contractors.....	1,389.9	1,343.3	1,298.5	1,279.5	1,415.5	1,472.5	1,498.7	1,510.9	1,509.3	1,463.2	1,451.8	1,369.5	1,391.8	1,320.8			
Plumbing and heating.....	331.7	331.8	331.5	335.1	345.7	351.1	355.9	355.2	351.8	346.4	342.1	323.5	334.0	317.0			
Painting and decorating.....	174.9	159.0	148.9	151.5	176.4	192.0	203.8	214.0	217.8	202.3	195.7	179.2	179.5	162.3			
Electrical work.....	219.0	219.5	221.0	223.2	228.7	236.4	226.4	221.2	213.8	205.8	195.3	179.9	198.1	168.4			
Other special-trade contractors.....	664.3	633.0	597.1	569.7	664.7	703.0	712.6	730.5	725.9	708.7	718.7	686.9	680.2	673.1			
Manufacturing.....	16,685	16,807	16,933	16,945	16,959	17,159	17,180	17,238	17,119	17,035	16,301	16,825	16,730	16,905	16,563		
Durable goods ³	9,856	9,917	9,976	9,992	9,990	10,071	10,067	9,999	9,826	9,780	9,313	9,800	9,785	9,825	9,549		
Non-durable goods ⁴	6,829	6,890	6,957	6,953	6,969	7,088	7,113	7,239	7,293	7,255	6,988	7,025	6,945	7,080	7,014		
Ordinance and accessories.....	128.2	128.6	130.0	130.6	132.0	132.9	131.5	131.0	131.6	129.3	130.9	130.5	129.4	130.6	139.2		
Food and kindred products.....	1,451.3	1,431.2	1,430.8	1,429.2	1,459.0	1,521.8	1,573.0	1,659.3	1,738.1	1,707.1	1,598.4	1,550.3	1,487.0	1,552.0	1,536.9		
Meat products.....	320.0	323.1	325.4	328.2	350.8	353.1	347.9	342.6	346.9	336.7	335.5	329.9	337.4	325.9			
Dairy products.....	101.1	99.4	98.7	102.6	103.8	105.7	107.6	112.2	117.2	118.8	116.9	112.0	109.3	112.7			
Canning and preserving.....	164.4	158.0	159.5	164.9	183.0	215.8	300.7	392.6	358.9	255.7	213.1	183.9	231.1	227.4			
Grain-mill products.....	114.5	116.1	116.3	116.5	117.0	116.8	120.1	121.0	121.9	122.3	120.2	117.1	118.7	121.3			
Bakery products.....	286.2	285.9	286.2	286.3	280.8	292.1	293.1	290.7	292.0	291.5	292.5	286.8	289.1	285.9			
Sugar.....	25.1	25.2	25.9	30.4	42.7	46.8	44.6	29.8	27.1	27.4	27.2	26.2	31.8	32.4			
Confectionery and related products.....	75.7	77.4	79.1	81.1	86.6	86.6	87.2	83.8	77.9	70.0	71.5	74.1	79.3	79.8			
Beverages.....	208.0	209.0	202.7	204.2	211.1	218.1	218.2	224.7	227.6	232.0	226.8	214.4	215.3	211.1			
Miscellaneous food products.....	136.2	136.7	135.4	134.8	136.0	138.0	139.9	140.7	143.6	144.0	146.6	142.6	140.0	140.4			
Tobacco manufactures.....	82.6	82.8	85.9	92.6	97.3	101.7	104.7	112.4	114.7	106.1	83.9	86.4	86.1	97.3	102.2		
Cigarettes.....	34.4	33.7	33.7	34.2	34.3	34.6	34.2	34.3	34.5	34.2	34.7	34.2	34.2	33.0			
Cigars.....	33.4	33.4	33.7	33.1	34.4	34.7	34.1	33.8	33.5	32.2	33.8	34.0	34.5	38.1			
Tobacco and snuff.....	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.4			
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	9.3	12.1	18.5	23.3	26.3	28.6	37.3	39.6	31.2	10.6	10.8	10.8	21.6	23.7			
Textile-mill products.....	1,001.3	1,012.2	1,020.1	1,024.5	1,026.9	1,039.3	1,046.7	1,049.5	1,046.8	1,047.8	1,019.9	1,057.8	1,061.2	1,057.3	1,077.0		
Scouring and combing plants.....	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.6			
Yarn and thread mills.....	118.5	119.2	120.5	120.7	121.6	121.5	120.5	120.8	120.7	119.3	122.3	123.2	123.0	129.9			
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	434.1	437.4	441.5	444.9	448.1	449.9	451.0	451.2	454.4	442.2	460.7	460.8	457.2	467.4			
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	29.4	29.6	29.8	29.6	29.2	29.7	29.9	29.7	29.3	28.4	29.3	29.8	29.8	30.5			
Knitting mills.....	211.7	212.6	209.6	208.9	215.6	221.7	224.7	222.6	223.7	215.1	221.2	219.3	220.6	221.9			
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	88.9	89.1	89.3	89.6	90.6	90.8	90.6	89.6	89.6	86.4	91.4	92.3	91.7	91.0			
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	52.7	51.3	55.2	54.0	53.8	53.5	53.7	53.6	51.6	50.6	53.9	54.8	54.2	53.1			
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.1	11.8	11.7	11.3	11.9	11.7	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.3	13.1			
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	59.4	60.0	60.4	61.1	61.3	61.7	61.0	60.5	59.8	58.8	59.7	61.9	61.6	63.5			
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,147.7	1,203.8	1,233.4	1,228.5	1,209.2	1,227.4	1,226.9	1,230.4	1,217.9	1,220.5	1,154.5	1,181.8	1,176.0	1,215.4	1,206.3		
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	122.7	124.8	124.8	124.5	125.9	125.1	125.1	125.8	125.7	118.5	124.7	124.7	124.1	119.7			
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	307.2	310.1	309.0	303.3	305.6	311.1	317.8	316.8	318.9	305.9	314.6	315.8	315.4	309.7			
Women's outerwear.....	357.9	372.6	372.1	368.1	371.0	359.0	353.0	350.5	351.0	331.0	332.1	331.7	356.4	358.0			
Women's children's undergarments.....	124.1	124.8	123.6	120.7	121.8	125.0	124.5	123.2	121.4	114.7	119.6	118.2	121.6	119.7			
Millinery.....	20.4	22.4	21.9	18.9	16.6	19.5	19.0	18.8	16.4	16.4	14.0	13.8	18.7	20.2			
Children's outerwear.....	72.8	76.5	78.4	75.8	74.9	73.1	73.7	74.9	74.7	74.1	74.7	74.8	74.8	73.0			
Fur goods.....	9.7	9.8	9.5	10.0	12.8	13.1	13.2	12.4	12.1	12.6	12.7	11.4	11.6	12.3			
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	61.6	62.7	61.1	60.2	62.6	65.3	66.5	65.8	65.3	59.3	63.8	61.9	63.4	61.4			
Other fabricated textile products.....	127.4	129.7	128.1	127.7	134.0	136.6	133.8	128.7	124.3	121.4	123.9	123.6	129.4	132.3			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry ¹—Continued

Industry	1957					1956										Annual average	
	May ²	Apr. ³	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1956	1955		
Manufacturing—Continued																	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	694.7	678.4	660.9	657.4	662.9	696.9	723.9	754.4	770.9	789.2	773.3	781.6	750.9	741.4	746.6		
Logging camps and contractors.....	82.4	75.4	72.0	71.4	89.0	102.6	115.9	120.9	128.4	123.0	125.1	106.1	104.0	103.0			
Sawmills and planing mills.....	358.6	349.4	349.4	353.5	366.9	377.5	390.1	397.2	405.4	400.8	404.0	393.7	388.1	393.1			
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	127.1	126.4	125.9	127.2	129.2	131.3	134.6	139.2	141.8	137.6	137.9	137.9	136.8	135.8	139.8		
Wooden containers.....	52.4	52.0	52.6	53.3	53.6	53.6	54.8	54.4	54.5	54.6	55.8	56.2	55.0	55.3			
Miscellaneous wood products.....	57.9	57.7	57.5	57.5	58.2	58.9	59.0	59.2	59.1	57.3	58.8	58.1	58.5	55.4			
Furniture and fixtures	368.6	372.4	373.1	373.9	373.0	380.4	381.0	386.0	384.8	379.6	367.2	372.8	372.3	379.0	368.2		
Household furniture.....	263.3	263.1	263.1	261.5	267.4	268.4	271.2	269.2	264.2	257.3	260.0	260.6	266.4	259.3			
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	47.6	47.4	47.9	47.4	48.0	48.2	48.9	49.4	49.6	47.7	48.1	47.3	48.1	44.2			
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	37.5	37.6	37.6	38.3	38.5	37.7	39.1	39.5	39.3	36.2	38.1	37.3	37.9	37.7			
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	24.0	25.0	25.3	25.8	26.5	26.7	26.8	26.7	26.5	26.0	26.6	27.1	26.6	27.0			
Paper and allied products	570.4	574.6	574.6	573.1	575.7	580.1	577.0	577.2	578.3	577.4	568.9	572.1	566.4	569.9	550.0		
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	278.6	279.1	279.6	280.9	282.5	279.2	279.6	281.9	283.6	279.9	280.8	278.0	278.0	271.2			
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	156.8	156.7	155.9	157.6	160.5	161.9	161.2	159.3	157.9	154.6	156.7	155.4	156.7	148.3			
Other paper and allied products.....	139.2	138.8	137.6	137.2	137.1	135.9	136.4	137.1	135.9	134.4	134.6	135.1	135.2	130.5			
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	864.7	863.5	864.4	861.0	862.2	874.8	868.6	867.8	858.8	852.2	847.0	849.9	845.9	832.5	823.6		
Newspapers.....	305.9	319.5	318.8	314.3	321.9	316.7	317.7	316.1	314.5	313.7	314.8	313.4	313.7	302.1			
Periodicals.....	59.5	60.5	61.0	61.5	66.5	65.6	65.0	63.7	62.6	62.3	62.7	63.1	64.2	64.0			
Books.....	53.9	55.0	54.7	54.4	54.4	54.0	53.6	53.2	53.3	53.9	52.9	52.9	53.1	51.1			
Commercial printing.....	227.6	227.9	225.8	228.1	228.9	227.3	226.5	224.0	222.7	220.6	221.3	220.0	222.4	214.2			
Lithography.....	62.7	62.7	62.1	62.2	64.0	64.5	64.3	63.6	62.8	62.0	62.5	62.1	63.1	62.0			
Greeting cards.....	16.3	16.3	16.2	17.2	18.7	20.0	20.3	19.8	19.3	18.5	19.3	18.3	18.8	18.9			
Bookbinding and related industries.....	46.3	45.9	45.9	46.2	46.5	46.1	46.7	46.8	46.4	45.5	46.1	45.8	46.0	42.9			
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	77.2	76.6	76.5	75.3	74.8	74.4	73.7	71.6	70.6	70.4	70.3	70.3	71.2	68.4			
Chemicals and allied products	834.7	842.0	840.1	837.5	834.5	834.4	832.6	835.5	834.0	832.8	823.7	828.0	830.6	810.5			
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.8	107.8	107.7	108.3	109.4	109.2	109.1	109.7	108.7	108.4	105.0			
Industrial organic chemicals.....	316.1	317.1	317.4	318.8	318.0	316.9	316.3	317.7	320.0	313.4	316.9	315.0	315.7	308.6			
Drugs and medicines.....	101.4	101.4	100.9	100.3	100.5	100.2	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.5	97.0	94.5	97.7	93.2			
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	50.3	50.6	50.6	50.2	50.1	50.3	50.6	50.7	51.5	50.4	50.4	49.9	50.3	49.8			
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	76.9	76.6	76.6	76.4	76.2	76.5	76.4	76.7	77.4	76.8	76.5	76.1	76.2	73.8			
Gum and wood chemicals.....	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.0			
Fertilizers.....	45.2	42.0	36.7	34.4	33.3	32.2	33.7	31.9	30.1	30.6	33.4	42.3	36.0	36.7			
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	38.0	39.4	40.6	41.2	42.1	42.7	43.3	41.4	37.9	36.8	37.3	38.3	40.5	41.5			
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	97.7	96.6	96.7	96.9	97.9	97.7	98.6	98.0	98.4	98.8	98.7	96.7	97.4	93.9			
Products of petroleum and coal	256.8	256.1	255.6	255.9	255.2	256.0	257.0	259.1	261.2	253.1	255.7	252.1	254.3	252.8			
Petroleum refining.....	204.9	204.4	204.5	203.9	203.9	203.9	204.0	205.7	207.9	205.5	203.1	200.0	202.6	201.3			
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	51.2	51.2	51.4	49.1	51.3	52.1	53.0	53.4	53.3	47.6	52.6	52.1	51.7	51.5			
Rubber products	257.8	249.3	269.9	271.1	274.5	274.3	251.6	273.1	268.4	264.8	261.6	262.4	269.1	269.2	271.9		
Tires and inner tubes.....	97.0	113.1	113.1	113.6	113.6	112.3	112.3	112.3	111.4	111.3	111.7	112.8	111.5	115.4			
Rubber footwear.....	21.7	22.1	22.1	22.6	22.9	23.3	23.8	24.0	24.0	23.6	23.9	24.5	24.1	22.5			
Other rubber products.....	139.6	134.7	135.9	138.3	137.8	133.7	137.0	132.1	129.4	126.7	126.8	131.8	133.6	134.0			
Leather and leather products	361.4	374.7	382.3	381.3	376.6	378.9	376.1	376.3	377.0	385.4	376.7	380.9	371.2	381.5	382.9		
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	40.8	40.9	41.5	41.7	42.2	42.2	42.3	41.8	42.5	41.8	42.7	42.5	42.7	44.6			
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.0			
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	19.9	20.4	20.5	20.2	20.4	20.1	19.6	19.3	19.9	19.6	20.0	19.3	20.0	18.3			
Footwear (except rubber).....	243.6	248.2	246.5	245.8	244.2	239.6	237.6	239.9	247.0	243.4	247.0	242.3	246.3	248.4			
Luggage.....	16.4	16.8	16.5	15.9	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.6	17.2	16.8	17.5	17.0	16.6	16.8			
Handbags and small leather goods.....	32.2	34.0	35.0	33.0	33.9	35.2	37.2	36.2	35.7	32.7	31.2	28.1	33.7	33.1			
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	16.6	16.8	16.0	14.7	16.6	17.4	17.9	18.1	18.0	17.5	17.6	16.8	17.0	16.7			
Stone, clay, and glass products	549.4	548.9	545.5	543.0	545.6	558.0	563.4	567.6	563.5	567.4	559.5	569.4	565.8	561.5	548.1		
Flat glass.....	31.7	32.3	33.4	34.2	34.9	34.9	35.0	34.7	34.3	34.2	33.5	33.5	33.8	34.2	33.5		
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	94.8	94.1	93.1	93.6	95.5	96.9	97.4	92.3	94.9	91.2	96.4	96.0	95.0	93.7			
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	16.7	16.9	16.9	17.2	17.8	17.8	17.6	17.8	16.8	16.8	16.5	17.4	17.5	17.3			
Cement, hydraulic.....	42.2	42.4	42.3	42.4	43.2	43.4	43.6	44.0	44.4	43.9	44.9	43.4	43.4	42.6			
Structural clay products.....	80.5	79.3	78.1	80.5	83.2	84.6	87.1	88.4	88.8	88.8	90.5	87.7	86.9	82.5			
Pottery and related products.....	53.4	54.0	54.6	54.0	55.1	55.3	55.2	53.9	54.5	52.7	54.9	55.5	54.6	53.9			
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	117.4	114.8	113.3	112.9	116.1	118.3	119.9	121.3	122.3	121.7	121.6	119.6	117.6	111.7			
Cut-stone and stone products.....	19.2	18.9	18.8	18.8	19.2	19.4	19.4	19.6	19.3	19.8	20.0	19.9	19.5	19.8			
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	93.0	92.8	92.5	92.0	93.0	92.7	92.7	92.4	92.2	91.9	92.0	92.5	92.8	93.1			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]															
Industry	1957						1956						Annual average		
	May ¹	Apr. ¹	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1956	1955
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries	1,316.3	1,327.8	1,338.2	1,348.8	1,355.4	1,357.3	1,353.6	1,350.6	1,345.0	1,307.6	966.0	1,335.7	1,331.6	1,311.0	1,284.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		653.6	659.5	662.2	661.8	663.7	663.5	663.8	666.6	647.9	312.1	660.4	652.4	630.6	635.3
Iron and steel foundries		231.7	234.9	240.4	241.8	242.9	240.9	241.0	234.8	237.8	235.5	237.1	239.0	241.0	230.5
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals		69.0	68.9	68.5	70.3	70.3	69.7	69.4	70.2	64.8	68.7	67.2	66.2	67.5	63.4
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.6	14.3	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.3	14.3	13.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals		113.3	109.7	112.2	115.8	115.5	115.5	114.1	116.3	110.3	115.6	118.6	120.3	116.9	114.0
Nonferrous foundries		79.6	82.3	82.6	83.8	83.5	83.3	82.8	79.7	77.2	75.5	76.2	77.2	79.6	77.5
Miscellaneous primary metal industries		166.2	168.5	168.4	167.4	166.9	166.4	164.9	163.1	155.5	144.5	162.2	162.2	161.1	150.4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,114.1	1,128.1	1,134.1	1,138.8	1,137.8	1,141.8	1,142.2	1,140.6	1,114.3	1,094.7	1,054.0	1,098.7	1,108.4	1,116.6	1,108.6
Tin cans and other tinware		57.5	55.4	54.7	53.8	53.3	53.4	58.5	61.7	61.6	61.0	60.6	58.9	57.7	58.3
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		144.2	147.9	150.1	152.3	153.1	151.8	148.2	143.5	140.2	137.4	143.3	147.8	149.2	154.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		111.9	111.4	111.6	110.3	113.6	117.6	121.2	121.2	119.6	118.1	122.7	123.5	121.4	125.7
Fabricated structural metal products		323.1	322.1	320.2	317.0	316.7	316.0	315.8	314.0	312.5	292.5	307.0	299.7	303.4	278.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		235.6	240.6	244.1	246.3	247.5	246.6	242.3	226.1	218.9	213.0	222.5	230.2	234.3	242.4
Lighting fixtures		52.0	52.7	53.4	53.2	53.8	53.4	52.9	49.8	48.7	47.6	47.1	48.8	50.8	51.6
Fabricated wire products		62.3	62.8	63.8	65.0	65.1	64.9	64.0	61.6	59.2	56.8	59.7	61.0	61.9	61.1
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products		141.5	141.2	140.9	139.9	138.7	139.1	137.7	136.4	134.0	127.6	135.8	138.5	137.9	137.2
Machinery (except electrical)	1,723.3	1,749.8	1,764.0	1,763.6	1,752.4	1,740.5	1,722.2	1,711.0	1,711.6	1,707.6	1,703.1	1,724.0	1,722.9	1,716.4	1,592.3
Engines and turbines		85.0	85.5	86.5	85.8	86.5	85.5	84.1	82.6	81.2	76.6	76.5	76.1	79.6	74.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors		154.2	157.3	154.7	149.4	144.9	139.2	134.4	142.3	142.1	146.5	151.6	153.0	149.8	154.3
Construction and mining machinery		155.4	155.4	156.9	154.6	154.7	153.1	154.0	154.1	154.2	154.6	154.6	150.5	151.9	132.7
Metalworking machinery		291.8	293.5	291.7	290.7	289.5	286.9	284.4	283.6	281.3	279.6	282.4	284.0	282.5	262.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		183.7	185.4	185.8	187.9	188.4	188.2	187.4	188.4	188.2	189.2	190.2	188.0	188.1	179.0
General industrial machinery		268.3	269.8	269.2	268.3	267.3	267.1	265.7	265.0	264.5	262.4	260.0	257.2	259.6	226.8
Office and store machines and devices		135.9	136.4	136.0	134.5	131.4	130.6	127.9	123.8	125.6	124.9	123.5	124.9	124.7	109.8
Service-industry and household machines		193.0	196.7	199.6	198.5	196.1	193.7	195.9	197.7	198.6	202.3	212.7	215.7	205.6	189.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts		282.5	284.0	283.2	282.7	281.7	278.5	277.2	274.1	271.9	269.5	270.5	273.5	274.9	253.2
Electrical machinery	1,214.0	1,215.5	1,228.2	1,232.0	1,236.2	1,250.7	1,260.9	1,251.2	1,228.8	1,215.1	1,187.3	1,193.5	1,189.3	1,202.9	1,123.6
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		424.7	428.6	430.1	433.0	433.2	432.0	432.0	428.5	425.5	421.1	420.8	418.8	415.9	383.4
Electrical appliances		50.2	51.5	52.6	52.4	53.2	53.6	54.0	54.3	53.8	50.2	52.5	52.6	52.6	46.4
Insulated wire and cable		26.1	26.8	27.0	27.5	27.6	27.1	27.0	26.4	25.8	25.3	25.6	26.0	26.1	22.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles		75.2	79.1	79.4	79.6	79.6	78.6	77.2	74.1	70.3	67.6	66.4	67.9	71.2	73.9
Electric lamps		28.5	28.4	28.6	28.6	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.3	28.0	28.4	28.4	28.2	27.1	26.6
Communication equipment		562.0	564.9	565.5	566.1	579.7	592.1	585.2	570.0	563.8	548.5	549.3	543.1	557.7	515.7
Miscellaneous electrical products		48.8	48.9	48.8	49.0	49.0	50.4	50.3	51.0	50.6	47.4	49.0	49.4	49.6	48.4
Transportation equipment	1,926.4	1,943.1	1,980.1	1,984.7	1,977.3	1,971.0	1,928.1	1,839.0	1,718.9	1,746.0	1,759.1	1,766.6	1,790.4	1,830.5	1,832.1
Automobiles		819.1	853.1	863.6	872.7	876.4	856.1	787.7	684.9	722.0	741.9	758.1	800.2	815.2	903.8
Aircraft and parts		905.8	908.6	904.8	891.5	884.6	870.7	853.4	841.2	827.5	813.9	799.2	783.7	814.4	740.5
Aircraft		553.9	557.2	554.9	546.8	540.0	531.6	522.1	515.6	509.3	500.9	490.5	477.5	499.1	466.6
Aircraft engines and parts		183.0	184.2	183.8	181.0	181.1	177.7	173.9	170.6	166.3	164.3	162.9	160.7	165.6	147.1
Aircraft propellers and parts		20.6	20.4	20.1	19.7	19.6	19.0	18.5	18.0	17.1	16.8	16.4	15.9	16.9	13.8
Other aircraft parts and equipment		148.3	146.8	146.0	144.0	143.9	142.4	138.9	137.0	135.1	131.9	129.4	129.6	132.8	113.0
Ship and boat building and repairing		143.4	145.2	142.3	139.6	137.6	132.3	127.1	125.3	126.2	132.9	134.4	131.0	128.9	123.0
Shipbuilding and repairing		123.9	125.5	122.7	120.7	119.5	115.1	110.6	109.1	110.5	115.0	115.0	110.0	110.0	101.0
Boatbuilding and repairing		19.5	19.7	19.6	18.9	18.1	17.2	16.5	16.2	15.7	17.9	19.4	21.0	18.9	22.0
Railroad equipment		65.4	64.0	65.0	65.2	63.6	58.4	59.8	56.4	59.5	60.4	64.6	65.5	62.1	55.8
Other transportation equipment		9.4	9.2	9.0	8.3	8.8	10.6	11.0	11.1	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.0	9.9	9.0
Instruments and related products	340.0	342.8	342.2	341.2	341.7	343.4	343.4	342.4	340.8	338.6	333.2	333.3	332.0	335.9	321.0
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments		76.1	73.9	73.8	72.7	72.2	71.9	71.6	70.1	68.9	68.0	66.7	65.8	67.3	57.6
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		86.3	87.3	86.3	87.5	88.2	88.1	87.2	85.9	85.3	84.0	83.9	83.7	85.5	82.4
Optical instruments and lenses		14.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.0	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.8
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments		42.4	42.0	42.0	41.7	41.5	41.3	40.8	41.0	41.1	40.6	41.0	41.0	41.0	39.9
Ophthalmic goods		24.2	24.4	24.7	24.7	24.9	24.9	25.2	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.9	26.0	25.7	25.2
Photographic apparatus		68.6	68.8	69.0	69.2	69.3	69.3	69.1	69.6	70.2	68.8	68.3	67.1	68.1	65.7
Watches and clocks		31.2	31.6	31.3	31.9	33.2	33.9	34.6	34.8	33.9	32.6	33.6	34.5	34.4	36.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	480.9	481.9	479.4	477.6	475.5	498.5	516.7	525.3	515.9	505.0	479.0	494.3	491.8	499.3	485.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		47.6	48.8	50.1	50.3	51.6	52.0	52.5	51.5	50.1	46.6	48.7	49.2	50.8	52.3
Musical instruments and parts		17.3	17.8	18.0	18.1	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.5	18.2	17.5	18.0	18.1	18.3	17.7
Toys and sporting goods		85.3	80.8	79.1	76.1	85.0	92.3	104.1	103.0	100.0	96.8	94.3	93.2	86.9	80.9
Pens, pencils, other office supplies		31.1	30.7	30.7	31.4	32.3	33.0	33.3	32.9	32.6	31.4	31.8	31.6	31.9	30.7
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		59.7	60.3	60.4	60.8	62.2	64.1	65.9	65.6	65.1	61.2	62.5	60.3	63.8	64.9
Fabricated plastics products		88.7	89.9	89.6	89.6	90.7	91.4	90.6	87.8	84.7	82.7	84.0	85.2	86.5	81.5
Other manufacturing industries		152.2	151.1	149.7	149.2	157.8	160.0	160.1	156.6	154.3	145.6	152.5	153.1	154.8	151.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1957					1956										Annual average	
	May ²	Apr. ³	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1956	1955		
Transportation and public utilities	4,161	4,158	4,147	4,120	4,126	4,194	4,184	4,189	4,191	4,190	4,161	4,191	4,149	4,157	4,062		
Transportation	2,755	2,751	2,746	2,723	2,733	2,797	2,785	2,792	2,783	2,769	2,742	2,798	2,773	2,768	2,727		
Interstate railroads	1,135.5	1,132.0	1,132.5	1,139.0	1,172.5	1,174.1	1,188.1	1,188.6	1,184.4	1,171.8	1,225.2	1,210.5	1,190.5	1,205.3			
Class I railroads	992.4	988.0	988.7	996.1	1,016.0	1,027.7	1,041.1	1,040.8	1,036.9	1,031.7	1,076.1	1,063.4	1,042.6	1,057.2			
Local railroads and buslines	108.4	108.6	108.5	108.2	108.6	108.6	109.8	109.8	110.1	110.4	111.2	111.6	110.6	116.1			
Trucking and warehousing	821.8	820.2	819.3	817.0	842.8	838.6	832.6	820.1	809.9	798.8	800.2	792.4	805.7	764.9			
Other transportation and services	685.3	685.2	682.3	669.0	672.9	663.2	661.8	664.5	664.5	661.8	661.8	658.0	658.9	640.7			
Buslines, except local	43.2	42.6	42.3	42.5	41.8	42.0	42.5	43.0	43.6	43.6	42.9	42.4	42.4	43.6			
Air transportation (common carrier)	145.2	143.1	141.8	141.2	137.9	136.3	135.2	134.5	134.4	133.1	131.0	129.0	130.5	114.3			
Communication	810	810	806	801	802	803	801	803	813	811	794	788	795	750			
Telephone	767.1	763.8	760.9	756.9	759.4	760.1	757.9	762.1	769.7	767.2	750.8	744.6	751.2	706.7			
Telegraph	41.7	41.7	41.8	41.4	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.3			
Other public utilities	596	597	595	594	593	595	596	596	602	608	608	599	588	594			
Gas and electric utilities	572.5	570.7	569.9	569.6	571.0	571.8	572.1	578.2	583.5	583.0	574.8	564.4	570.1	562.1			
Electric light and power utilities	248.6	247.9	247.1	246.6	247.2	247.3	247.4	251.2	253.6	253.3	250.1	245.3	247.8	248.7			
Gas utilities	143.5	143.1	143.4	143.8	144.5	145.2	145.4	146.5	148.0	147.6	145.8	142.7	144.2	140.8			
Electric light and gas utilities combined	180.4	179.7	179.4	179.2	179.3	179.3	179.3	180.5	181.9	182.1	178.9	176.4	178.1	172.6			
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	24.0	24.0	23.6	23.6	23.8	23.8	24.0	24.1	24.7	25.1	24.3	23.4	23.9	23.0			
Wholesale and retail trade	11,415	11,424	11,265	11,225	11,298	12,260	11,657	11,445	11,319	11,198	11,164	11,236	11,126	11,292	10,846		
Wholesale trade	3,112	3,113	3,117	3,114	3,106	3,149	3,119	3,090	3,068	3,064	3,033	3,011	2,974	3,032	2,873		
Wholesalers, full-service and limited function	1,797.5	1,800.9	1,800.6	1,803.2	1,837.5	1,811.2	1,795.7	1,784.3	1,780.2	1,766.9	1,754.1	1,734.8	1,767.5	1,679.4			
Automotive	121.9	120.3	119.8	119.5	119.5	119.1	119.5	119.5	120.5	121.5	120.8	119.1	117.8	113.8			
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors	318.4	319.2	317.8	316.4	322.3	318.1	313.4	312.3	310.7	309.9	307.8	303.7	310.2	298.4			
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment	461.6	462.8	462.7	462.4	464.8	464.1	461.5	462.3	463.4	461.8	459.3	453.1	456.9	432.2			
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers	895.6	898.6	900.3	904.9	930.9	909.9	901.3	889.2	884.6	874.4	867.9	860.2	881.6	835.4			
Wholesale distributors, other	1,315.4	1,315.9	1,313.6	1,302.7	1,311.8	1,307.6	1,294.0	1,283.3	1,283.6	1,265.8	1,258.7	1,258.7	1,254.9	1,193.9			
Retail trade	8,303	8,311	8,148	8,111	8,192	9,111	8,538	8,355	8,251	8,134	8,131	8,225	8,152	8,390	7,973		
General merchandise stores	1,393.0	1,399.0	1,343.0	1,333.2	1,387.7	1,969.6	1,600.2	1,475.9	1,421.5	1,344.4	1,338.5	1,380.2	1,394.7	1,450.7	1,430.9		
Department stores and general mail-order houses	887.0	862.0	859.2	899.4	1,266.8	1,049.1	955.0	917.3	876.5	876.9	899.7	890.8	938.8	912.7			
Other general merchandise stores	512.0	481.0	474.0	488.3	702.8	551.1	520.9	504.2	467.9	461.6	480.5	503.9	511.9	518.2			
Food and liquor stores	1,593.2	1,600.1	1,590.8	1,586.8	1,575.2	1,612.2	1,587.9	1,567.5	1,549.4	1,541.5	1,549.8	1,554.2	1,545.2	1,553.6	1,486.4		
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets	1,125.7	1,123.5	1,118.5	1,113.3	1,137.0	1,119.0	1,102.1	1,082.8	1,070.1	1,076.5	1,080.2	1,075.6	1,086.4	1,034.2			
Dairy product stores and dealers	232.1	230.3	227.3	226.7	227.4	228.8	229.5	236.4	241.8	242.7	240.4	233.3	231.9	229.6			
Other food and liquor stores	242.3	237.0	241.0	235.2	247.8	240.1	235.9	230.2	229.6	229.6	230.6	236.3	235.3	225.6			
Automotive and accessories dealers	796.7	796.5	796.0	793.2	794.1	816.6	804.1	795.5	797.1	804.6	810.1	808.6	808.1	808.7			
Apparel and accessories stores	632.1	658.1	692.4	581.2	608.2	758.5	655.8	633.4	610.5	563.2	572.0	611.9	608.4	616.0			
Other retail trade	3,887.9	3,857.1	3,826.1	3,816.2	3,827.1	3,954.2	3,889.5	3,883.1	3,872.0	3,880.1	3,860.2	3,870.1	3,795.4	3,831.0	3,655.9		
Furniture and appliance stores	394.7	395.3	395.1	394.2	415.7	402.8	397.1	393.9	391.9	391.9	391.9	391.9	391.4	395.8	384.7		
Drug stores	362.3	354.7	352.2	360.1	378.7	354.9	354.7	346.5	345.2	344.1	344.2	337.7	345.6	328.5			
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,333	2,319	2,310	2,301	2,293	2,308	2,314	2,315	2,325	2,361	2,349	2,328	2,299	2,306	2,219		
Banks and trust companies	606.7	605.2	602.3	596.5	597.2	594.9	590.4	588.1	596.0	593.5	581.8	572.4	581.9	549.3			
Security dealers and exchanges	82.6	83.6	82.7	82.6	83.0	82.9	82.7	82.8	84.4	84.1	83.1	82.3	82.4	77.6			
Insurance carriers and agents	845.3	842.5	837.0	830.3	829.9	828.5	826.0	826.2	836.4	833.8	821.6	814.4	821.7	795.4			
Other finance agencies and real estate	784.7	779.1	779.1	779.1	797.6	807.9	815.7	828.0	844.1	837.8	841.8	820.6	820.1	796.8			
Service and miscellaneous	6,497	6,435	6,317	6,273	6,239	6,295	6,327	6,343	6,322	6,293	6,296	6,320	6,282	6,231	5,916		
Hotels and lodging places	499.2	482.3	480.7	473.6	482.0	488.2	494.8	483.6	609.0	606.4							
Personal services																	
Laundries	328.1	328.2	328.0	329.6	330.2	331.7	332.9	333.7	336.6	341.9	339.3	335.0	333.5	332.1			
Cleaning and dyeing plants	163.7	160.3	158.9	160.6	162.9	163.8	165.7	164.3	160.7	166.8	172.9	168.8	164.8	163.4			
Motion pictures	224.0	216.5	212.3	211.6	214.8	220.2	228.8	234.3	234.5	234.5	232.8	235.8	226.6	231.6			
Government	7,367	7,350	7,335	7,334	7,302	7,589	7,334	7,290	7,203	6,981	6,966	7,165	7,216	7,178	6,914		
Federal ⁴	2,207	2,205	2,203	2,200	2,196	2,483	2,201	2,202	2,196	2,208	2,208	2,193	2,176	2,209	2,187		
State and local ⁴	5,160	5,145	5,132	5,134	5,106	5,106	5,133	5,088	5,007	4,773	4,758	4,972	5,040	4,969	4,727		

¹ Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. They have been revised because of adjustment to first quarter 1956 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request.

² These series are based on establishment reports which cover all full- and part-time employees in nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Therefore, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are reported more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded.

³ Preliminary; subject to revision without notation.

⁴ Durable goods include: Ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery, self-electrical; electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

⁵ Nondurable goods include: Food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁶ Data for Federal establishments refer to the continental United States; they relate to civilian employees who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month.

⁷ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

⁸ NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for the Federal Government, which is prepared by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and that for Class I railroads, which is prepared by the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries ¹

[In thousands]

Industry	1957						1956						Annual average		
	May ²	Apr. ³	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1956	1955
Mining		686	689	689	696	696	696	699	699	625	695	673	680	651	
Metal		94.8	93.9	94.5	94.6	95.2	93.7	95.9	97.1	94.0	68.7	95.7	94.2	92.5	86.6
Iron		31.6	30.3	30.6	30.8	31.5	32.2	33.4	34.1	31.8	6.3	33.1	32.5	30.0	29.7
Copper		28.6	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.5	28.7	28.4	28.6	28.5	28.4	28.3	27.9	28.3	24.4
Lead and zinc		15.6	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.1	15.0	14.8	14.7	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.2
Anthracite		26.5	28.4	28.9	28.9	29.4	28.2	27.7	27.2	27.4	26.5	26.7	22.5	27.1	28.3
Bituminous coal		218.5	218.4	221.8	221.4	222.0	220.5	220.3	219.5	216.0	168.6	212.8	210.1	210.8	200.5
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production		248.8	249.7	250.5	249.4	250.7	250.2	248.6	251.7	258.0	259.6	257.1	246.2	249.8	243.1
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)		130.1	130.1	131.0	130.3	129.0	128.8	128.8	132.1	136.1	137.4	134.6	128.4	130.7	129.4
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		97.4	95.2	93.4	95.0	99.0	101.8	103.0	103.8	103.8	102.0	102.5	100.1	99.5	92.7
Manufacturing	12,831	12,356	13,085	13,114	13,150	13,350	13,392	13,465	13,345	13,256	12,536	13,108	13,063	13,196	13,061
Durable goods ¹	7,564	7,625	7,693	7,721	7,740	7,827	7,839	7,788	7,616	7,572	7,113	7,636	7,648	7,659	7,551
Nondurable goods ⁴	5,267	5,331	5,392	5,393	5,410	5,523	5,553	5,677	5,729	5,684	5,423	5,472	5,415	5,537	5,510
Ordinance and accessories	78.0	78.3	79.0	79.4	80.6	82.5	81.8	81.6	81.6	79.6	81.7	83.2	83.4	83.0	93.8
Food and kindred products	1,005.6	989.0	988.8	987.1	1,014.9	1,075.6	1,125.2	1,209.3	1,281.6	1,246.4	1,139.9	1,094.4	1,042.1	1,105.3	1,097.3
Meat products		252.6	255.3	257.6	269.9	282.9	283.8	279.2	274.2	272.2	267.8	266.3	261.1	269.1	255.9
Dairy products		68.2	66.8	65.3	67.2	67.9	69.4	71.1	74.7	78.8	80.2	79.1	75.4	72.7	74.9
Canning and preserving		133.5	127.2	128.6	134.3	152.0	184.6	268.3	358.6	325.0	223.7	180.5	152.7	199.6	196.3
Grain-mill products		79.5	80.5	80.7	81.4	81.9	81.8	85.0	85.7	86.4	86.6	84.9	82.2	83.7	87.1
Bakery products		167.6	168.2	168.5	168.3	172.5	174.7	175.7	173.4	174.0	173.2	174.1	170.9	172.1	172.1
Sugar		20.2	20.2	20.9	25.3	37.3	40.9	38.9	24.6	21.8	22.1	22.0	21.1	26.5	27.0
Confectionery and related products		61.4	62.8	64.5	65.4	71.0	71.7	72.2	69.1	63.7	56.0	57.4	59.8	64.8	65.5
Beverages		113.6	114.8	109.2	111.0	117.9	124.2	123.8	125.3	126.9	131.6	128.2	120.2	120.8	119.9
Miscellaneous food products		92.4	93.0	91.8	91.1	92.2	94.1	95.1	96.0	97.6	98.7	101.9	98.7	96.0	98.6
Tobacco manufactures	73.4	73.8	76.5	83.7	88.1	93.0	95.7	103.5	106.2	97.7	75.5	78.1	77.8	88.7	93.8
Cigarettes		29.1	29.3	29.8	30.4	30.7	30.9	30.7	31.0	31.2	30.7	31.2	30.7	30.7	30.0
Cigars		31.7	31.6	32.0	31.2	32.7	33.0	32.4	32.2	31.8	30.5	32.1	32.3	32.8	36.3
Tobacco and snuff		5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.3
Tobacco stemming and redrying		7.3	10.0	16.3	20.8	23.9	26.1	34.7	37.1	28.8	8.5	8.8	8.8	19.3	21.2
Textile-mill products	910.0	920.3	928.5	932.7	934.6	947.8	953.4	957.9	955.5	956.2	928.3	965.8	968.9	965.6	983.7
Scouring and combing plants		5.5	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.0
Yarn and thread mills		109.4	110.6	111.5	111.6	112.6	112.4	111.6	111.8	111.8	110.4	113.2	114.1	113.9	120.4
Broad-woven fabric mills		407.2	410.4	414.5	417.6	421.2	422.9	423.8	423.9	427.1	415.2	433.3	433.3	430.0	439.6
Narrow fabrics and small wares		25.8	26.0	26.2	26.0	25.6	26.3	26.3	26.2	25.8	24.9	25.6	26.2	26.2	26.6
Knitting mills		191.8	192.7	189.5	188.7	195.2	201.5	204.8	203.0	203.6	195.2	201.7	199.8	200.7	201.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles		77.3	77.5	77.8	78.2	79.2	79.5	79.2	78.4	78.4	75.0	79.5	80.2	80.1	79.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		43.9	45.3	46.2	45.2	45.1	44.7	45.0	44.9	42.8	41.8	45.3	46.4	45.6	44.8
Hats (except cloth and millinery)		10.0	10.1	10.1	9.7	10.5	10.3	9.8	10.4	10.2	10.6	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.6
Miscellaneous textile goods		49.4	50.1	50.8	51.4	52.1	51.6	51.2	50.6	50.0	48.9	50.0	52.0	52.0	54.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,017.6	1,098.2	1,098.1	1,094.5	1,075.5	1,092.8	1,092.1	1,096.4	1,085.2	1,089.0	1,024.7	1,050.3	1,046.0	1,083.3	1,077.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats		110.1	112.2	112.5	112.3	113.2	112.6	112.7	113.5	113.5	106.9	112.3	112.2	111.8	107.7
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		280.5	282.8	282.1	277.0	278.9	284.6	291.3	290.6	293.0	279.9	288.9	290.1	289.5	285.6
Women's outerwear		316.5	331.9	331.2	327.8	329.7	318.1	312.3	310.2	318.6	291.7	292.1	293.2	316.0	317.5
Women's, children's undergarments		110.9	111.9	111.0	107.5	108.9	111.9	111.4	110.1	108.6	102.0	107.1	105.7	108.9	107.1
Millinery		18.0	20.0	19.5	16.5	16.4	14.5	17.1	16.8	16.6	14.2	11.8	11.7	16.4	17.9
Children's outerwear		64.2	67.8	69.8	67.4	66.7	66.8	69.0	67.9	67.1	67.0	68.4	65.0	66.9	65.9
Fur goods		6.8	7.2	7.0	7.3	9.8	9.8	10.2	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.5	8.4	8.6	9.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories		55.3	56.3	54.7	53.6	56.7	58.5	59.8	59.2	59.0	53.1	57.3	55.5	57.0	54.9
Other fabricated textile products		105.9	108.0	106.7	108.1	112.5	115.3	112.6	107.3	103.3	100.4	102.7	104.2	108.2	111.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	627.3	611.2	592.6	589.0	594.3	627.8	654.9	683.5	699.7	718.1	703.4	712.8	682.7	672.2	679.2
Logging camps and contractors		75.7	68.3	64.8	64.5	81.6	95.2	107.7	112.8	120.6	115.6	117.6	99.0	96.6	96.3
Sawmills and planing mills		329.0	318.9	318.9	322.9	335.9	346.8	358.4	366.0	374.4	370.3	374.4	364.1	358.0	364.5
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		107.0	106.5	106.1	107.0	109.1	111.0	114.3	118.1	120.3	116.3	117.2	116.0	115.0	118.3
Wooden containers		45.1	47.8	48.3	49.0	49.3	49.3	50.5	50.0	50.1	50.2	51.4	51.8	50.6	51.0
Miscellaneous wood products		51.4	51.1	50.9	50.9	51.9	52.6	52.6	52.8	52.7	51.0	52.2	51.8	52.0	49.1
Furniture and fixtures	307.7	311.4	312.3	312.8	312.4	319.6	320.0	324.6	323.6	318.2	305.7	312.3	312.5	318.8	310.8
Household furniture		223.8	226.6	226.5	225.4	231.1	232.0	234.6	233.0	227.9	221.4	224.1	225.0	230.4	225.3
Office public-building, and professional furniture		38.0	38.0	38.5	37.9	38.9	38.9	39.5	39.8	40.1	38.4	38.7	38.2	38.9	35.7
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		28.0	28.1	28.0	28.7	29.0	28.2	29.6	30.0	29.8	26.1	28.9	28.2	28.6	29.1
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		18.6	19.6	19.8	20.4	20.6	20.9	20.9	20.8	20.4	19.8	20.6	21.1	20.6	20.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

Industry	1957					1956										Annual average	
	May ¹	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1956	1955		
Manufacturing—Continued																	
Paper and allied products.....	462.6	466.6	466.5	465.5	467.8	472.2	469.9	470.2	471.8	470.4	462.2	466.9	463.6	465.2	452.5		
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	231.0	231.1	231.5	232.0	233.0	233.0	230.6	231.0	233.1	234.2	230.9	233.1	229.6	230.4	227.4		
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	126.4	126.5	126.1	127.8	130.7	132.6	131.9	130.6	129.1	125.4	127.8	126.7	128.0	121.7			
Other paper and allied products.....	109.2	108.9	107.9	108.0	107.6	106.7	106.7	107.3	108.1	107.1	105.9	106.0	107.3	106.8	103.4		
Printing, publishing and allied industries.	560.4	559.8	558.7	555.3	557.1	565.9	563.7	563.4	556.9	550.2	543.6	549.4	545.7	551.1	529.1		
Newspapers.....	158.7	158.5	157.8	157.4	160.8	158.7	158.9	157.4	155.4	154.0	156.8	156.7	156.0	150.4			
Periodicals.....	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.5	27.5	28.0	28.1	27.7	26.9	27.0	27.3	27.5	27.7	26.7			
Books.....	35.3	34.9	34.8	34.8	34.5	34.0	33.6	33.6	33.1	32.8	32.9	32.9	33.1	31.0			
Commercial printing.....	184.4	184.1	182.0	183.9	185.0	184.1	183.9	181.7	180.6	178.3	179.7	178.6	180.6	173.8			
Lithography.....	47.8	47.9	47.2	47.3	48.9	49.2	48.7	48.2	47.5	46.5	47.1	46.5	47.6	46.9			
Greeting cards.....	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.9	13.3	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.2	13.6	14.0	13.1	13.6	13.9			
Bookbinding and related industries.....	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.6	37.8	37.5	38.0	38.1	37.4	36.7	37.2	37.1	37.2	34.3			
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	59.8	59.3	59.6	58.7	58.1	57.9	57.4	55.6	55.1	54.7	54.4	54.3	55.3	52.1			
Chemicals and allied products.	543.7	552.1	550.0	547.9	548.5	547.4	545.8	549.8	548.1	545.1	538.9	548.6	555.9	551.6	546.0		
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	73.3	73.5	73.6	73.8	73.7	74.1	74.6	75.3	74.6	74.6	75.3	75.2	75.0	74.1			
Industrial organic chemicals.....	210.3	210.7	212.1	214.4	213.5	212.0	212.2	215.2	215.3	210.5	217.4	217.4	215.6	215.0			
Drugs and medicines.....	58.8	58.8	58.8	59.1	58.6	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.5	58.6	57.2	56.0	57.8			
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	30.7	30.9	31.0	30.6	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.8	31.1	30.2	30.2	29.8	30.4	30.1			
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	47.2	46.9	47.2	47.3	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.4	48.0	47.6	47.5	47.3	47.3	46.6			
Gum and wood chemicals.....	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.8			
Fertilizers.....	36.2	33.1	27.8	25.7	24.6	23.4	25.1	23.4	21.6	22.1	24.7	33.6	27.3	27.8			
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	26.1	27.5	28.7	28.9	29.8	30.1	31.0	29.3	25.8	26.8	25.3	26.8	28.7	28.7			
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	62.1	61.2	61.4	61.5	62.6	62.8	63.9	63.2	63.1	63.5	64.0	62.8	62.8	60.3			
Products of petroleum and coal.	172.9	172.4	172.8	173.4	171.8	174.3	175.9	176.2	177.8	178.8	170.4	175.2	172.3	173.8	173.8		
Petroleum refining.....	131.8	132.0	132.3	132.8	133.1	133.9	133.2	133.9	135.8	134.2	132.8	130.2	132.2	132.2			
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	40.6	40.8	41.1	39.0	41.2	42.0	43.0	43.3	43.0	36.2	42.4	42.1	41.6	41.6			
Rubber products.	200.5	194.8	211.4	212.6	216.0	215.8	194.4	214.5	209.9	205.5	202.8	203.4	210.8	211.1	214.7		
Tires and inner tubes.....	17.5	17.8	17.8	18.3	18.6	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.3	19.0	19.5	20.0	19.8	18.2			
Rubber footwear.....	102.8	106.7	108.0	110.3	109.9	105.4	100.2	104.5	101.8	99.1	99.0	104.4	106.1	107.9			
Other rubber products.....	320.7	333.5	340.8	340.1	335.5	337.8	335.2	335.8	336.5	344.6	336.5	340.0	330.5	340.8	342.0		
Leather and leather products.....	36.4	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.9	37.5	38.3	37.5	38.3	38.2	38.4	40.1			
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8			
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	17.7	18.2	18.3	18.1	18.3	18.0	17.5	17.2	17.7	17.5	17.9	17.2	18.0	16.3			
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	219.2	223.4	221.8	221.2	219.5	215.2	213.6	215.7	222.3	219.1	222.3	217.3	221.5	223.6			
Footwear (except rubber).....	13.5	14.1	14.0	13.4	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.9	14.4	15.0	14.6	14.2	14.4			
Luggage.....	27.8	29.8	30.8	28.9	29.8	31.0	33.0	32.0	31.7	28.8	27.2	24.4	29.7	29.9			
Handbags and small leather goods.....	14.6	14.8	14.1	12.6	14.6	15.4	15.9	16.0	15.9	15.5	15.6	14.8	15.0	14.4			
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	455.6	455.6	451.4	449.0	453.3	464.5	470.4	475.6	469.4	474.6	466.4	477.4	473.0	469.6			
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	28.5	28.9	30.0	30.3	31.3	31.4	31.1	30.7	30.5	29.8	29.7	30.2	30.6	30.1			
Flat glass.....	80.5	79.6	78.4	79.1	81.0	82.6	83.1	82.6	80.4	76.8	82.0	81.2	80.4	79.6			
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.5	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.6	14.2	13.4	13.8	14.8	14.8	14.9			
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	35.3	35.5	35.4	35.7	36.4	36.6	36.8	37.1	37.5	37.0	37.1	36.4	36.5	35.8			
Cement, hydraulic.....	70.4	68.9	68.1	70.4	72.9	74.7	77.2	78.4	78.8	79.0	80.8	77.7	77.0	73.7			
Structural clay products.....	46.5	47.2	47.8	47.3	48.4	48.6	48.8	47.1	48.1	46.0	48.4	49.1	48.1	47.6			
Pottery and related products.....	95.0	92.5	90.7	91.0	93.8	96.1	97.8	99.2	100.2	99.9	100.7	98.3	96.3	91.7			
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	16.7	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.7	16.9	16.9	17.0	16.8	17.2	17.5	17.4	17.0	17.4			
Cut-stone and stone products.....	68.6	68.2	68.0	68.0	68.9	68.4	68.9	68.7	68.1	67.3	67.4	67.9	68.9	69.8			
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	1,089.7	1,112.0	1,123.7	1,132.7	1,135.4	1,134.1	1,133.5	1,128.0	1,091.0	747.2	1,118.9	1,118.2	1,066.0	1,084.8			
Primary metal industries.	547.4	553.7	558.7	559.0	562.5	564.3	565.9	560.5	549.7	212.7	561.2	554.6	532.9	544.6			
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills.....	200.1	203.3	208.3	210.4	211.1	209.8	209.8	203.5	206.7	203.9	205.9	208.0	210.0	202.2			
Iron and steel foundries.....	54.6	54.6	54.5	56.5	56.5	56.0	55.8	56.6	51.5	55.1	53.9	53.4	54.2	51.1			
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.7	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.7	10.7	9.8			
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	87.2	85.5	87.2	91.1	90.6	90.6	90.0	91.3	85.5	90.9	94.1	96.2	92.6	91.2			
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	65.5	68.0	68.3	69.7	69.3	69.1	68.6	65.7	63.2	61.8	62.3	63.8	65.8	64.4			
Nonferrous foundries.....	133.1	136.1	135.9	135.2	134.5	133.6	132.4	130.7	128.9	112.4	131.2	131.5	129.8	121.5			
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	875.5	888.9	898.0	902.4	903.7	907.8	910.5	910.3	885.1	863.7	823.2	870.7	882.1	888.4	863.6		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	50.3	48.3	47.5	46.8	46.2	46.3	51.2	54.4	54.2	53.9	53.4	51.7	50.5	51.0			
Tin cans and other tinware.....	114.7	118.5	121.2	123.2	124.1	122.9	119.6	115.1	111.6	108.8	114.4	118.7	120.3	126.5			
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	85.1	84.5	84.5	83.5	86.4	89.6	93.5	94.0	92.4	90.9	95.1	96.4	94.1	98.9			
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	238.9	239.6	237.6	235.5	235.8	235.8	236.8	235.2	232.2	211.2	229.9	224.2	226.1	209.0			
Fabricated structural metal products.....	194.0	199.6	202.6	205.2	206.0	206.5	202.2	185.9	178.6	172.8	182.1	189.8	193.9	203.5			
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	41.4	42.0	42.7	42.7	43.2	42.9	42.8	39.7	38.7	37.5	37.0	38.8	40.7	41.7			
Lighting fixtures.....	50.6	51.3	52.5	53.6	54.1	53.8	53.0	50.7	48.3	46.4	49.0	50.2	51.2	50.9			
Fabricated wire products.....	113.9	114.2	113.8	113.2	114.0	112.7	111.2	110.2	107.7	101.7	109.8	112.3	111.6	112.1			
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....																	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries ¹—Continued

Industry	1957					1956										Annual average	
	May ¹	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1956	1955		
Manufacturing—Continued																	
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,251.4	1,277.0	1,291.1	1,294.4	1,287.4	1,277.2	1,262.3	1,254.6	1,254.4	1,249.9	1,247.3	1,274.0	1,279.9	1,267.9	1,178.6		
Engines and turbines.....	60.6	61.3	62.3	61.9	62.8	61.7	61.2	60.1	59.2	54.6	55.0	55.0	55.0	57.9	53.4		
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	110.9	114.3	112.4	107.8	103.2	98.6	92.9	100.8	99.8	104.1	109.9	111.4	108.0	111.4	114.4		
Construction and mining machinery.....	112.7	112.6	114.4	112.6	112.4	110.7	112.1	112.2	112.3	110.6	113.8	110.7	111.1	111.1	96.2		
Metalworking machinery (except special-industry machinery).....	223.9	225.7	224.4	223.5	222.5	220.5	218.5	217.9	215.2	213.9	217.2	218.7	217.2	200.9			
General industrial machinery.....	128.4	129.7	130.2	132.0	132.5	132.8	132.4	133.4	133.0	133.8	134.6	134.1	133.5	127.0			
Office and store machines and devices.....	176.1	178.3	178.6	178.7	178.5	178.3	177.5	176.4	175.6	175.1	174.5	173.4	173.4	159.6			
Service-industry and household machines.....	99.8	100.2	101.2	100.5	98.5	97.9	96.7	91.8	94.5	94.0	95.1	95.3	94.2	85.4			
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	146.9	149.6	152.0	150.8	148.2	145.6	148.0	149.5	150.7	153.4	164.5	168.0	157.4	143.7			
Electrical machinery.....	849.7	853.1	869.4	876.7	884.4	900.1	912.9	908.4	886.3	872.8	849.1	861.7	866.3	871.3	822.0		
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	294.7	299.2	301.8	304.9	307.4	307.5	309.8	306.1	302.5	299.0	303.3	302.8	297.3	270.1			
Electrical appliances.....	38.7	39.9	41.1	41.1	41.6	42.0	42.7	43.2	42.6	39.3	41.6	42.0	41.8	37.3			
Insulated wire and cable.....	19.9	20.6	20.9	21.5	21.7	21.5	21.5	20.9	20.4	20.0	20.4	20.8	20.8	18.2			
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	59.4	63.2	63.9	64.3	63.6	62.4	59.5	55.7	53.1	51.6	53.0	57.2	59.0	65.6			
Electric lamps.....	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.8	25.1	25.1	24.9	24.7	25.2	25.1	25.1	23.9	23.2			
Communication equipment.....	380.6	386.5	389.0	392.3	404.5	417.5	413.1	398.3	392.3	379.7	382.2	381.9	392.0	371.5			
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	35.1	35.3	35.2	35.4	36.5	36.9	36.7	37.3	37.2	34.3	36.1	36.5	36.5	36.1			
Transportation equipment.....	1,418.4	1,435.5	1,474.3	1,482.2	1,480.8	1,477.8	1,438.4	1,354.1	1,236.2	1,265.8	1,279.5	1,298.6	1,324.1	1,358.3	1,407.7		
Automobiles.....	654.5	689.2	699.8	709.7	714.6	693.7	627.6	524.8	562.0	581.2	595.1	633.3	651.8	746.4			
Aircraft and parts.....	599.8	603.1	602.6	595.2	589.2	579.2	564.0	554.0	543.1	530.8	529.6	519.6	540.8	506.6			
Aircraft.....	364.5	367.2	367.3	362.6	358.0	351.9	343.0	337.7	333.0	324.1	322.7	313.7	329.8	319.3			
Aircraft engines and parts.....	116.9	117.9	117.6	116.0	115.1	112.8	109.7	106.5	102.6	101.8	102.5	101.9	104.4	95.3			
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	14.1	13.9	13.6	13.3	12.8	12.4	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	10.7	9.4				
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	104.3	104.1	104.1	103.3	102.9	101.7	98.9	97.8	96.2	93.8	93.3	93.3	95.3	82.6			
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	123.3	124.9	122.3	119.8	118.2	113.1	108.4	106.6	107.1	114.3	115.9	112.5	110.5	105.7			
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	106.5	107.8	105.4	103.5	102.6	98.5	94.4	92.9	94.0	98.8	99.1	94.1	94.1	86.6			
Boat building and repairing.....	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	15.6	14.6	14.0	13.7	13.1	15.5	16.8	18.4	16.4	19.1			
Railroad equipment.....	50.2	49.6	50.1	49.5	48.7	43.6	44.9	41.4	44.5	44.9	49.5	50.4	47.0	41.7			
Other transportation equipment.....	7.7	7.5	7.4	6.6	7.1	8.8	9.2	9.4	9.1	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.3			
Instruments and related products.....	227.1	230.7	230.6	230.2	231.4	233.3	234.6	234.4	232.6	230.7	226.1	228.5	228.2	230.3	223.8		
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	45.4	42.3	42.6	42.2	41.9	41.9	41.5	40.4	39.5	38.9	39.0	38.4	39.1	34.0			
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	58.6	60.6	59.5	61.0	61.6	61.9	61.6	60.1	59.3	58.0	58.5	58.6	59.9	58.5			
Optical instruments and lenses.....	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.6			
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	29.4	29.3	29.2	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.2	28.6	28.6	28.5	27.6			
Ophthalmic goods.....	18.9	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.5	19.6	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.5	20.6	20.3	20.0			
Photographic apparatus.....	42.8	43.2	43.5	43.7	44.1	44.3	44.2	44.5	45.2	44.2	44.1	43.4	43.9	43.3			
Watches and clocks.....	25.3	25.5	25.5	25.8	26.9	27.6	28.2	28.4	27.6	26.3	27.2	27.9	28.0	29.8			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	383.4	385.0	382.0	380.7	379.0	401.0	418.8	427.2	418.8	407.9	383.5	398.0	397.4	403.5	395.9		
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	37.1	38.2	39.6	40.0	41.1	41.3	42.0	41.1	39.7	36.9	38.6	39.1	40.6	42.0			
Musical instruments and parts.....	14.4	14.9	15.1	15.2	16.0	16.1	15.9	15.7	15.5	14.7	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.1			
Toys and sporting goods.....	70.6	66.2	64.7	62.1	70.8	82.7	88.7	87.9	84.7	79.3	82.3	78.3	73.0				
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	23.3	23.1	23.0	23.1	24.0	24.7	25.0	24.8	24.3	23.3	23.6	23.5	23.8	22.8			
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	48.2	48.5	48.5	48.9	50.1	51.6	53.3	53.1	52.7	49.3	50.0	48.9	51.7	53.9			
Fabricated plastics products.....	69.9	71.2	71.4	71.4	72.8	73.5	72.9	70.3	67.4	65.1	67.0	68.5	69.5	66.4			
Other manufacturing industries.....	121.5	119.9	118.4	118.3	126.2	128.9	129.4	125.9	123.6	114.9	121.2	122.5	124.1	122.7			

¹ For coverage of the series and comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power

plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the aforementioned production operations.

² Preliminary; subject to revision without notation.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁴ See footnote 4, table A-2.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-4.—Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing¹

[1947=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average.....	66.2	29.9	1950: Average.....	99.6	111.7	1956: August.....	107.2	161.5
1940: Average.....	71.2	34.0	1951: Average.....	106.4	129.8	September.....	107.9	160.7
1941: Average.....	87.9	49.3	1952: Average.....	106.3	136.6	October.....	108.9	169.0
1942: Average.....	103.9	72.2	1953: Average.....	111.8	151.4	November.....	108.3	168.2
1943: Average.....	121.4	99.0	1954: Average.....	101.8	137.7	December.....	107.9	171.4
1944: Average.....	118.1	102.8	1955: Average.....	105.6	152.9	1957: January.....	106.3	165.5
1945: Average.....	104.0	87.8	1956: Average.....	106.7	161.4	February.....	106.0	165.0
1946: Average.....	97.9	81.2				March.....	105.8	164.3
1947: Average.....	103.4	97.7	1956: May.....	105.6	156.4	April.....	104.7	162.2
1948: Average.....	102.8	105.1	June.....	106.0	158.5	May ¹	103.7
1949: Average.....	93.8	97.2	July.....	101.4	150.5			

¹ For coverage of the series and comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, see footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

² Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-5.—Government civilian employment and Federal military personnel¹

[In thousands]

Item	1957					1956										Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1956	1955		
Total civilian employment ²	7,350	7,335	7,334	7,302	7,589	7,334	7,290	7,203	6,981	6,966	7,165	7,216	7,140	7,178	6,914		
Federal employment.....	2,205	2,203	2,200	2,196	2,483	2,201	2,202	2,196	2,208	2,208	2,193	2,178	2,168	2,209	2,187		
Executive.....	2,178.6	2,176.5	2,173.3	2,170.1	2,456.2	2,174.7	2,175.9	2,169.1	2,181.1	2,182.0	2,168.6	2,150.0	2,142.1	2,183.1	2,161.7		
Department of Defense.....	1,025.2	1,028.7	1,031.7	1,033.5	1,034.8	1,037.5	1,041.0	1,038.8	1,046.5	1,046.2	1,040.2	1,030.0	1,025.8	1,034.1	1,027.9		
Post Office Department.....	521.8	521.9	520.4	519.1	805.3	518.9	514.0	511.4	509.8	510.1	506.1	509.9	509.4	535.3	530.0		
Other agencies.....	631.6	625.9	621.3	617.6	616.1	618.3	620.9	618.9	624.8	625.6	620.3	610.0	606.8	613.7	603.8		
Legislative.....	21.9	22.0	21.9	21.8	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.1	21.9	22.1	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.6		
Judicial.....	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1		
District of Columbia ³	232.8	232.9	232.5	232.2	239.4	231.4	231.2	230.3	233.0	233.7	232.7	228.5	228.6	231.2	230.1		
Executive.....	212.0	212.0	211.6	211.4	218.5	210.4	210.1	209.2	211.9	212.8	211.7	207.6	207.8	210.3	209.6		
Department of Defense.....	87.3	87.4	87.5	88.0	88.0	88.1	88.3	88.2	89.7	90.1	89.8	88.1	88.1	88.6	89.3		
Post Office Department.....	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	16.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	9.3	9.3		
Other agencies.....	115.7	115.7	115.2	114.5	113.7	113.5	113.1	112.4	113.6	114.1	113.3	111.1	111.1	112.4	111.0		
Legislative.....	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.1	20.2	19.8		
Judicial.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7		
State and local employment ⁴	5,145	5,132	5,134	5,106	5,106	5,133	5,088	5,007	4,773	4,758	4,972	5,040	4,972	4,969	4,727		
State.....	1,340.1	1,333.4	1,328.5	1,323.9	1,321.5	1,322.7	1,319.2	1,279.4	1,252.1	1,256.2	1,291.1	1,296.8	1,270.9	1,281.5	1,215.4		
Local.....	3,804.6	3,798.6	3,805.9	3,782.3	3,784.7	3,810.2	3,769.0	3,728.0	3,521.0	3,501.9	3,680.8	3,742.9	3,700.8	3,687.3	3,511.2		
Education.....	2,350.5	2,351.0	2,345.5	2,313.9	2,314.3	2,316.4	2,283.0	2,159.8	1,878.5	1,877.2	2,125.3	2,245.0	2,242.0	2,178.6	2,060.8		
Other.....	2,794.2	2,781.0	2,788.9	2,792.3	2,791.9	2,816.5	2,805.2	2,847.6	2,864.6	2,880.3	2,846.6	2,794.7	2,729.7	2,790.2	2,665.8		
Total military personnel ⁵	2,821	2,821	2,817	2,816	2,809	2,827	2,829	2,824	2,827	2,839	2,835	2,841	2,865	2,848	3,024		
Army.....	1,001.3	1,001.2	997.3	993.4	992.3	1,002.4	1,004.1	1,005.6	1,013.5	1,027.3	1,025.8	1,039.4	1,054.7	1,030.1	1,165.8		
Air Force.....	914.3	914.2	915.3	918.4	914.6	918.3	918.0	911.5	909.0	909.0	910.0	908.2	911.6	916.1	955.3		
Navy.....	678.2	678.3	678.4	678.0	673.1	675.0	677.7	676.9	675.1	673.6	669.9	666.2	671.6	672.7	668.8		
Marine Corps.....	197.8	198.1	198.9	199.6	200.8	202.1	202.8	201.5	200.9	200.5	200.8	198.6	198.5	200.4	203.9		
Coast Guard.....	29.5	29.3	29.1	29.0	28.6	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.4	28.7	28.9	28.8	28.6		

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, see footnote 1, table A-2.

² Data for Federal establishments relate to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Those for State and local government relate to employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

³ Because of rounding, the sums of individual items may not equal totals.

⁴ Data refer to the continental United States only.

⁵ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

⁶ Excludes, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

⁷ Data refer to the continental United States and elsewhere.

SOURCE: Federal civilian employment, U. S. Civil Service Commission; State and local government employment, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; military personnel, U. S. Department of Defense, Office of the Secretary.

TABLE A-8: Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,¹ by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1957					1956										Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1956	1955		
Continental United States.....	1,475.4	1,592.5	1,730.3	1,737.4	1,285.0	1,013.4	878.4	988.3	1,058.6	1,209.5	1,177.6	1,255.5	1,358.5	1,225.2	1,269.4		
New England.....	122.9	125.4	136.1	145.9	109.3	80.7	66.0	64.8	69.1	83.0	73.7	89.4	103.1	86.7	100.9		
Maine.....	13.3	10.2	10.6	11.7	10.0	7.3	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.9	6.2	10.4	13.1	8.2	10.6		
New Hampshire.....	7.0	5.6	5.9	6.9	5.9	5.3	5.1	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.9	8.2	9.5	6.4	6.4		
Vermont.....	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.9		
Massachusetts.....	59.8	64.7	72.1	79.9	59.4	42.9	34.0	31.5	30.1	37.0	34.0	40.8	46.4	41.7	47.3		
Rhode Island.....	18.9	19.8	19.8	18.9	12.8	8.9	8.2	8.0	9.5	12.9	10.8	13.6	15.3	12.0	12.5		
Connecticut.....	21.2	22.0	24.5	25.9	19.0	14.7	12.7	13.0	17.8	20.1	15.2	14.8	16.7	16.5	21.1		
Middle Atlantic.....	429.4	441.6	481.6	511.9	377.9	292.7	259.5	284.0	308.8	376.8	369.5	395.3	425.5	370.8	403.5		
New York.....	191.7	195.2	217.8	231.5	176.3	125.6	102.0	114.4	117.2	161.7	176.2	191.3	201.1	165.4	185.5		
New Jersey.....	81.1	83.1	91.3	101.5	68.2	57.1	50.8	53.3	55.9	65.1	63.2	69.4	78.6	67.6	67.1		
Pennsylvania.....	156.5	163.3	172.6	178.9	133.4	110.0	106.7	116.3	135.7	150.0	130.1	134.6	145.8	137.8	150.9		
East North Central.....	272.3	283.8	304.2	308.5	228.3	163.0	195.4	274.0	277.7	288.9	281.0	275.6	274.9	257.5	221.1		
Ohio.....	62.4	65.8	70.7	69.1	51.4	38.4	30.7	35.2	43.4	48.8	48.9	46.9	51.0	47.5	48.9		
Indiana.....	33.7	33.7	41.6	43.8	29.3	24.4	23.0	29.5	32.7	36.0	33.6	33.4	33.4	31.3	23.7		
Illinois.....	68.1	74.9	79.6	85.3	56.0	51.4	45.8	53.9	58.5	65.6	64.4	65.5	69.0	59.6	78.3		
Michigan.....	84.8	82.7	82.8	80.4	67.8	58.9	83.8	142.7	128.0	121.1	115.9	112.7	101.3	100.0	51.8		
Wisconsin.....	23.3	26.7	29.5	30.0	23.9	19.8	12.2	12.6	15.1	17.4	18.2	17.2	20.2	19.0	18.4		
West North Central.....	96.0	110.8	126.6	120.0	83.6	60.0	46.6	47.6	49.2	51.8	53.3	60.8	82.5	71.9	75.9		
Minnesota.....	32.1	37.2	38.1	34.8	23.1	14.2	9.1	9.1	11.9	11.5	11.1	16.3	28.6	19.8	22.3		
Iowa.....	9.6	12.7	15.5	14.2	9.5	6.2	4.7	4.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.0	7.9	7.8	6.7		
Missouri.....	32.0	31.7	37.8	38.7	29.4	26.0	23.5	26.0	22.7	25.0	26.3	27.4	28.6	27.9	29.3		
North Dakota.....	3.4	5.6	6.0	5.4	3.4	1.5	.4	.2	.3	.4	.4	1.0	3.2	2.2	2.7		
South Dakota.....	2.1	3.7	4.5	4.0	2.4	1.1	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.7	1.7	1.6	1.5		
Nebraska.....	6.5	8.9	10.8	9.9	6.9	4.3	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.8	5.3	5.1	4.2		
Kansas.....	10.0	11.1	13.8	12.9	8.8	6.5	5.7	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	7.2	7.6	9.2		
South Atlantic.....	146.5	154.3	163.2	162.6	116.4	100.8	96.6	109.7	120.8	143.2	130.9	132.3	130.0	123.3	133.8		
Delaware.....	3.0	3.7	4.2	3.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2		
Maryland.....	15.3	14.0	17.3	17.9	12.2	8.7	8.1	9.3	11.0	13.2	12.2	13.5	14.0	12.2	16.5		
District of Columbia.....	5.1	6.1	7.2	6.3	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.9		
Virginia.....	11.1	14.2	15.5	13.9	9.4	7.1	6.0	7.7	10.4	14.8	16.0	13.1	10.6	11.3	12.9		
West Virginia.....	12.7	13.9	15.7	15.0	10.3	8.3	7.8	9.1	11.7	13.3	13.3	10.1	9.8	10.9	17.2		
North Carolina.....	44.9	45.8	45.9	43.9	30.1	25.2	20.5	23.2	24.8	34.3	35.6	38.8	40.0	31.3	30.8		
South Carolina.....	14.9	15.3	15.3	16.8	12.7	12.4	12.1	13.8	12.4	14.1	13.0	14.3	13.6	13.0	11.5		
Georgia.....	26.5	27.2	27.6	30.1	21.6	19.1	18.1	19.5	21.5	26.9	24.5	24.7	22.7	21.9	21.1		
Florida.....	13.0	14.1	14.5	15.1	13.0	14.1	18.1	21.9	23.2	21.0	14.1	12.4	11.7	16.0	16.6		
East South Central.....	119.8	125.7	133.3	127.0	97.7	85.8	75.5	76.9	92.7	108.8	110.5	115.1	104.5	98.5	95.9		
Kentucky.....	37.4	38.5	40.4	35.6	29.6	27.3	26.0	26.1	29.1	30.2	30.6	32.4	34.2	30.1	31.0		
Tennessee.....	43.5	45.0	49.7	50.4	36.4	32.1	28.3	28.2	32.8	38.4	36.7	38.5	38.9	36.1	35.6		
Alabama.....	22.1	23.8	24.1	22.6	17.5	15.6	12.8	14.2	20.5	28.4	32.5	32.6	19.0	20.8	17.9		
Mississippi.....	16.9	18.4	19.1	18.4	14.1	10.8	8.4	8.4	10.3	11.7	10.8	11.6	12.4	11.5	11.3		
West South Central.....	81.5	85.7	94.2	86.5	65.3	51.7	42.5	42.9	48.1	50.5	50.5	56.4	65.1	57.9	63.6		
Arkansas.....	18.2	19.3	23.0	21.6	15.0	10.6	7.6	7.1	8.8	9.3	9.0	10.1	12.7	11.6	11.8		
Louisiana.....	15.9	16.7	17.8	16.5	11.2	8.8	7.5	8.6	9.9	11.5	11.9	13.3	15.4	12.4	16.4		
Oklahoma.....	14.0	14.9	17.4	15.8	12.3	9.8	8.1	7.8	8.4	8.7	8.5	9.6	11.1	10.5	11.3		
Texas.....	33.5	34.7	36.0	32.7	26.8	22.5	19.4	19.4	21.0	21.0	21.2	23.4	25.9	23.5	24.1		
Mountain.....	37.8	49.6	56.9	49.4	33.0	21.5	13.5	12.5	14.3	16.3	14.8	19.9	31.2	26.5	28.3		
Montana.....	7.8	10.5	11.3	8.9	5.2	2.3	.9	.7	.8	1.0	1.4	2.7	5.2	3.7	3.9		
Idaho.....	5.4	8.4	10.2	9.0	6.5	3.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.0	4.2	3.9	4.7		
Wyoming.....	1.9	3.0	3.6	3.1	1.7	.9	.4	.3	.4	.8	.7	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.6		
Colorado.....	5.7	6.6	7.5	6.6	4.7	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.0	2.4	3.5	3.6	3.5		
New Mexico.....	4.0	4.8	5.5	4.3	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	3.2	2.7	3.3		
Arizona.....	5.6	6.4	6.8	6.0	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.2	4.3	6.0	4.5	4.5		
Utah.....	4.9	6.7	8.1	7.8	4.8	3.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.6		
Nevada.....	2.5	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	3.2	2.8	2.1		
Pacific.....	169.1	215.5	234.2	225.4	173.5	127.3	82.8	75.9	78.0	90.2	93.3	110.7	141.6	132.2	146.5		
Washington.....	26.6	38.8	51.4	52.2	41.8	30.6	19.5	15.0	14.4	14.2	11.9	17.2	28.6	28.1	30.9		
Oregon.....	20.7	30.0	35.6	37.5	28.8	19.3	10.1	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.3	8.8	15.9	16.2	17.1		
California.....	121.8	146.6	147.2	135.8	102.9	77.5	53.2	54.6	57.9	69.7	75.1	84.7	97.1	87.8	98.4		

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

TABLE A-9: Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations ¹

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands]

Item	1957				1956												1955
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Apr.
Employment service:																	
New applications for work.....	709	691	747	898	612	674	683	608	660	690	799	732	675	622			622
Nonfarm placements.....	480	425	387	433	410	474	509	591	577	519	558	567	504	480			480
State unemployment insurance programs ²																	
Initial claims ³	1,099	897	1,002	1,565	1,229	973	834	761	837	1,119	863	993	984	1,009			
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	1,475	1,502	1,730	1,737	1,285	1,013	878	988	1,059	1,209	1,178	1,255	1,359	1,500			
Rate of insured unemployment ⁵	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0			
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	5,766	6,302	6,118	6,680	3,950	3,503	3,461	3,556	4,286	4,292	4,503	4,896	5,122	5,650			
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$27.72	\$27.72	\$27.85	\$27.73	\$27.42	\$27.26	\$27.57	\$27.77	\$27.05	\$26.91	\$26.79	\$26.70	\$27.03	\$24.85			
Total benefits paid.....	\$154,329	\$168,941	\$164,860	\$177,598	\$104,245	\$91,700	\$91,476	\$94,919	\$112,207	\$111,708	\$116,052	\$125,786	\$133,926	\$135,781			
Unemployment compensation for veterans: ⁶																	
Initial claims ³	18	21	23	31	23	21	18	18	27	27	29	20	21	26			
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	39	47	49	45	35	28	24	33	42	41	37	35	44	69			
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	191	218	207	206	145	118	122	169	211	187	167	175	214	315			
Total benefits paid ⁷	\$5,155	\$5,886	\$5,594	\$5,572	\$3,883	\$3,168	\$3,258	\$4,499	\$5,630	\$4,970	\$4,452	\$4,694	\$5,722	\$8,423			
Railroad unemployment insurance:																	
Applications ⁸	10	9	11	19	17	21	12	11	23	97	18	5	5	8			
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	53	60	67	68	59	49	37	41	57	66	19	25	36	82			
Number of payments ⁹	125	151	138	165	119	98	89	94	173	85	50	69	95	215			
Average amount of benefit payment ¹⁰	\$58.14	\$59.68	\$60.01	\$58.65	\$58.08	\$58.04	\$59.19	\$58.92	\$58.23	\$48.89	\$52.66	\$53.03	\$54.70	\$59.93			
Total benefits paid ¹¹	\$7,227	\$8,973	\$8,252	\$9,772	\$6,868	\$5,637	\$5,197	\$5,561	\$10,201	\$4,145	\$2,571	\$3,604	\$5,144	\$12,810			
All programs: ¹¹																	
Insured unemployment ⁴	1,565	1,700	1,846	1,850	1,379	1,090	939	1,060	1,158	1,316	1,234	1,316	1,439	1,651			

¹ Average weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them.² Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.³ An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.⁴ Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.⁵ The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.⁶ Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UCFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.⁷ Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at \$36.⁸ An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.⁹ Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recovery of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.¹⁰ Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.¹¹ Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and veterans' programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security for all items except railroad unemployment insurance, which are prepared by the U. S. Railroad Retirement Board.

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing ¹

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.4
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.2	3.4
1957	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8									
Total separations ²													
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.2									
Quits													
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.8
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.5
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3									
Discharges													
1948	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1956	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1957	.2	.2	.2	.2									
Layoffs													
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5									
Miscellaneous separations, including military													
1948	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.1	.2	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1957	.3	.2	.2	.2									

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

- (1) The labor turnover series measure changes during the calendar month, while the employment series measure changes from midmonth to midmonth;
- (2) Industry coverage is not identical, as the printing and publishing industry and some seasonal industries are excluded from turnover;
- (3) Turnover rates tend to be understated because small firms are not as prominent in the turnover sample as in the employment sample; and

(4) Reports from plants affected by work stoppages are excluded from the turnover series, but the employment series reflect the influence of such stoppages.

² Preliminary.
³ Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rates because of rounding.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1165 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B-2: Labor turnover rates in selected industries¹

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations								Miscellaneous, including military	
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs			
	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
All manufacturing.....	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.3	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.2
Durable goods ¹	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	1.2	1.3	.2	.3	1.5	1.5	.3	.3
Nondurable goods ¹	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.1	1.3	1.4	.2	.2	1.4	1.3	.2	.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.1	1.2	1.2	.3	.2	1.3	1.5	.2	.2
Food and kindred products.....	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	2.1	2.0	.2	.2
Meat products.....	3.2	3.0	4.7	4.4	.6	.7	.2	.1	3.6	3.3	.3	.2
Cigars.....	3.6	1.8	2.2	4.5	1.7	1.7	.2	.2	.3	2.5	.1	(4)
Grain-mill products.....	2.1	2.2	3.4	3.1	.9	.9	.2	.3	2.1	1.8	.1	.2
Bakery products.....	2.9	3.4	2.6	2.9	1.7	1.9	.3	.3	.5	.5	.2	.2
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	(4)	5.4	(4)	3.1	(4)	.6	(4)	.1	(4)	2.3	(4)	.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	2.5	1.5	1.9	3.3	1.2	1.2	.1	.2	.4	1.8	.2	.1
Cigarettes.....	1.8	1.1	1.6	2.5	.7	.8	.1	.1	.6	1.5	.2	.2
Cigars.....	3.6	1.8	2.2	4.5	1.7	1.7	.2	.2	.3	2.5	.1	(4)
Tobacco and snuff.....	.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	.7	.7	.1	.3	.1	(4)	.6	.5
Textile-mill products.....	2.7	2.6	3.6	3.8	1.5	1.5	.3	.2	1.7	1.8	.2	.2
Yarn and thread mills.....	2.9	2.8	3.2	4.1	1.7	1.6	.3	.3	1.1	2.0	.2	.2
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	2.5	2.4	3.2	3.6	1.5	1.5	.3	.3	1.2	1.7	.2	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.6	1.5	1.5	.3	.3	1.2	1.6	.2	.1
Woolen and worsted.....	3.8	3.5	3.4	4.0	1.5	1.4	.4	.3	1.4	2.1	.2	.2
Knitting mills.....	3.1	3.2	4.5	3.6	1.7	1.7	.3	.2	2.4	1.6	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	1.2	1.2	5.2	3.3	1.5	1.5	.2	.2	3.4	1.5	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery.....	3.4	2.4	4.7	4.2	1.6	1.6	.3	.2	2.6	2.2	.2	.2
Knit underwear.....	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.5	.2	.2	1.1	1.0	(4)	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.6	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	1.4	1.2	.3	.3
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	(4)	1.5	(4)	6.2	(4)	.9	(4)	.2	(4)	4.8	(4)	.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	2.4	3.5	3.8	3.5	2.1	2.2	.2	.2	1.3	1.0	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	1.8	3.2	4.3	3.2	1.6	1.6	.1	.2	2.5	1.2	.1	.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.6	2.0	2.1	.4	.3	.9	1.1	.1	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	5.5	3.6	4.2	4.6	2.2	1.8	.3	.3	1.5	2.3	.2	.2
Logging camps and contractors.....	9.3	4.3	9.3	12.5	3.4	2.9	.1	.2	5.7	9.1	.2	.3
Sawmills and planing mills.....	5.2	3.4	3.3	3.7	2.0	1.7	.4	.3	.7	1.5	.1	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	4.4	3.3	3.7	3.5	1.8	1.7	.3	.2	1.4	1.4	.2	.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.8	1.5	1.6	.3	.4	1.6	1.6	.2	.2
Household furniture.....	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.6	1.8	1.8	.3	.4	1.9	1.2	.1	.2
Other furniture and fixtures.....	3.0	2.5	2.5	4.4	1.1	1.2	.4	.3	.9	2.6	.2	.2
Paper and allied products.....	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.2	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	1.1	.6	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.4	.7	.7	.1	.1	.7	.4	.2	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	1.7	1.7	.4	.3	.7	.7	.2	.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	.8	.8	.2	.1	.5	.6	.1	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	.9	.9	.2	.2	.3	.6	.2	.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	.5	.5	.1	.1	.6	.7	.2	.2
Synthetic fibers.....	.6	.9	1.3	1.2	.3	.4	.1	.1	.8	.6	.2	.2
Drugs and medicines.....	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	.9	.9	.2	.1	.4	.1	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	2.0	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.4	.9	.3	.1	.1	.6	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.0	.8	1.5	1.0	.4	.4	(4)	.3	.1	.8	.4	.2
Petroleum refining.....	.7	.7	1.4	.8	.3	.3	(4)	(4)	.9	.3	.2	.2
Rubber products.....	2.0	1.9	3.2	2.9	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	1.7	1.5	.2	.3
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.4	.6	.6	.1	.1	1.6	1.3	.1	.3
Rubber footwear.....	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.0	1.3	1.6	.2	.2	1.3	.9	.3	.3
Other rubber products.....	2.3	2.3	3.9	3.4	1.4	1.3	.2	.2	2.0	1.6	.3	.2
Leather and leather products.....	3.1	3.2	4.4	4.1	2.4	2.2	.2	.3	1.3	1.1	.5	.6
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	2.4	2.4	3.3	4.3	1.1	.8	.2	.2	1.6	2.8	.4	.5
Footwear (except rubber).....	3.2	3.3	4.7	4.1	2.7	2.4	.2	.3	1.2	.8	.5	.6
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	1.3	1.6	.3	.2
Glass and glass products.....	2.5	2.8	2.9	4.5	.8	.8	.1	.2	1.8	3.4	.2	.3
Cement, hydraulic.....	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	.6	.6	.2	.2	.4	(4)	.3	.3
Structural clay products.....	3.0	3.8	2.7	2.8	1.1	1.2	.3	.3	1.2	1.1	.2	.2
Pottery and related products.....	1.8	2.3	3.5	2.5	1.4	1.4	.4	.2	1.4	.8	.2	.1
Primary metal industries.....	1.7	1.8	2.8	2.6	.7	.8	.2	.2	1.7	1.3	.3	.3
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills.....	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.7	.5	.6	.1	.1	1.3	.7	.3	.3
Iron and steel foundries.....	2.0	1.9	3.5	3.7	1.1	1.2	.3	.3	1.9	2.0	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries.....	2.2	2.1	3.9	4.1	1.3	1.3	.3	.3	2.2	2.2	.2	.2
Malleable-iron foundries.....	2.4	1.5	3.6	4.1	1.3	1.0	.3	.3	1.8	2.5	.2	.3
Steel foundries.....	1.8	1.8	2.9	3.1	.9	1.2	.3	.4	1.6	1.5	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.8	.8	1.0	.2	.2	.1	.4	.3	.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.6	.4	.5	.1	.2	.8	.7	.4	.2
Nonferrous foundries.....	2.5	2.6	6.3	5.9	1.3	1.5	.4	.5	4.3	3.6	.3	.3
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	2.0	3.2	2.8	3.0	1.1	1.2	.3	.4	1.1	1.1	.3	.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Labor turnover rates in selected industries ¹—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations								Miscellaneous, including military	
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs			
	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	3.2	3.2	3.9	3.7	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.4	2.0	1.7	0.2	0.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.0	1.4	1.5	.3	.3	1.2	1.0	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.7	1.0	1.3	.2	.2	.9	1.0	.2	.1
Handtools.....	1.5	1.6	3.4	2.7	1.3	1.1	.2	.2	1.6	1.2	.3	.2
Hardware.....	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.4	1.5	1.8	.5	.4	1.0	.9	.2	.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	2.8	3.6	3.4	3.1	1.2	1.2	.3	.3	1.5	1.3	.3	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	2.4	3.2	3.2	2.5	1.0	.9	.3	.2	1.5	1.1	.3	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	3.0	3.7	3.4	3.5	1.3	1.3	.4	.4	1.5	1.5	.3	.2
Fabricated structural metal products.....	3.4	3.2	2.7	3.2	1.4	1.4	.3	.3	.9	1.3	.2	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	2.9	3.6	6.6	5.4	1.4	1.7	.3	.5	4.6	2.9	.2	.3
Machinery (except electrical).....	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.8	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	1.2	1.2	.2	.3
Engines and turbines.....	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.0	1.2	.2	.2	.7	.7	.3	.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	(4)	2.6	(4)	4.9	(4)	1.2	(4)	.2	(4)	2.9	(4)	.7
Construction and mining machinery.....	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.5	1.2	1.2	.3	.3	.7	.8	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery.....	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	.9	1.1	.2	.2	.8	.6	.2	.2
Machine tools.....	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.0	.8	1.0	.2	.2	.8	.6	.2	.3
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.0	.3	.2	.5	.5	.2	.2
Machine-tool accessories.....	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	1.1	1.3	.2	.3	1.0	.7	.2	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.1	.3	.2	.9	.8	.2	.2
General industrial machinery.....	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.8	1.1	1.2	.3	.2	1.0	1.1	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	1.5	1.5	.2	.2	.9	.7	.1	.2
Service-industry and household machines.....	1.9	2.8	4.9	4.3	.9	1.1	.2	.3	3.5	2.6	.4	.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.4	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	1.3	.9	.2	.2
Electrical machinery.....	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.4	1.3	1.6	.2	.3	1.3	1.2	.3	.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.2	1.3	.2	.3	.9	.9	.2	.2
Communication equipment.....	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.5	1.5	1.9	.2	.3	1.1	1.1	.2	.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.6	1.7	2.1	.3	.3	1.5	1.9	.3	.2
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	1.1	2.6	1.7	2.1	1.1	1.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	2.7	2.6	5.2	4.3	1.0	1.4	.3	.3	3.4	2.2	.5	.4
Transportation equipment.....	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	1.2	1.4	.2	.2	1.8	1.8	.4	.4
Automobiles.....	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.8	.7	.9	.2	.2	2.1	2.0	.7	.7
Aircraft and parts.....	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.6	1.5	1.6	.2	.2	.7	.7	.2	.2
Aircraft.....	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.6	1.4	1.6	.2	.2	.7	.6	.2	.2
Aircraft engines and parts.....	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.1	.2	.2	.8	.8	.3	.1
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	3.1	3.3	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.3	.3	.2	.5	(4)	.2	.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	4.9	4.1	3.9	3.8	2.3	2.1	.6	.6	.9	1.0	.1	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(4)	12.4	(4)	10.9	(4)	2.7	(4)	.6	(4)	7.4	(4)	.3
Railroad equipment.....	(4)	4.7	(4)	3.3	(4)	1.2	(4)	.5	(4)	1.2	(4)	.4
Locomotives and parts.....	(4)	1.5	(4)	5.2	(4)	1.1	(4)	.1	(4)	2.9	(4)	1.0
Railroad and street cars.....	2.9	5.3	4.8	2.9	1.0	1.2	.4	.5	3.3	.9	.2	.3
Other transportation equipment.....	3.3	6.6	2.5	4.9	1.7	2.2	.4	.3	.3	2.2	.1	.2
Instruments and related products.....	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	.8	.7	.2	.2
Photographic apparatus.....	(4)	1.0	(4)	1.3	(4)	.8	(4)	.1	(4)	.2	(4)	.2
Watches and clocks.....	2.2	2.4	5.0	3.8	.8	.9	.1	.2	3.8	2.5	.2	.2
Professional and scientific instruments.....	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.3	.3	.2	.5	.6	.1	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4.3	4.5	3.7	4.3	1.6	1.6	.3	.3	1.7	2.1	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	2.4	1.9	2.8	4.3	1.2	1.3	.2	.3	1.2	2.5	.2	.2
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining.....	1.6	2.5	2.3	3.7	1.5	2.6	.3	.4	.2	.4	.3	.3
Iron mining.....	.6	1.0	1.2	.9	.4	.2	(4)	.1	.4	.3	.4	.3
Copper mining.....	(4)	2.4	(4)	4.6	(4)	3.6	(4)	.4	(4)	.2	(4)	.5
Lead and zinc mining.....	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.6	.2	.3	(4)	.5	.2	.2
Anthracite mining.....	.7	1.5	1.2	1.8	.3	1.0	(4)	(4)	.6	.7	.3	.2
Bituminous-coal mining.....	.9	.8	1.4	1.6	.6	.4	(4)	(4)	.7	1.0	.1	.1
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(4)	1.8	(4)	1.5	(4)	1.2	(4)	.1	(4)	.1	(4)	.1
Telegraph.....	(4)	1.8	(4)	1.8	(4)	1.2	(4)	(4)	(4)	.3	(4)	.2

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table B-1.² For definition, see footnote 3, table A-2.³ For definition, see footnote 4, table A-2, except that the labor turnover series excludes the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, and the following industries: canning and preserving; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizer.

* Not available.

* Less than 0.05.

* Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Mining																		
Metal																		
Total: Metal																		
Iron																		
Copper																		
Lead and zinc																		
Coal																		
Anthracite																		
Bituminous																		
1955: Average	\$92.42	42.2	\$2.19	\$92.86	40.2	\$2.31	\$95.70	44.1	\$2.17	\$83.82	41.7	\$2.01	\$84.50	33.4	\$2.53	\$96.26	37.6	\$2.56
1956: Average	96.83	42.1	2.30	96.71	39.8	2.43	100.28	43.6	2.30	89.24	41.7	2.14	87.65	33.2	2.64	106.22	37.8	2.81
April	97.10	42.4	2.29	96.24	40.1	2.40	99.65	43.9	2.27	90.10	42.5	2.12	80.34	30.9	2.60	105.46	37.8	2.79
May	98.50	42.2	2.28	100.62	42.1	2.39	99.89	44.2	2.26	89.89	42.2	2.13	70.66	29.2	2.42	106.02	38.0	2.79
June	97.13	42.6	2.28	98.23	41.1	2.39	100.32	44.0	2.28	88.17	41.2	2.14	88.63	33.7	2.63	107.82	38.1	2.83
July	96.02	42.3	2.27	89.05	36.2	2.46	100.39	42.9	2.34	90.30	42.0	2.15	92.20	35.6	2.59	102.16	36.1	2.83
August	92.40	40.0	2.31	82.38	33.9	2.43	100.62	43.0	2.34	91.37	42.3	2.16	87.25	33.3	2.62	102.49	37.0	2.77
September	100.30	42.5	2.36	103.41	41.2	2.51	103.84	44.0	2.36	89.40	41.2	2.17	87.88	33.8	2.60	106.12	37.9	2.80
October	97.39	41.8	2.33	97.71	39.4	2.48	101.32	43.3	2.34	89.25	41.9	2.13	94.87	35.4	2.68	110.38	37.8	2.92
November	96.00	41.2	2.33	98.21	39.6	2.48	96.93	41.6	2.33	88.37	41.1	2.15	91.19	33.9	2.69	106.79	36.2	2.95
December	99.92	42.7	2.34	103.09	41.4	2.49	100.66	43.2	2.33	91.14	42.0	2.17	107.45	36.3	2.96	115.33	38.7	2.98
1957: January	98.05	41.9	2.34	100.90	40.2	2.51	99.68	42.6	2.34	89.44	41.6	2.15	105.55	35.9	2.94	110.63	37.5	2.95
February	97.29	41.4	2.35	99.31	39.1	2.54	98.37	42.4	2.32	88.78	41.1	2.16	95.36	32.0	2.98	112.51	38.4	2.93
March	97.23	41.2	2.36	99.45	39.0	2.55	98.94	42.1	2.35	90.25	41.4	2.18	79.79	27.8	2.87	109.58	37.4	2.93
April	96.70	40.8	2.37	95.74	37.4	2.56	99.64	42.4	2.35	90.47	41.5	2.18	92.07	31.0	2.97	112.11	37.0	3.03
Mining—Continued																		
Contract construction																		
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)																		
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying																		
Total: Contract construction																		
Nonbuilding construction																		
Total: Nonbuilding construction																		
Highway and street																		
Other nonbuilding construction																		
1955: Average	\$94.19	40.6	\$2.32	\$80.99	44.5	\$1.82	\$95.94	36.9	\$2.73	\$95.11	40.3	\$2.36	\$91.27	41.3	\$2.21	\$98.50	39.4	\$2.50
1956: Average	101.68	41.1	2.48	85.63	44.6	1.92	101.83	37.3	2.60	101.59	40.8	2.49	97.63	41.9	2.33	104.94	39.9	2.63
April	103.25	41.3	2.50	83.92	44.4	1.89	98.36	36.7	2.68	94.86	39.2	2.42	88.65	39.4	2.25	100.10	39.1	2.56
May	99.94	40.3	2.48	85.69	45.1	1.90	100.61	37.4	2.69	99.31	40.7	2.44	94.16	41.3	2.28	103.86	40.1	2.59
June	99.60	40.0	2.49	88.59	45.9	1.93	103.41	38.3	2.70	104.66	42.2	2.48	102.49	43.8	2.34	106.75	40.9	2.61
July	106.01	41.9	2.53	88.01	45.6	1.93	103.25	38.1	2.71	105.58	42.4	2.49	102.70	43.7	2.35	107.68	41.1	2.62
August	100.28	40.6	2.47	87.69	45.2	1.94	104.94	38.3	2.74	106.42	42.4	2.51	105.16	44.0	2.39	107.83	41.0	2.63
September	107.70	42.4	2.54	89.77	45.8	1.96	106.92	38.6	2.77	108.28	42.8	2.53	106.12	44.4	2.39	110.27	41.3	2.67
October	101.09	40.6	2.49	89.83	45.6	1.97	107.14	38.4	2.79	108.12	42.4	2.55	106.52	44.2	2.41	109.75	40.8	2.69
November	101.50	40.6	2.50	87.22	44.5	1.96	102.48	36.6	2.80	100.84	39.7	2.54	95.41	40.6	2.35	105.30	39.0	2.70
December	104.58	41.5	2.52	85.46	43.6	1.96	103.78	36.8	2.82	99.96	39.2	2.55	90.94	39.2	2.32	106.23	39.2	2.71
1957: January	104.83	41.6	2.52	82.32	42.0	1.96	98.55	34.7	2.84	94.86	37.2	2.55	83.90	36.8	2.28	101.73	37.4	2.72
February	101.91	40.6	2.51	84.05	43.1	1.95	104.80	36.9	2.84	101.38	39.6	2.56	93.09	40.3	2.31	106.50	39.3	2.71
March	101.25	40.5	2.50	84.63	43.4	1.95	104.23	36.7	2.84	100.47	39.4	2.55	91.77	39.9	2.30	106.35	39.1	2.72
April	101.25	40.5	2.50	84.24	43.2	1.95	104.14	36.8	2.83	100.61	39.3	2.56	93.77	39.9	2.35	105.54	38.8	2.72
Building construction																		
Total: Building construction																		
General contractors																		
Total: Special-trade contractors																		
Plumbing and heating																		
Painting and decorating																		
Electrical work																		
1955: Average	\$96.29	36.2	\$2.66	\$90.22	35.8	\$2.52	\$100.83	36.4	\$2.77	\$106.40	38.0	\$2.80	\$94.38	34.7	\$2.72	\$116.52	39.1	\$2.98
1956: Average	101.92	36.4	2.80	95.04	36.0	2.64	107.16	36.7	2.92	112.31	38.2	2.94	100.10	35.0	2.86	125.61	39.5	3.18
April	99.00	36.0	2.75	92.20	35.6	2.59	103.82	36.3	2.86	108.00	37.5	2.88	97.57	34.6	2.82	120.74	39.2	3.08
May	100.74	36.5	2.76	93.96	36.0	2.61	106.27	36.9	2.88	111.45	38.3	2.91	99.62	35.2	2.83	122.22	39.3	3.11
June	103.42	37.2	2.78	96.42	36.8	2.62	108.75	37.5	2.90	113.00	38.7	2.92	101.24	35.9	2.82	124.66	39.7	3.14
July	103.23	37.0	2.79	96.52	36.7	2.63	108.25	37.2	2.91	113.58	38.5	2.95	100.04	35.1	2.85	124.03	39.5	3.14
August	104.53	37.2	2.81	98.05	37.0	2.65	109.96	37.4	2.94	114.35	38.5	2.97	103.10	35.8	2.88	127.68	39.9	3.20
September	106.22	37.4	2.84	99.06	37.1	2.67	111.97	37.7	2.97	115.03	38.6	2.98	103.24	35.6	2.90	131.78	40.3	3.27
October	106.96	37.4	2.86	99.80	37.1	2.69	112.05	37.6	2.98	115.41	38.6	2.99	104.11	35.9	2.90	130.87	39.9	3.28
November	102.75	35.8	2.87	96.21	35.5	2.71	108.00	36.0	3.00	112.57	37.4	3.01	98.36	33.8	2.91	124.97	38.1	3.28
December	104.91	36.3	2.89	96.48	35.6	2.71	111.14	36.8	3.02	117.56	38.8	3.03	100.74	34.5	2.92	129.82	39.7	3.27
1957: January	100.74	34.1	2.92	89.76	35.6	2.72	106.45	34.9	3.05	115.67	37.8	3.06	97.28	33.2	2.93	127.65	38.8	3.29
February	105.63	36.3	2.91	98.19	36.1	2.72	111.33	36.5	3.05	116.89	38.2	3.06	99.57	34.1	2.92	130.73	39.5	3.31
March	104.76	36.0	2.91	95.93	35.4	2.71	110.96	36.5	3.04	116.97	38.1	3.07	102.31	34.8	2.94	131.26	39.3	3.34
April	104.98	36.2	2.90	96.75	35.7	2.71	110.90	36.6	3.03	116.66	38.0	3.07	102.26	34.9	2.93	129.48	39.0	3.32
Building Construction—Con.																		
Special-trade contractors—Continued																		
Manufacturing																		
Total: Manufacturing																		
Other special-trade contractors																		
Total: Manufacturing																		
Durable goods *																		
Nondurable goods *																		
Total: Ordnance and accessories																		
Food and kindred products																		
Total: Food and kindred products *																		
1955: Average	\$96.21	35.5	\$2.71	\$76.52	40.7	\$1.88	\$83.21	41.4	\$2.01	\$68.06	39.8	\$1.71	\$53.44	40.7	\$2.05	\$72.10	41.2	\$1.75
1956: Average	102.39	35.8	2.86	79.99	40.4	1.98	86.31	41.1	2.10	70.17	39.5	1.80	91.54	41.8	2.19	75.03	41.0	1.83
April	100.04	35.6	2.81	78.99	40.3	1.96	85.49	41.1	2.08	70.17	39.2	1.79	79.29	41.8	2.16	73.38	40.1	1.83
May	101.44	35.1	2.81	78.40	40.0	1.96	84.86	40.8	2.08	70.20	39.0	1.80	90.71	41.8	2.17	74.12	40.5	1.83
June	104.80	36.9	2.84	79.19	40.2	1.97	85.27	40.8	2.09	70.95	39.2	1.81	91.52	41.6	2.20	75.21	41.1	1.83
July	103.94	36.9	2.84	78.60	40.1	1.96	84.25	40.7	2.07	71.71	39.4	1.82	91.74	41.7	2.20	75.03	41.0	1.83
August	105.33	36.7	2.87	79.79	40.3	1.98	85.68	40.8	2.10	71.68	39.8	1.81	90.64	41.2	2.20	74.16	41.2	1.81
September	107.22	37.1	2.89	81.81	40.7	2.01	88.38	41.3	2.14	72.44	39.8	1.82	93.88	42.1	2.23	76.02	42.0	1.80
October	107.67	37.0	2.91	82.21	40.7	2.02	89.01	41.4	2.15	72.65	39.7	1.83	95.18	42.3	2.25	75.99	41.3	1.84
November	103.08	35.3	2.92	82.22	40.5	2.03	88.99	41.2	2.16	72.86	39.6	1.84	94.50	42.0	2.25	78.06	41.3	1.89
December	104.73	35.5	2.95	84.05	41.0	2.05	91.34	41.9	2.18	73.84	39.7	1.86	96.70	42.6	2.27	77.71	40.9	1.90
1957: January	99.53	32.3	2.97	82.41	40.2	2.05	89.76	41.2	2.19	74.53	39.9	1.87	93.86	42.0	2.28	77.18	40.2	1.92
February	104.25	35.1	2.97	81.41	40.2	2.05	88.75	40.9	2.17	73.10	39.7	1.86	96.18	42.0	2.29	77.39	40.4	1.93
March	103.49	35.2	2.94	82.21	40.1	2.05	88.94	40.8	2.18	73.12	39.1	1.87	95.68	41.6	2.30	76.81	39.8	1.93
April	103.32	35.7	2.95	81.99	39.8	2.06	88.29	40.5	2.18	72.56	38.8	1.87	95.40	41.3	2.31	77.20	40.0	1.91

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Meat products ¹			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and carings			Dairy products ¹			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices		
1955: Average.....	\$83.16	42.0	\$1.98	\$86.92	42.4	\$2.05	\$81.09	41.8	\$1.94	\$72.48	43.4	\$1.67	\$74.46	45.4	\$1.64	\$75.08	42.9	\$1.75
1956: Average.....	84.03	41.6	2.02	92.00	42.2	2.18	85.08	41.5	2.05	74.47	42.8	1.74	75.95	43.9	1.73	77.46	42.1	1.84
April.....	80.00	40.2	1.99	86.27	40.5	2.13	81.40	39.8	2.04	73.35	42.4	1.73	75.34	43.8	1.72	75.58	41.3	1.83
May.....	80.79	40.6	1.99	87.31	40.8	2.14	84.86	41.6	2.04	73.79	42.9	1.72	75.68	44.0	1.72	76.44	42.0	1.82
June.....	83.20	41.6	2.00	90.07	41.7	2.16	88.37	42.9	2.06	76.04	43.7	1.74	78.82	45.3	1.74	78.87	43.1	1.83
July.....	82.20	41.1	2.00	89.44	41.6	2.15	87.34	42.4	2.06	75.95	43.4	1.75	77.43	44.5	1.74	78.69	43.0	1.83
August.....	80.59	40.7	1.98	87.74	41.0	2.14	85.07	41.7	2.04	74.47	42.8	1.74	76.56	44.0	1.74	76.80	42.0	1.83
September.....	85.20	42.6	2.00	93.74	43.2	2.17	86.31	41.9	2.06	75.68	43.0	1.76	78.59	44.4	1.77	79.42	42.7	1.86
October.....	84.23	41.7	2.02	92.84	42.2	2.20	83.44	40.7	2.05	74.80	42.5	1.76	75.25	43.0	1.77	78.49	42.2	1.86
November.....	91.80	43.3	2.12	101.85	43.9	2.32	88.62	42.2	2.10	75.23	42.5	1.77	75.23	42.5	1.77	78.17	41.8	1.87
December.....	87.14	41.3	2.11	96.87	42.3	2.29	87.35	41.4	2.11	75.54	42.2	1.79	76.01	42.7	1.78	78.47	41.3	1.90
1957: January.....	87.10	40.7	2.14	97.25	42.1	2.31	85.01	40.1	2.12	75.66	41.8	1.81	78.12	43.4	1.80	77.33	40.7	1.90
February.....	85.57	39.8	2.15	94.71	41.0	2.31	84.77	39.8	2.13	75.06	41.7	1.80	76.68	42.6	1.80	78.66	41.4	1.90
March.....	83.71	39.3	2.13	92.52	40.4	2.29	83.71	39.3	2.13	76.02	42.0	1.81	78.51	42.9	1.83	79.07	41.4	1.91
April.....	85.20	40.0	2.13	93.61	40.7	2.30	87.08	40.5	2.15	75.66	41.8	1.81	78.14	42.7	1.83	79.27	41.5	1.91
	Canning and preserving ¹			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products ¹			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
1955: Average.....	\$56.50	38.7	\$1.46	\$50.55	32.2	\$1.57	\$58.65	39.9	\$1.47	\$77.62	44.1	\$1.76	\$83.51	44.9	\$1.86	\$74.25	45.0	\$1.65
1956: Average.....	62.02	39.5	1.57	50.66	30.7	1.65	65.99	41.5	1.59	80.97	43.3	1.87	84.73	43.9	1.93	76.83	43.9	1.75
April.....	58.99	37.1	1.59	54.74	32.2	1.70	63.14	38.5	1.64	78.94	42.9	1.84	81.65	43.2	1.89	76.04	43.7	1.74
May.....	58.82	37.1	1.57	50.53	29.9	1.69	64.15	39.6	1.62	79.49	43.2	1.84	81.03	43.1	1.88	75.77	43.8	1.73
June.....	59.91	38.9	1.54	49.59	32.2	1.54	62.88	39.8	1.58	80.22	43.6	1.84	82.40	43.6	1.89	77.33	44.7	1.73
July.....	61.23	39.5	1.55	49.77	31.3	1.59	64.27	41.2	1.56	81.35	43.5	1.87	82.99	43.0	1.93	78.05	44.6	1.75
August.....	65.05	41.7	1.56	49.75	30.9	1.61	68.57	43.4	1.58	81.59	43.4	1.88	86.04	43.9	1.96	75.86	43.6	1.74
September.....	66.73	42.5	1.57	48.84	28.9	1.69	71.39	44.9	1.59	85.00	44.5	1.91	91.80	45.9	2.00	78.94	44.6	1.77
October.....	64.96	40.6	1.60	50.27	30.1	1.67	70.25	43.1	1.63	84.42	44.2	1.91	89.89	45.4	1.98	78.42	44.0	1.78
November.....	57.56	36.9	1.56	44.76	26.8	1.67	61.23	39.0	1.57	82.70	43.3	1.91	89.20	44.6	2.00	77.94	43.3	1.80
December.....	61.02	37.9	1.61	54.99	31.9	1.72	65.01	39.4	1.65	83.14	43.3	1.92	88.70	44.8	1.98	78.99	43.4	1.82
1957: January.....	61.99	37.8	1.64	50.49	29.7	1.70	65.18	38.8	1.68	83.38	43.2	1.93	91.00	45.5	2.00	79.17	43.5	1.82
February.....	61.78	37.9	1.63	46.31	27.4	1.69	65.63	39.3	1.67	82.60	42.8	1.93	87.32	44.1	1.98	77.47	42.8	1.81
March.....	61.59	37.1	1.66	53.15	30.9	1.72	65.66	38.4	1.71	82.03	42.5	1.93	84.87	43.3	1.96	77.29	42.7	1.81
April.....	62.83	37.4	1.68	53.42	31.8	1.68	67.94	38.6	1.76	82.22	42.6	1.93	85.30	43.3	1.97	79.06	43.2	1.83
	Bakery products ¹			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar ¹			Cane-Sugar Refining			Beet sugar		
1955: Average.....	\$70.35	40.9	\$1.72	\$71.93	41.1	\$1.75	\$62.73	39.7	\$1.58	\$77.09	43.8	\$1.76	\$84.12	42.7	\$1.97	\$73.35	42.4	\$1.73
1956: Average.....	73.08	40.6	1.80	74.89	40.7	1.84	66.00	40.0	1.65	79.98	43.0	1.86	86.94	41.8	2.08	78.12	43.4	1.80
April.....	71.73	40.3	1.78	73.12	40.4	1.81	65.51	39.7	1.65	78.39	40.2	1.95	84.05	41.2	2.04	76.44	38.8	1.97
May.....	72.85	40.7	1.79	75.03	41.0	1.83	65.15	39.5	1.65	76.24	39.3	1.94	81.80	40.1	2.04	73.73	38.4	1.92
June.....	74.03	40.9	1.81	76.04	41.1	1.85	65.84	39.9	1.65	80.12	41.3	1.94	87.35	42.2	2.07	76.33	40.6	1.88
July.....	74.21	41.0	1.81	75.85	41.0	1.85	67.08	40.9	1.64	83.36	42.1	1.98	93.01	44.5	2.09	75.66	38.6	1.96
August.....	73.71	40.5	1.82	75.52	40.6	1.86	66.57	40.1	1.66	79.56	40.8	1.95	87.76	42.6	2.06	72.57	37.6	1.93
September.....	74.85	40.9	1.83	76.30	40.8	1.87	68.72	41.4	1.66	82.70	41.8	1.98	92.22	43.5	2.12	77.60	40.0	1.94
October.....	74.30	40.6	1.83	76.11	40.7	1.87	66.40	40.0	1.66	77.83	43.0	1.81	93.95	43.9	2.14	71.88	43.3	1.66
November.....	74.93	40.5	1.85	77.30	40.9	1.89	65.13	39.0	1.67	85.64	49.5	1.73	89.66	41.7	2.15	85.31	49.6	1.72
December.....	73.75	40.3	1.83	75.52	40.6	1.86	66.81	39.3	1.70	83.60	47.5	1.76	86.71	40.9	2.12	85.80	48.2	1.78
1957: January.....	73.23	39.8	1.84	74.99	40.1	1.87	66.18	38.7	1.71	78.80	39.4	2.00	88.78	41.1	2.16	71.23	37.1	1.92
February.....	74.00	40.0	1.85	75.76	40.3	1.88	66.52	38.9	1.71	81.61	40.6	2.01	85.75	39.7	2.16	83.07	42.6	1.95
March.....	73.23	39.8	1.84	75.39	40.1	1.88	65.96	38.8	1.70	83.23	40.8	2.04	88.75	40.9	2.17	79.98	39.4	2.03
April.....	74.19	40.1	1.85	76.55	40.5	1.89	65.62	38.6	1.70	80.91	38.9	2.08	87.85	40.3	2.18	78.59	39.1	2.01
	Confectionery and related products ¹			Confectionery			Beverages ¹			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors		
1955: Average.....	\$58.11	39.8	\$1.46	\$55.96	39.7	\$1.41	\$82.22	40.5	\$2.03	\$63.42	42.0	\$1.51	\$97.84	40.1	\$2.44	\$78.76	38.8	\$2.03
1956: Average.....	61.85	39.9	1.55	59.70	39.8	1.50	85.41	40.1	2.13	64.68	41.2	1.57	103.08	39.8	2.59	81.90	39.0	2.10
April.....	61.23	39.5	1.55	59.10	39.4	1.50	84.19	39.9	2.11	63.65	40.8	1.56	101.35	39.9	2.54	79.57	38.4	2.08
May.....	60.92	39.3	1.55	59.19	39.2	1.51	84.42	40.2	2.10	64.33	41.5	1.55	102.14	39.9	2.56	79.31	38.5	2.06
June.....	61.86	39.4	1.57	60.13	39.3	1.53	87.10	40.7	2.14	66.14	41.6	1.59	106.34	40.9	2.60	79.66	38.3	2.08
July.....	62.17	39.6	1.57	58.98	38.8	1.52	88.99	41.2	2.16	66.36	42.0	1.58	110.24	41.6	2.65	81.48	38.8	2.10
August.....	61.54	39.7	1.55	59.65	39.5	1.51	87.51	40.7	2.15	66.83	42.3	1.58	107.33	40.5	2.65	79.46	38.2	2.08
September.....	64.53	41.1	1.57	62.73	41.0	1.53	84.99	39.9	2.13	65.35	41.1	1.59	102.31	39.5	2.59	80.05	38.3	2.09
October.....	63.34	40.6	1.56	61.41	40.4	1.52	84.96	39.7	2.14	63.34	40.6	1.56	100.49	38.5	2.61	80.62	40.1	2.16
November.....	62.71	40.2	1.56	60.95	40.1	1.52	85.97	39.8	2.16	63.83	40.4	1.58	102.57	39.0	2.63	88.94	40.8	2.18
December.....	63.02	40.4	1.56	61.26	40.3	1.52	86.18	39.9	2.16	66.98	41.6	1.61	104.28	39.5	2.64	82.35	38.3	2.15
1957: January.....	62.09	39.3	1.58	59.67	39.0	1.53	84.67	39.2	2.16	63.99	40.5	1.58	102.18	39.0	2.62	80.59	36.8	2.19
February.....	63.84	39.9	1.60	61.78	39.6	1.56	85.72	39.5	2.17	64.31	40.7	1.58	103.40	39.2	2.64	84.42	38.2	2.21
March.....	64.32	40.2	1.60	62.40	40.0	1.56	86.29	39.4	2.19	64.96	40.6	1.60	103.74	39.0	2.66	83.76	37.9	2.21
April.....	63.60	39.5	1.61	61.54	39.2	1.57	87.56	39.8	2.20	65.28	40.8	1.60	106.52	39.6	2.69	85.09	38.5	2.21

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
	Manufacturing—Continued																				
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures											
	Miscellaneous food products ¹			Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars					
1955: Average.....	\$67.97	41.7	\$1.63	\$83.16	42.0	\$1.98	\$66.28	45.4	\$1.46	\$57.60	38.8	\$1.33	\$67.30	40.3	\$1.67	\$43.90	37.2	\$1.19			
1956: Average.....	72.92	41.2	1.77	86.53	41.4	2.09	69.71	44.4	1.57	56.41	38.9	1.50	70.88	40.5	1.75	47.63	37.5	1.27			
April.....	70.41	40.7	1.73	83.22	41.2	2.02	67.89	43.8	1.55	56.47	37.9	1.49	68.34	39.5	1.73	47.10	36.8	1.28			
May.....	71.51	41.1	1.74	84.25	41.5	2.03	67.55	43.3	1.56	58.35	38.9	1.50	72.16	41.0	1.76	47.24	37.2	1.27			
June.....	72.45	41.4	1.75	85.49	41.7	2.05	71.84	44.9	1.60	59.58	39.2	1.52	73.81	41.7	1.77	47.74	37.3	1.28			
July.....	72.04	40.7	1.77	80.70	38.8	2.08	71.71	45.1	1.59	58.74	38.9	1.51	72.34	41.1	1.76	47.74	37.3	1.28			
August.....	73.80	41.0	1.80	90.09	41.9	2.15	69.64	43.8	1.59	55.32	39.1	1.42	72.34	41.1	1.76	47.87	37.4	1.28			
September.....	75.17	41.3	1.82	80.62	41.3	2.17	69.76	43.6	1.60	56.30	40.8	1.38	71.98	40.9	1.79	48.77	38.1	1.29			
October.....	74.98	41.2	1.82	92.42	42.2	2.19	69.28	43.3	1.60	54.91	39.5	1.39	70.35	40.2	1.75	49.41	38.3	1.29			
November.....	75.95	41.5	1.83	90.50	41.9	2.16	71.07	43.6	1.63	56.41	39.9	1.45	72.85	40.7	1.79	50.57	38.6	1.30			
December.....	75.40	41.2	1.83	90.03	41.3	2.18	72.61	45.1	1.61	58.90	38.8	1.48	76.08	41.8	1.82	49.92	38.4	1.31			
1957: January.....	75.62	41.1	1.84	89.44	41.6	2.15	71.97	44.7	1.61	57.81	38.8	1.49	75.17	41.3	1.82	48.12	37.3	1.29			
February.....	77.00	41.4	1.86	87.53	40.9	2.14	73.55	44.5	1.62	57.37	38.5	1.49	71.06	39.7	1.79	49.01	37.7	1.30			
March.....	75.03	41.0	1.83	87.10	40.7	2.14	72.38	44.8	1.62	57.99	37.9	1.53	71.28	39.6	1.80	48.10	36.2	1.30			
April.....	75.07	40.8	1.84	86.27	40.5	2.13	72.70	44.6	1.63	57.20	38.9	1.55	68.60	37.9	1.81	47.42	36.0	1.31			
Tobacco manufactures—Continued																		Textile-mill products			
Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills ¹			Yarn mills						
1955: Average.....	\$54.17	37.1	\$1.46	\$42.08	39.7	\$1.06	\$55.74	40.1	\$1.39	\$63.86	41.2	\$1.55	\$50.04	39.4	\$1.27	\$50.04	39.4	\$1.27			
1956: Average.....	57.13	37.1	1.54	47.04	39.2	1.20	57.57	39.7	1.45	66.56	41.6	1.60	52.53	39.2	1.34	52.53	39.2	1.34			
April.....	55.96	36.1	1.55	50.63	37.5	1.35	56.20	39.3	1.43	63.11	40.2	1.57	51.47	38.7	1.33	51.74	38.9	1.33			
May.....	57.04	36.8	1.55	52.25	38.7	1.35	56.16	39.0	1.44	65.60	41.0	1.60	50.54	38.0	1.33	50.67	38.1	1.33			
June.....	56.52	36.7	1.54	53.18	39.1	1.36	55.87	38.8	1.44	66.17	41.1	1.61	50.41	37.9	1.33	50.41	37.9	1.33			
July.....	55.39	36.2	1.53	51.05	38.1	1.34	55.87	38.8	1.44	70.84	44.0	1.61	51.05	38.1	1.34	51.05	38.1	1.34			
August.....	57.44	37.3	1.54	45.98	39.3	1.17	56.45	39.2	1.44	68.48	42.8	1.60	51.86	38.7	1.34	51.86	38.7	1.34			
September.....	58.28	37.6	1.55	49.70	43.6	1.14	56.99	39.3	1.45	66.33	41.2	1.61	51.72	38.6	1.34	51.72	38.6	1.34			
October.....	58.28	37.6	1.55	45.65	40.4	1.13	59.75	40.1	1.49	66.67	40.9	1.63	53.72	39.5	1.36	54.25	39.6	1.37			
November.....	58.88	37.5	1.57	44.01	37.3	1.18	60.30	40.2	1.50	67.17	40.7	1.65	55.46	39.9	1.39	56.00	40.0	1.40			
December.....	60.29	38.4	1.57	48.86	39.4	1.24	60.30	40.2	1.50	67.23	41.5	1.62	54.79	39.7	1.38	55.18	39.7	1.39			
1957: January.....	58.30	38.9	1.58	47.63	38.1	1.25	58.65	39.1	1.50	65.19	41.0	1.59	54.10	39.2	1.38	54.49	39.2	1.39			
February.....	57.56	36.2	1.59	49.15	38.7	1.27	58.80	39.2	1.50	65.83	41.4	1.59	53.82	39.0	1.38	54.21	39.0	1.39			
March.....	57.92	36.2	1.60	49.45	38.6	1.28	58.35	38.9	1.50	62.65	40.8	1.51	52.69	38.4	1.38	52.96	38.4	1.38			
April.....	57.67	35.6	1.62	52.85	36.7	1.44	57.90	38.6	1.50	64.72	40.2	1.61	52.44	38.0	1.38	52.68	37.9	1.39			
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber																		Woolen and worsted			
Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills ¹			United States			North			South			United States						
1955: Average.....	\$51.74	39.8	\$1.30	\$54.27	40.5	\$1.34	\$52.79	40.3	\$1.31	\$57.63	40.3	\$1.43	\$51.90	40.3	\$1.29	\$63.38	41.7	\$1.52			
1956: Average.....	53.33	39.5	1.35	56.28	40.2	1.40	54.66	39.9	1.37	58.46	39.5	1.48	54.00	40.0	1.35	65.31	41.6	1.57			
April.....	52.40	39.7	1.32	55.48	40.2	1.38	53.87	39.9	1.35	56.74	39.4	1.44	53.20	40.0	1.33	64.83	42.1	1.54			
May.....	51.22	38.8	1.32	55.18	39.7	1.39	53.06	39.3	1.35	57.66	38.7	1.49	52.40	39.4	1.33	66.83	42.8	1.58			
June.....	52.13	38.9	1.34	53.96	39.1	1.38	52.11	38.6	1.35	56.92	38.2	1.49	51.08	38.7	1.32	66.36	42.0	1.57			
July.....	53.45	39.3	1.36	53.82	39.0	1.38	51.72	38.6	1.34	58.80	39.2	1.50	50.82	38.5	1.32	64.35	41.1	1.57			
August.....	54.25	39.6	1.37	54.23	39.3	1.38	52.65	39.0	1.35	57.37	38.5	1.49	51.61	39.1	1.32	64.37	41.0	1.57			
September.....	53.70	39.2	1.37	55.04	39.6	1.39	53.06	39.3	1.35	57.75	38.5	1.50	52.40	39.4	1.33	64.84	41.3	1.57			
October.....	53.76	38.4	1.40	58.46	40.6	1.44	57.51	40.5	1.42	60.10	39.8	1.51	56.84	40.6	1.40	65.76	41.1	1.60			
November.....	54.24	38.2	1.42	59.42	40.7	1.46	58.54	40.8	1.43	59.58	39.2	1.52	58.36	41.1	1.42	64.16	40.1	1.60			
December.....	56.00	40.0	1.40	59.71	40.9	1.46	58.34	40.8	1.43	61.16	40.5	1.51	58.08	40.9	1.42	66.49	41.3	1.61			
1957: January.....	56.26	39.9	1.41	57.57	39.7	1.45	56.49	39.5	1.43	57.00	37.5	1.52	56.12	39.8	1.41	65.44	40.9	1.60			
February.....	55.30	39.9	1.42	58.70	39.9	1.45	55.10	38.8	1.42	52.47	39.1	1.51	54.99	39.0	1.41	66.45	41.1	1.61			
March.....	55.13	39.1	1.41	56.55	39.0	1.45	55.34	38.7	1.43	57.61	37.9	1.52	54.71	38.8	1.41	65.92	41.2	1.60			
April.....	54.32	38.8	1.40	56.26	38.8	1.45	54.91	38.4	1.43	57.46	37.8	1.52	54.29	38.5	1.41	66.08	41.3	1.60			
Narrow fabrics and small wares																		Full-fashioned hosiery		Seamless hosiery	
			Knitting mills ¹			United States			North			South			United States						
1955: Average.....	\$56.28	40.2	\$1.40	\$50.81	38.2	\$1.33	\$56.54	38.2	\$1.48	\$55.42	37.7	\$1.47	\$56.83	38.4	\$1.48	\$42.80	36.9	\$1.16			
1956: Average.....	58.51	39.8	1.47	53.68	37.8	1.42	58.98	38.3	1.54	58.98	38.6	1.52	59.06	38.1	1.55	46.21	36.1	1.28			
April.....	58.29	40.2	1.45	52.26	36.8	1.42	58.13	37.5	1.55	57.22	37.4	1.53	58.06	37.5	1.56	43.81	33.7	1.30			
May.....	57.28	39.5	1.45	52.97	37.3	1.42	58.13	37.5	1.55	58.14	38.0	1.53	58.03	37.2	1.56	44.76	34.7	1.29			
June.....	57.25	39.9	1.46	53.75	37.5	1.42	57.13	37.1	1.54	57.91	38.1	1.51	56.99	38.0	1.56	47.75	35.9	1.28			
July.....	57.77	39.3	1.47	53.25	37.5	1.42	56.39	37.1	1.52	56.77	38.1	1.49	56.52	36.7	1.54	45.44	35.5	1.28			
August.....	58.31	39.4	1.48	54.10	38.1	1.42	57.53	37.6	1.53	58.67	38.6	1.52	57.13	37.1	1.54	47.09	36.5	1.29			
September.....	59.05	39.9	1.48	54.20	37.9	1.43	57.83	37.8	1.53	59.98	39.2	1.53	56.92	37.2	1.53	47.06	36.2	1.30			
October.....	58.80	39.2	1.50	55.06	38.5	1.43	59.21	38.7	1.53	59.89	39.4	1.52	58.75	38.4	1.53	49.13	37.5	1.31			
November.....	58.59	38.8	1.51	55.15	38.3	1.44	60.37	39.2	1.54	61.20	40.0	1.53	60.30	38.9	1.55	49.50	37.5	1.32			
December.....	60.30	40.2	1.50	54.43	37.8	1.44	60.61	39.1	1.55	59.34	39.3	1.51	61.23	39.0	1.57	49.24	37.3	1.32			
1957: January.....	60.80	40.0	1.52	55.70	38.8	1.45	59.05	39.2	1.56	58.75	37.9	1.55	59.75	38.3	1.56	47.75	36.9	1.28			
February.....	60.40	40.0	1.51	54.09	37.3	1.45	59.59	38.1	1.56	58.60	38.3	1.53	59.82	38.1	1.57	48.66	36.3	1.31			
March.....	60.70	40.2	1.51	54.31	37.2	1.46	59.75	38.3	1.56	59.06	38.6	1.53	59.82	38.1	1.57	47.97	35.8	1.34			
April.....	60.10	39.8	1.51	53.51	36.9	1.45	57.82	37.3	1.55	56.09	37.9	1.48	58.25	37.1	1.57	47.03	35.1	1.31			

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings					
	Manufacturing—Continued																						
	Textile-mill products—Continued																						
	Seamless hosiery—Continued						Knit outerwear												Knit underwear		Dyeing and finishing textiles ¹		Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)
North			South																				
1955: Average.....	\$46.71	38.6	\$1.21	\$42.21	36.7	\$1.15	\$53.76	38.4	\$1.40	\$48.31	39.3	\$1.23	\$65.14	42.3	\$1.54	\$64.87	42.4	\$1.53					
1956: Average.....	49.27	37.9	1.30	45.82	35.8	1.28	56.15	38.2	1.47	49.91	38.1	1.31	65.92	41.2	1.60	65.51	41.2	1.59					
April.....	48.75	37.5	1.30	42.90	33.0	1.30	54.75	37.5	1.46	50.69	38.4	1.32	63.18	40.5	1.56	63.02	40.4	1.56					
May.....	49.27	37.9	1.30	43.99	34.1	1.29	56.30	38.3	1.47	50.57	38.6	1.31	61.46	39.4	1.56	60.76	39.2	1.55					
June.....	49.79	38.3	1.30	45.06	35.2	1.28	56.21	38.5	1.46	49.91	38.1	1.31	64.78	41.0	1.58	64.21	40.9	1.57					
July.....	49.79	38.6	1.29	44.80	35.0	1.28	57.72	39.0	1.48	48.86	37.3	1.31	64.31	40.7	1.58	63.59	40.5	1.57					
August.....	49.79	38.6	1.29	46.57	36.1	1.29	58.31	39.4	1.48	49.28	38.2	1.29	64.78	41.0	1.58	64.37	41.0	1.57					
September.....	51.60	38.8	1.33	46.18	35.8	1.29	56.83	38.4	1.48	50.94	38.3	1.33	63.90	40.7	1.57	63.80	40.9	1.56					
October.....	52.00	39.1	1.33	48.73	37.2	1.31	58.80	39.2	1.50	49.34	37.1	1.33	68.97	41.8	1.65	69.30	42.0	1.65					
November.....	51.07	38.4	1.33	49.24	37.3	1.32	58.05	38.7	1.50	49.82	36.9	1.35	70.22	42.3	1.66	70.55	42.5	1.66					
December.....	50.12	37.4	1.34	49.24	37.3	1.32	55.58	37.3	1.49	48.74	36.1	1.35	69.55	41.9	1.66	69.89	42.1	1.66					
1957: January.....	50.18	36.9	1.36	47.61	35.8	1.33	53.87	36.4	1.48	48.55	35.7	1.36	65.51	39.7	1.65	65.44	39.9	1.64					
February.....	51.51	37.6	1.37	48.01	36.1	1.33	55.43	37.2	1.49	49.87	36.4	1.37	68.15	41.3	1.65	68.15	41.3	1.65					
March.....	50.92	36.9	1.38	47.35	35.6	1.33	56.10	37.4	1.50	50.14	36.6	1.37	68.06	41.0	1.66	67.65	41.0	1.65					
April.....	50.59	37.2	1.36	48.03	34.8	1.34	56.02	37.6	1.49	51.47	37.3	1.38	67.32	40.8	1.65	66.58	40.6	1.64					
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ¹																							
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn																							
Hats (except cloth and millinery)																							
Miscellaneous textile goods ¹																							
Felt goods (except women felts and hats) ¹																							
Lace goods																							
1955: Average.....	\$73.74	41.9	\$1.76	\$71.05	40.6	\$1.75	\$58.03	37.2	\$1.56	\$66.56	41.6	\$1.60	\$73.93	41.3	\$1.79	\$63.91	38.5	\$1.66					
1956: Average.....	73.98	41.1	1.80	73.26	40.7	1.80	57.38	35.2	1.63	66.83	40.5	1.65	71.10	40.4	1.76	66.09	38.2	1.73					
April.....	73.39	41.0	1.79	71.91	40.4	1.78	51.95	33.3	1.56	64.40	40.0	1.61	65.46	39.2	1.67	64.33	37.4	1.72					
May.....	71.20	40.0	1.78	71.20	40.0	1.78	57.32	35.6	1.61	64.31	39.7	1.62	68.78	39.3	1.75	65.77	37.8	1.74					
June.....	67.06	38.1	1.76	67.97	38.4	1.77	60.09	35.2	1.66	64.87	39.8	1.63	68.08	38.9	1.75	66.05	38.4	1.72					
July.....	71.38	40.1	1.78	71.68	39.6	1.81	58.03	35.6	1.63	64.78	39.5	1.64	67.20	38.4	1.75	66.64	38.3	1.74					
August.....	74.46	41.6	1.79	73.44	40.8	1.80	60.09	36.2	1.66	66.40	40.0	1.66	70.27	39.7	1.77	67.23	38.2	1.76					
September.....	75.89	41.7	1.82	76.18	41.4	1.84	56.91	34.7	1.64	68.14	40.8	1.67	75.66	41.8	1.81	67.86	39.0	1.74					
October.....	76.49	41.8	1.83	75.81	41.2	1.84	53.79	32.8	1.64	70.04	41.2	1.70	79.18	42.8	1.85	68.11	38.7	1.76					
November.....	76.31	41.7	1.83	74.85	40.9	1.83	55.61	33.5	1.66	70.28	41.1	1.71	80.09	42.6	1.88	66.02	37.3	1.77					
December.....	77.28	42.0	1.84	76.54	41.6	1.84	58.13	34.6	1.68	71.99	42.1	1.71	81.65	43.2	1.89	67.97	38.4	1.77					
1957: January.....	76.96	41.6	1.85	77.15	41.7	1.85	53.61	33.3	1.61	69.02	40.6	1.70	77.89	42.1	1.85	67.68	37.6	1.80					
February.....	78.26	42.3	1.85	77.52	41.9	1.85	61.15	36.4	1.68	68.85	40.5	1.70	74.74	40.4	1.85	67.28	37.8	1.78					
March.....	75.44	41.0	1.84	73.20	40.0	1.83	56.75	34.4	1.65	68.98	40.4	1.70	75.62	41.1	1.84	67.32	37.4	1.80					
April.....	73.97	40.2	1.84	72.10	39.4	1.83	53.63	32.7	1.64	67.49	39.7	1.70	71.02	38.6	1.84	67.32	37.4	1.80					
Textile-mill products—Continued																							
Apparel and other finished textile products																							
Paddings and upholstery filling																							
Processed waste and recovered fibers																							
Artificial leather, oil-cloth, and other coated fabrics																							
Cordage and twine																							
Total: Apparel and other finished textile products																							
Men's and boys' suits and coats																							
1955: Average.....	\$73.44	43.2	\$1.70	\$51.17	41.6	\$1.23	\$88.59	45.9	\$1.93	\$55.58	39.7	\$1.40	\$49.41	36.6	\$1.35	\$59.80	36.5	\$1.64					
1956: Average.....	68.85	40.5	1.70	53.97	41.2	1.31	88.00	44.0	2.00	56.99	39.3	1.45	52.64	36.3	1.45	63.12	36.7	1.72					
April.....	66.63	39.9	1.67	53.41	41.4	1.29	80.54	41.3	1.95	58.00	40.0	1.45	52.13	36.2	1.44	61.62	36.9	1.67					
May.....	65.35	38.9	1.68	53.02	41.1	1.29	81.12	41.6	1.95	57.13	39.4	1.45	50.91	35.6	1.43	61.42	37.0	1.66					
June.....	66.53	39.6	1.68	54.13	40.7	1.33	82.26	42.4	1.94	56.26	38.8	1.45	51.48	35.5	1.45	63.18	36.1	1.75					
July.....	67.89	39.7	1.71	52.53	40.1	1.31	85.41	43.8	1.95	55.58	38.6	1.44	52.27	35.8	1.46	62.11	35.9	1.78					
August.....	68.57	40.1	1.71	52.93	40.1	1.32	87.96	44.2	1.99	55.83	38.5	1.45	54.17	36.6	1.48	63.33	36.7	1.78					
September.....	72.56	41.7	1.74	53.33	40.4	1.32	80.89	44.5	2.02	57.82	39.6	1.46	53.28	36.0	1.48	64.97	36.5	1.78					
October.....	73.27	42.6	1.72	54.95	40.7	1.35	94.00	45.7	2.07	57.09	39.1	1.46	54.24	36.4	1.49	65.16	36.4	1.79					
November.....	72.07	41.9	1.72	56.71	41.7	1.36	93.11	45.2	2.06	57.87	39.1	1.48	53.43	36.1	1.48	64.25	36.3	1.77					
December.....	75.50	42.9	1.76	59.60	43.5	1.37	98.70	47.0	2.10	59.60	40.0	1.49	54.45	36.3	1.50	64.78	36.6	1.77					
1957: January.....	71.17	40.9	1.74	56.72	41.4	1.37	92.35	44.4	2.08	59.40	39.6	1.50	53.49	35.9	1.49	63.89	36.3	1.76					
February.....	72.38	41.6	1.74	57.54	42.0	1.37	86.10	42.0	2.05	59.70	39.8	1.50	54.39	36.5	1.49	64.06	36.4	1.76					
March.....	71.45	41.3	1.73	57.55	41.4	1.39	85.27	41.8	2.04	59.85	39.9	1.50	54.75	36.5	1.50	64.06	36.6	1.75					
April.....	70.24	40.6	1.73	56.43	40.6	1.39	85.69	41.8	2.05	58.80	39.2	1.50	52.84	35.7	1.48	62.13	35.3	1.76					
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ¹																							
Shirts, collars, and neckwear																							
Separate trousers																							
Work shirts																							
Women's outerwear ^{1,2}																							
Women's dresses																							
1955: Average.....	\$41.92	37.1	\$1.13	\$42.29	37.1	\$1.14	\$43.52	37.2	\$1.17	\$36.29	37.8	\$0.96	\$32.90	35.5	\$1.49	\$33.40	35.6	\$1.50					
1956: Average.....	45.26	36.5	1.24	45.51	36.7	1.24	46.49	36.9	1.26	39.82	36.2	1.10	37.02	35.2	1.62	35.62	35.2	1.58					
April.....	45.25	36.2	1.25	44.64	36.0	1.24	46.88	37.5	1.25	41.40	36.0	1.15	37.12	35.7	1.60	39.29	36.6	1.62					
May.....	44.52	35.9	1.24	43.77	35.3	1.24	47.00	37.3	1.26	41.58	36.8	1.13	34.70	34.4	1.59	35.35	34.6	1.60					
June.....	46.76	36.1	1.24	44.39	35.8	1.24	47.10	37.8	1.28	39.93	36.8	1.10	34.74	34.5	1.60	31.49	35.2	1.58					
July.....	46.88	35.9	1.25	44.89	36.2	1.24	48.75	37.2	1.30	40.49	36.8	1.17	36.49	35.6	1.64	33.48	34.5	1.55					
August.....	46.00	36.8	1.25	46.13	37.2	1.24	46.34	36.5	1.28	40.32	36.0	1.12	35.26	35.7	1.66	37.16	35.5	1.61					
September.....	46.24	36.7	1.26	47.87	37.4	1.28	45.09	35.2	1.27	40.93	35.9	1.14	36.45	35.8	1.67	34.76	33.8	1.62					
October.....	46.61	36.7	1.27	48.63	37.3	1.29	46.44	36.0	1.29	40.71	35.4	1.15	37.44	34.6	1.66	35.55	34.5	1.61					
November.....	45.82	35.8	1.28	48.49	37.3	1.30	45.54	35.3	1.29	37.15	32.3	1.15	36.54	34.9	1.62	35.97	35.2	1.59					
December.....	45.95	35.9	1.28	47.32	36.4	1.30	48.10	37.0	1.30	40.72	35.1	1.16	38.38	35.6	1.64	37.28	35.8	1.60					
1957: January.....	45.44	35.5	1.28	46.44	36.0	1.29	47.84	36.8	1.30	40.47	34.3	1.18	38.27	35.1	1.66	35.49	34.9	1.59					
February.....	46.38	36.5	1.27	46.21	35.1	1.28	48.36	37.2	1.30	40.49	34.8	1.17	38.40	35.4	1.65	35.62	35.2	1.58					
March.....	46.72	36.5	1.28	46.18	35.8	1.29	48.73	37.2	1.31	47.01	39.5	1.19	39.43	35.8	1.66	37.80	35.9	1.61					
April.....	46.08	36.0	1.28	44.76	34.7	1.29	48.08	36.7	1.31	45.86	39.2	1.17	38.06	35.4	1.64	39.20	36.1	1.61					

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ¹			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery		
1955: Average	\$40.52	36.5	\$1.11	\$64.27	33.3	\$1.93	\$44.77	36.7	\$1.22	\$42.44	36.9	\$1.15	\$48.78	36.4	\$1.34	\$56.99	36.3	\$1.57
1956: Average	44.76	36.1	1.24	68.14	33.9	2.01	47.55	36.3	1.31	45.50	36.4	1.25	51.77	36.2	1.43	61.85	36.6	1.69
April	46.75	37.1	1.26	59.17	30.5	1.94	46.99	35.6	1.32	44.48	35.3	1.26	51.62	36.1	1.43	57.87	35.5	1.63
May	44.98	35.7	1.26	60.29	31.4	1.92	45.98	35.1	1.31	43.38	34.7	1.25	51.34	35.9	1.43	51.50	31.4	1.64
June	43.72	34.7	1.26	66.92	33.8	1.98	46.24	35.3	1.31	43.75	35.0	1.25	51.55	35.8	1.44	53.94	32.3	1.67
July	43.88	35.1	1.25	73.03	35.8	2.04	46.41	35.7	1.30	44.63	35.7	1.25	50.69	35.7	1.42	61.75	35.9	1.72
August	45.11	35.8	1.26	73.19	35.7	2.05	47.68	36.4	1.31	46.12	36.6	1.26	51.62	36.1	1.43	63.13	37.8	1.67
September	43.56	34.3	1.27	68.13	32.6	2.09	49.08	36.9	1.33	47.62	37.2	1.28	52.13	36.2	1.44	66.61	38.5	1.73
October	44.58	35.1	1.27	69.63	33.8	2.06	50.49	37.4	1.35	49.14	37.8	1.30	53.07	36.6	1.45	67.20	39.3	1.71
November	45.97	36.2	1.27	65.27	32.8	1.99	49.48	37.2	1.33	48.00	37.5	1.28	52.93	36.5	1.45	56.95	33.9	1.68
December	47.74	37.3	1.28	68.74	34.2	2.01	48.81	36.7	1.33	46.74	36.8	1.27	52.93	36.5	1.45	61.03	35.9	1.70
1957: January	46.08	36.0	1.26	70.52	34.4	2.05	48.28	36.3	1.33	45.86	36.4	1.26	52.85	36.2	1.46	63.00	36.0	1.75
February	46.83	36.3	1.29	70.45	34.2	2.06	49.21	37.0	1.33	47.50	37.4	1.27	52.64	36.3	1.45	69.27	38.7	1.79
March	48.23	37.1	1.30	68.68	33.5	2.05	49.45	36.9	1.34	47.62	37.2	1.28	52.85	36.2	1.46	72.98	40.1	1.82
April	47.71	36.7	1.30	59.87	30.7	1.95	47.84	35.7	1.34	46.21	36.1	1.28	51.30	34.9	1.47	58.31	34.5	1.69
	Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ¹			Curtains, draperies, and other house furnishings			Textile bags			Canvas products		
1955: Average	\$45.38	37.2	\$1.22	\$45.63	37.1	\$1.23	\$51.32	38.3	\$1.34	\$45.72	38.1	\$1.20	\$53.65	38.6	\$1.39	\$53.58	39.4	\$1.36
1956: Average	48.31	36.6	1.32	49.71	37.1	1.34	53.53	37.7	1.42	46.98	36.7	1.28	57.28	39.5	1.45	55.66	39.2	1.42
April	46.93	36.1	1.30	49.04	36.6	1.34	52.08	37.2	1.40	45.80	35.5	1.29	56.34	39.4	1.43	54.99	39.0	1.41
May	47.16	36.0	1.31	48.64	36.3	1.34	51.52	36.8	1.40	44.80	35.0	1.28	55.54	38.3	1.45	55.81	39.3	1.42
June	48.71	36.9	1.32	48.68	36.6	1.33	52.17	37.0	1.41	45.44	35.5	1.28	56.60	38.5	1.47	57.20	40.0	1.43
July	49.18	36.7	1.34	49.08	36.9	1.33	52.82	37.2	1.42	45.67	35.4	1.29	57.92	39.4	1.47	57.63	40.3	1.43
August	49.45	36.9	1.34	50.86	37.4	1.36	53.16	37.7	1.41	48.38	37.5	1.29	58.90	39.8	1.48	56.34	39.4	1.43
September	48.33	35.8	1.35	51.24	37.4	1.37	54.10	38.1	1.42	48.64	38.0	1.28	59.05	39.9	1.48	54.81	38.6	1.42
October	49.58	37.0	1.34	52.30	37.9	1.38	56.12	38.7	1.45	50.31	39.0	1.29	58.95	40.1	1.47	56.41	38.9	1.45
November	48.94	36.8	1.33	50.37	36.5	1.38	56.30	38.3	1.47	48.62	37.4	1.30	57.09	39.1	1.46	54.53	38.4	1.42
December	49.14	36.4	1.35	51.15	36.8	1.39	57.22	38.4	1.49	48.10	37.0	1.30	59.64	40.3	1.48	56.06	39.2	1.43
1957: January	50.55	36.9	1.37	49.23	36.2	1.36	55.35	37.4	1.48	47.45	36.5	1.30	58.07	39.5	1.47	56.99	39.3	1.45
February	51.27	37.7	1.36	49.73	36.3	1.37	55.86	38.0	1.47	48.86	37.3	1.31	59.35	40.1	1.48	55.20	38.6	1.43
March	50.86	37.4	1.36	49.27	35.7	1.38	55.42	37.7	1.47	49.52	37.8	1.31	57.72	39.0	1.48	56.06	39.2	1.43
April	48.37	36.1	1.34	48.37	34.8	1.39	54.54	37.1	1.47	48.73	37.2	1.31	56.74	38.6	1.47	58.51	39.8	1.47
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																		
	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Sawmills and planing mills ¹			Sawmills and planing mills, general						Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products ¹					
							United States		South		West							
1955: Average	\$68.88	41.0	\$1.68	\$69.55	41.4	\$1.68	\$70.38	41.4	\$1.70	\$46.76	43.7	\$1.07	\$88.43	39.3	\$2.25	\$73.99	41.8	\$1.77
1956: Average	70.93	40.3	1.76	71.51	40.4	1.77	72.54	40.3	1.80	49.09	41.6	1.18	90.87	39.0	2.33	74.30	40.6	1.83
April	70.00	40.0	1.75	70.09	40.0	1.75	71.20	40.0	1.78	48.79	41.0	1.19	90.64	38.9	2.33	75.07	40.8	1.84
May	71.38	40.1	1.78	72.45	40.7	1.78	73.67	40.7	1.81	49.86	41.9	1.19	92.20	39.4	2.34	74.12	40.5	1.83
June	73.31	40.5	1.81	74.62	41.0	1.82	76.04	41.1	1.85	49.68	41.4	1.20	95.99	40.5	2.37	75.26	40.9	1.84
July	72.36	40.2	1.80	73.35	40.3	1.82	74.15	40.3	1.84	49.68	41.4	1.20	92.51	39.2	2.36	74.34	40.4	1.84
August	75.12	41.5	1.81	74.80	41.1	1.82	76.22	41.2	1.85	50.52	42.1	1.20	95.51	40.3	2.37	75.26	40.9	1.84
September	74.03	40.9	1.81	73.71	40.5	1.82	74.93	40.5	1.85	50.52	42.1	1.20	92.90	39.2	2.37	74.70	40.6	1.84
October	73.03	40.8	1.79	72.90	40.5	1.80	74.12	40.5	1.83	50.16	41.8	1.20	91.73	39.2	2.34	73.75	40.3	1.83
November	70.80	40.0	1.77	71.20	40.0	1.78	72.22	39.9	1.81	49.80	41.5	1.20	90.64	38.9	2.33	73.02	39.9	1.83
December	69.25	39.8	1.74	69.13	39.5	1.75	69.95	39.3	1.78	49.56	41.3	1.20	86.16	37.3	2.31	75.11	40.6	1.85
1957: January	67.25	39.1	1.72	66.95	38.7	1.73	67.94	38.6	1.76	48.00	40.0	1.20	84.04	36.7	2.29	73.63	39.8	1.85
February	68.51	39.6	1.73	68.21	39.2	1.74	69.21	39.1	1.77	48.12	40.1	1.20	85.18	37.8	2.28	74.00	40.0	1.85
March	70.27	39.7	1.77	69.74	39.4	1.77	70.53	39.4	1.79	48.52	40.1	1.21	87.78	38.5	2.28	71.97	38.9	1.85
April	71.64	39.8	1.80	70.67	39.7	1.78	71.86	39.7	1.81	48.64	40.2	1.21	89.93	39.1	2.30	74.21	39.9	1.86
	Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers ¹			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Furniture and fixtures		
																Total: Furniture and fixtures		
1955: Average	\$72.56	41.7	\$1.74	\$78.37	43.3	\$1.81	\$52.48	41.0	\$1.28	\$53.12	41.5	\$1.28	\$57.82	41.6	\$1.39	\$67.07	41.4	\$1.62
1956: Average	72.90	40.5	1.80	76.22	41.2	1.85	56.71	40.8	1.39	56.58	41.0	1.38	60.15	41.2	1.46	68.95	40.8	1.69
April	72.14	40.3	1.79	79.38	42.0	1.89	57.26	40.9	1.40	57.13	41.4	1.38	60.42	41.0	1.44	67.66	40.2	1.68
May	73.44	40.8	1.80	75.36	40.3	1.87	57.26	40.9	1.40	56.71	40.8	1.39	59.45	41.0	1.45	66.47	39.8	1.67
June	74.75	41.3	1.81	75.52	40.6	1.86	57.53	40.8	1.41	57.26	40.9	1.40	60.30	41.3	1.46	68.11	40.3	1.69
July	73.53	40.4	1.82	74.52	40.5	1.84	57.53	40.8	1.41	57.49	41.0	1.40	60.53	40.9	1.48	67.54	40.2	1.68
August	74.44	40.9	1.82	75.99	41.3	1.84	57.92	40.5	1.43	57.11	40.5	1.41	60.27	41.0	1.47	69.87	41.1	1.70
September	74.70	40.6	1.84	74.85	40.9	1.83	57.92	40.5	1.43	57.94	40.8	1.42	61.57	41.6	1.48	71.04	41.3	1.72
October	73.35	40.3	1.82	73.71	40.5	1.82	58.50	41.2	1.42	57.95	41.1	1.41	61.80	41.2	1.50	71.97	41.6	1.73
November	72.98	40.1	1.82	73.02	39.9	1.83	56.14	40.1	1.41	56.03	40.6	1.38	61.39	41.2	1.49	69.66	40.5	1.72
December	73.93	40.4	1.83	75.67	40.9	1.85	57.53	40.8	1.41	56.30	40.5	1.39	61.39	41.2	1.49	71.45	41.3	1.73
1957: January	72.65	39.7	1.83	74.37	40.2	1.85	55.72	39.8	1.40	55.18	39.7	1.39	60.05	40.3	1.49	68.46	39.8	1.72
February	72.86	39.6	1.84	76.07	40.9	1.86	55.30	39.5	1.40	55.04	39.6	1.39	60.94	40.9	1.49	69.55	40.2	1.73
March	72.68	39.5	1.84	71.23	38.5	1.85	56.00	40.0	1.40	55.88	40.2	1.39	61.50	41.0	1.50	69.55	40.2	1.73
April	73.82	39.9	1.85	75.74	40.5	1.87	56.82	40.3	1.41	56.42	40.3	1.40	61.61	40.8	1.51	68.28	39.7	1.70

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Furniture and fixtures																		
	Household furniture ¹			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Office, public-building, and professional furniture ¹			Wood office furniture		
1955: Average.....	\$64.17	41.4	\$1.55	\$58.24	42.2	\$1.38	\$69.19	40.7	\$1.70	\$71.58	40.9	\$1.75	\$75.78	42.1	\$1.80	\$65.10	42.0	\$1.55
1956: Average.....	65.77	40.6	1.62	59.20	41.4	1.43	71.82	39.9	1.80	72.10	39.4	1.83	79.42	41.8	1.90	71.31	42.9	1.66
April.....	63.68	39.8	1.60	58.63	41.0	1.43	70.35	39.3	1.79	65.86	37.0	1.78	78.73	42.1	1.87	73.75	43.9	1.68
May.....	63.04	39.4	1.60	58.34	40.8	1.43	67.82	38.1	1.78	66.04	37.1	1.78	77.83	41.4	1.88	71.45	43.3	1.65
June.....	64.08	39.8	1.61	57.63	40.3	1.43	68.74	38.4	1.79	72.62	39.9	1.82	78.96	42.0	1.88	71.28	43.2	1.65
July.....	63.68	39.8	1.60	57.79	40.7	1.42	66.55	37.6	1.77	72.36	40.2	1.80	78.66	41.4	1.90	67.39	41.6	1.62
August.....	66.10	40.8	1.62	59.06	41.3	1.43	71.06	39.7	1.79	76.13	41.6	1.83	80.41	42.1	1.91	70.79	42.9	1.65
September.....	67.90	41.4	1.64	60.61	41.8	1.45	74.80	41.1	1.82	77.19	41.5	1.86	77.71	40.9	1.90	71.31	42.7	1.67
October.....	68.64	41.6	1.65	61.76	42.3	1.46	75.95	41.5	1.83	75.92	40.6	1.87	80.83	42.1	1.92	69.76	42.8	1.68
November.....	66.42	40.5	1.64	60.15	41.2	1.46	74.62	41.0	1.82	71.81	38.4	1.87	79.52	41.2	1.93	66.83	41.0	1.63
December.....	68.56	41.3	1.66	61.45	41.8	1.47	77.93	41.9	1.86	73.68	39.4	1.87	82.91	42.3	1.96	70.46	42.7	1.65
1957: January.....	64.78	39.5	1.64	58.84	40.3	1.46	68.88	38.1	1.80	72.94	38.8	1.88	78.55	40.7	1.93	67.20	42.0	1.60
February.....	66.00	40.0	1.65	58.98	40.4	1.46	72.86	39.6	1.84	73.32	39.0	1.88	79.13	41.0	1.93	67.62	42.0	1.61
March.....	66.40	40.0	1.66	59.39	40.4	1.47	73.97	40.2	1.84	71.61	38.5	1.86	79.73	41.1	1.94	65.83	41.4	1.59
April.....	65.01	39.4	1.65	58.80	40.0	1.47	72.47	39.6	1.83	67.53	36.9	1.83	77.78	40.3	1.93	64.06	40.8	1.57
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
	Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes ¹		
1955: Average.....	\$83.98	42.2	\$1.99	\$80.78	40.8	\$1.98	\$65.87	41.3	\$1.59	\$78.69	43.0	\$1.83	\$85.94	44.3	\$1.94	\$73.85	42.2	\$1.75
1956: Average.....	86.94	41.6	2.09	84.05	41.0	2.05	66.42	40.5	1.64	83.03	42.8	1.94	91.05	44.2	2.06	76.13	41.6	1.83
April.....	84.86	41.6	2.04	81.81	40.5	2.02	64.80	40.0	1.62	80.70	42.7	1.89	88.40	44.2	2.00	75.35	41.4	1.82
May.....	85.90	41.7	2.06	83.03	40.7	2.04	65.36	40.1	1.63	80.79	42.3	1.91	88.68	43.9	2.02	74.44	40.9	1.82
June.....	86.32	41.7	2.07	85.28	41.6	2.08	66.02	40.5	1.63	82.41	42.7	1.93	90.61	44.2	2.05	74.98	41.2	1.82
July.....	85.69	41.0	2.09	84.05	41.0	2.05	66.26	40.9	1.62	84.28	43.0	1.96	93.21	44.6	2.09	75.62	41.1	1.84
August.....	85.28	41.0	2.08	83.62	42.2	2.10	66.18	40.6	1.63	83.50	42.6	1.96	92.19	43.9	2.10	76.78	41.5	1.85
September.....	89.94	39.1	2.07	87.15	41.5	2.10	66.90	40.3	1.66	84.71	43.0	1.97	93.05	44.1	2.11	78.68	42.3	1.86
October.....	89.88	42.0	2.14	87.78	41.8	2.10	66.40	40.0	1.66	84.94	42.9	1.98	93.28	44.0	2.12	78.86	42.4	1.86
November.....	88.81	41.5	2.14	84.45	40.6	2.08	64.91	39.1	1.66	84.55	42.7	1.98	92.86	43.0	2.12	78.31	42.1	1.86
December.....	92.43	42.4	2.18	85.70	41.2	2.08	68.11	40.3	1.69	85.87	43.0	1.99	94.15	44.2	2.13	78.54	42.0	1.87
1957: January.....	87.72	40.8	2.15	86.32	41.3	2.09	65.40	39.4	1.66	84.18	42.3	1.99	93.07	43.9	2.12	76.48	40.9	1.87
February.....	86.86	40.4	2.15	84.66	40.9	2.07	66.53	39.6	1.68	84.60	42.3	2.00	93.08	43.7	2.13	77.49	41.0	1.89
March.....	86.65	41.3	2.15	85.99	41.0	2.09	67.77	40.1	1.69	84.60	42.3	2.00	92.66	43.5	2.13	78.28	41.2	1.90
April.....	83.89	39.2	2.14	84.44	40.4	2.09	68.04	40.5	1.68	84.20	42.1	2.00	92.23	43.3	2.13	77.71	40.9	1.90
Paper and allied products—Continued																		
	Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals		
1955: Average.....	\$73.60	42.3	\$1.74	\$77.30	40.9	\$1.89	\$69.97	41.4	\$1.69	\$91.42	38.9	\$2.35	\$96.65	36.2	\$2.67	\$92.97	39.9	\$2.33
1956: Average.....	75.89	41.7	1.82	79.37	40.7	1.95	72.92	41.2	1.77	94.28	38.8	2.43	99.64	36.1	2.76	96.16	39.9	2.41
April.....	74.93	41.4	1.81	78.72	41.0	1.92	71.69	41.2	1.74	93.51	38.8	2.41	99.46	36.3	2.74	92.82	39.0	2.38
May.....	73.62	40.9	1.80	79.37	40.7	1.95	71.23	40.7	1.75	93.65	38.7	2.42	100.55	36.3	2.77	94.17	39.4	2.39
June.....	74.75	41.3	1.81	77.97	40.4	1.93	72.57	41.0	1.77	93.80	38.6	2.43	101.00	36.2	2.79	96.80	40.0	2.42
July.....	75.76	41.4	1.83	75.66	39.2	1.93	73.87	41.5	1.78	93.80	38.6	2.43	98.73	35.9	2.75	95.60	40.0	2.39
August.....	76.64	41.6	1.84	77.95	40.6	1.92	73.16	41.1	1.78	94.28	38.8	2.43	99.08	35.9	2.76	100.77	41.3	2.44
September.....	78.63	42.5	1.85	79.38	40.5	1.96	73.93	41.3	1.79	95.94	39.0	2.46	100.24	35.8	2.80	102.41	40.8	2.51
October.....	78.63	42.5	1.85	81.36	41.3	1.97	74.21	41.0	1.81	95.80	39.1	2.45	101.36	36.2	2.80	102.56	40.7	2.52
November.....	77.65	42.2	1.84	83.42	41.5	2.01	74.57	41.2	1.81	94.57	38.6	2.45	102.28	36.4	2.81	96.92	39.4	2.46
December.....	77.89	42.1	1.85	82.61	41.1	2.01	75.35	41.4	1.82	96.19	39.1	2.46	103.21	36.6	2.82	93.30	39.7	2.35
1957: January.....	76.45	41.1	1.86	78.21	39.3	1.99	74.48	40.7	1.83	94.22	38.3	2.46	97.86	35.2	2.78	95.68	39.7	2.41
February.....	76.86	41.1	1.87	81.20	40.2	2.02	75.03	41.0	1.83	95.48	38.5	2.48	98.84	35.3	2.80	99.60	40.0	2.40
March.....	77.64	41.3	1.88	81.61	40.2	2.02	74.85	40.9	1.83	96.61	38.8	2.49	99.76	35.5	2.81	99.75	39.9	2.49
April.....	77.08	41.0	1.88	82.62	40.5	2.04	75.26	40.9	1.84	95.87	38.5	2.49	100.75	35.6	2.83	101.60	40.0	2.54
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services																		
	Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		
1955: Average.....	\$80.40	40.0	\$2.01	\$90.23	40.1	\$2.25	\$91.66	40.2	\$2.28	\$56.68	38.3	\$1.48	\$70.09	39.6	\$1.77	\$109.05	39.8	\$2.74
1956: Average.....	83.84	40.5	2.07	93.03	40.1	2.32	94.16	39.9	2.36	61.44	38.4	1.60	72.10	39.4	1.83	109.09	39.1	2.79
April.....	83.02	40.3	2.06	92.00	40.0	2.30	92.90	39.7	2.34	63.24	38.8	1.63	71.86	39.7	1.81	108.74	39.4	2.76
May.....	83.63	40.4	2.07	92.17	39.9	2.31	93.13	39.8	2.34	62.15	38.6	1.61	71.71	39.4	1.82	107.59	38.7	2.78
June.....	84.45	40.6	2.08	91.25	39.5	2.31	94.80	40.0	2.37	60.48	37.8	1.60	71.16	39.1	1.82	108.03	39.0	2.77
July.....	83.81	40.1	2.09	92.73	39.8	2.33	95.35	40.4	2.39	62.69	38.7	1.62	71.71	39.4	1.82	109.20	39.0	2.80
August.....	85.48	40.9	2.09	92.57	39.9	2.32	96.56	40.4	2.39	60.36	38.2	1.58	73.60	40.0	1.84	110.94	39.2	2.83
September.....	85.06	40.7	2.09	95.83	40.6	2.36	98.49	40.7	2.42	60.10	37.8	1.59	72.71	39.3	1.85	110.94	39.2	2.83
October.....	85.69	41.0	2.09	95.41	40.6	2.35	96.32	40.3	2.39	62.63	38.9	1.61	73.84	39.7	1.86	107.59	38.7	2.78
November.....	84.44	40.4	2.09	92.90	39.7	2.34	92.75	39.3	2.36	63.76	39.6	1.61	72.54	39.0	1.86	108.64	38.8	2.80
December.....	84.66	40.7	2.08	95.41	40.6	2.35	94.41	39.5	2.39	62.32	38.0	1.64	74.61	39.9	1.87	110.26	39.1	2.82
1957: January.....	82.74	39.6	2.08	94.24	39.5	2.35	93.51	38.8	2.41	64.56	38.2	1.71	73.71	39.1	1.82	109.06	38.4	2.84
February.....	84.80	40.0	2.12	94.80	40.0	2.37	93.35	39.4	2.42	65.15	38.1	1.71	73.66	39.6	1.88	112.22	39.1	2.87
March.....	85.68	40.8	2.10	96.39	40.5	2.38	96.87	39.7	2.44	64.77	38.1	1.70	74.45	39.6	1.88	113.18	39.3	2.88
April.....	85.26	40.6	2.10	95.44	40.1	2.38	95.11	39.3	2.42	64.33	37.4	1.72	74.07	39.4	1.88	108.19	38.5	2.80

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products																	
	Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals ¹			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals ²			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber		
1955: Average	\$82.39	41.4	\$1.99	\$89.98	40.9	\$2.20	\$87.67	40.4	\$2.17	\$87.33	41.0	\$2.13	\$88.41	42.3	\$2.09	\$97.81	41.8	\$2.34
1956: Average	87.14	41.3	2.11	95.12	41.0	2.32	93.20	40.7	2.29	92.89	41.1	2.26	93.88	42.1	2.23	103.50	41.4	2.40
April	85.90	41.3	2.08	93.25	40.9	2.28	91.62	40.9	2.24	91.62	40.9	2.24	91.56	42.0	2.18	102.75	41.2	2.47
May	86.32	41.3	2.09	94.30	41.0	2.30	92.43	40.9	2.26	92.25	41.0	2.25	92.64	42.3	2.19	103.00	41.6	2.50
June	87.77	41.4	2.12	94.71	41.0	2.31	92.84	40.9	2.27	93.98	41.4	2.27	93.02	42.8	2.22	103.41	41.2	2.51
July	87.76	41.2	2.13	94.42	40.7	2.32	92.92	40.4	2.30	93.71	41.1	2.28	93.68	42.2	2.22	103.75	41.5	2.50
August	87.74	41.0	2.14	95.94	41.0	2.34	95.30	40.9	2.33	93.02	40.8	2.28	93.60	42.3	2.26	108.03	42.2	2.56
September	88.60	41.4	2.14	98.53	41.4	2.38	95.94	41.0	2.34	94.53	41.1	2.30	95.91	41.7	2.30	104.90	41.3	2.54
October	88.60	41.4	2.14	97.17	41.0	2.37	95.06	40.8	2.33	93.89	41.0	2.29	95.57	42.1	2.27	107.52	42.0	2.52
November	89.23	41.5	2.15	97.00	41.1	2.36	93.96	40.5	2.32	94.76	41.2	2.30	97.44	42.0	2.32	103.57	41.1	2.52
December	89.86	41.6	2.16	98.12	41.4	2.37	95.94	41.0	2.34	95.40	41.3	2.31	98.09	42.1	2.33	107.33	41.6	2.58
1957: January	89.21	41.3	2.16	96.93	40.9	2.37	94.37	40.5	2.33	94.94	41.1	2.31	96.56	41.8	2.31	106.30	41.2	2.58
February	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.34	40.9	2.38	95.71	40.9	2.34	94.89	40.9	2.32	97.21	41.9	2.32	104.19	40.7	2.56
March	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.51	40.8	2.39	95.24	40.7	2.34	95.06	40.8	2.33	98.28	42.0	2.34	104.86	40.8	2.57
April	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.99	41.0	2.39	95.65	40.7	2.35	95.06	40.8	2.33	96.98	41.8	2.32	103.68	40.5	2.56
	Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ³			Soap and glycerin			Paints, pigments, and fillers ⁴		
1955: Average	\$75.36	40.3	\$1.87	\$81.40	40.1	\$2.03	\$75.07	40.8	\$1.84	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.08	\$91.88	40.3	\$2.28	\$84.18	42.3	\$1.99
1956: Average	77.81	39.9	1.95	87.08	40.5	2.15	78.55	40.7	1.93	90.64	41.2	2.20	98.16	40.9	2.40	86.11	41.6	2.07
April	76.24	39.1	1.93	85.63	40.2	2.13	77.74	40.7	1.91	90.20	41.0	2.20	97.85	40.6	2.41	84.46	41.4	2.04
May	77.42	39.7	1.95	86.27	40.5	2.13	77.93	40.8	1.91	89.54	40.7	2.20	97.85	40.6	2.41	85.08	41.5	2.05
June	80.40	40.4	1.99	87.74	41.0	2.14	78.34	40.8	1.92	92.16	41.7	2.21	100.43	41.5	2.42	85.70	41.6	2.06
July	79.20	39.8	1.99	86.18	39.9	2.16	78.57	40.5	1.94	91.49	41.4	2.21	100.19	41.4	2.42	86.53	41.6	2.08
August	77.22	39.4	1.96	86.62	40.1	2.16	78.20	40.1	1.95	91.08	41.4	2.20	98.88	41.2	2.40	87.57	41.9	2.09
September	79.19	40.2	1.97	89.57	40.9	2.19	79.17	40.6	1.95	91.72	41.5	2.21	99.12	41.3	2.40	87.36	41.6	2.10
October	78.20	39.9	1.96	89.38	41.0	2.18	79.98	40.6	1.97	90.61	41.0	2.21	98.33	40.8	2.41	87.99	41.7	2.11
November	78.99	40.3	1.96	91.30	41.5	2.20	80.78	40.8	1.98	91.65	41.1	2.23	99.39	40.9	2.43	87.35	41.4	2.11
December	79.38	40.5	1.96	91.96	41.8	2.20	81.19	40.8	1.99	92.93	41.3	2.25	100.28	41.1	2.44	88.18	41.4	2.13
1957: January	79.79	40.5	1.97	91.05	41.2	2.21	81.60	40.8	2.00	94.16	41.3	2.28	102.92	41.5	2.48	87.54	41.1	2.13
February	80.00	40.2	1.99	91.24	41.1	2.22	82.00	41.0	2.00	93.94	41.2	2.28	101.93	41.1	2.48	87.53	40.9	2.14
March	79.60	40.0	1.99	92.29	41.2	2.24	82.01	40.8	2.01	95.04	41.5	2.29	102.84	41.3	2.49	87.31	40.8	2.14
April	80.80	40.4	2.00	92.06	41.1	2.24	81.41	40.5	2.01	94.30	41.0	2.30	102.41	40.8	2.51	88.78	41.1	2.16
	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats ⁵			Vegetable oils			Animal oils and fats		
1955: Average	\$82.29	42.2	\$1.95	\$71.98	43.1	\$1.67	\$63.90	42.6	\$1.50	\$71.14	45.6	\$1.56	\$65.07	45.5	\$1.43	\$81.17	45.6	\$1.78
1956: Average	84.04	41.4	2.03	75.33	42.8	1.76	67.68	42.3	1.60	74.42	45.1	1.65	67.95	45.0	1.51	85.43	45.2	1.89
April	82.40	41.2	2.00	75.69	43.5	1.74	68.02	43.6	1.56	73.35	43.4	1.69	66.19	42.7	1.55	84.55	44.5	1.90
May	82.81	41.2	2.01	75.95	43.4	1.75	70.36	43.7	1.61	74.90	43.8	1.71	67.62	42.8	1.58	84.79	45.1	1.88
June	83.21	41.4	2.01	77.51	43.3	1.79	70.13	42.5	1.65	76.65	43.8	1.75	69.37	42.3	1.64	85.27	45.6	1.87
July	83.63	41.4	2.02	77.70	43.9	1.77	69.30	42.0	1.65	77.53	44.3	1.75	70.36	42.9	1.64	86.67	46.1	1.88
August	84.66	41.5	2.04	76.68	42.6	1.80	65.04	39.9	1.63	75.69	43.5	1.74	68.10	42.3	1.61	85.05	45.0	1.89
September	85.49	41.5	2.06	77.15	43.1	1.79	67.82	41.1	1.65	74.68	46.1	1.62	67.89	46.5	1.46	85.81	45.4	1.89
October	86.32	41.7	2.07	77.15	43.1	1.79	68.39	41.7	1.64	75.96	46.6	1.63	70.74	47.8	1.48	85.25	44.4	1.92
November	85.70	41.4	2.07	76.01	42.7	1.78	68.81	41.7	1.65	75.82	46.8	1.62	69.97	47.6	1.47	87.17	45.4	1.92
December	86.11	41.4	2.08	76.08	42.5	1.79	70.22	42.6	1.66	75.33	46.5	1.62	69.24	47.1	1.47	85.54	45.5	1.88
1957: January	85.28	41.0	2.08	77.25	43.4	1.78	70.22	42.3	1.66	75.24	45.6	1.65	69.60	46.4	1.50	84.86	44.2	1.92
February	85.69	41.0	2.09	76.32	42.4	1.80	69.63	42.2	1.65	75.10	44.7	1.68	68.40	45.3	1.51	85.89	43.6	1.97
March	85.06	40.7	2.09	75.60	42.0	1.80	70.91	43.5	1.63	76.64	44.3	1.73	69.26	44.4	1.56	87.32	44.1	1.98
April	86.93	41.2	2.11	77.17	42.4	1.82	70.79	43.7	1.62	77.17	43.6	1.77	69.17	43.5	1.59	88.04	43.8	2.01
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued									Products of petroleum and coal								
	Miscellaneous chemicals ⁶			Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke, other petroleum, and coal products		
1955: Average	\$75.48	40.8	\$1.85	\$63.18	39.0	\$1.62	\$87.72	43.0	\$2.04	\$97.00	41.1	\$2.36	\$100.37	40.8	\$2.46	\$86.31	41.9	\$2.06
1956: Average	80.38	40.8	1.97	66.47	39.1	1.70	90.09	42.1	2.14	104.39	41.1	2.54	108.39	40.9	2.65	91.32	41.7	2.19
April	78.76	40.9	1.95	65.96	38.8	1.70	89.46	42.2	2.12	104.65	41.2	2.54	110.27	41.3	2.67	90.90	40.8	2.18
May	79.37	40.7	1.95	66.13	38.9	1.70	89.68	42.3	2.12	102.97	40.7	2.53	107.73	40.5	2.66	88.17	41.2	2.14
June	79.58	40.6	1.96	64.39	38.1	1.69	90.95	42.5	2.14	104.81	41.1	2.55	108.67	40.7	2.67	92.00	42.2	2.18
July	79.79	40.5	1.97	65.11	38.3	1.70	89.88	42.0	2.14	107.01	41.8	2.56	111.22	41.5	2.68	92.67	43.1	2.15
August	79.58	40.6	1.96	65.86	39.2	1.68	89.45	41.8	2.14	103.89	40.9	2.54	107.73	40.5	2.66	92.42	42.2	2.19
September	81.19	40.8	1.99	66.13	38.9	1.70	92.29	42.5	2.17	108.00	41.7	2.59	111.78	41.4	2.70	96.48	42.5	2.27
October	81.20	40.6	2.00	67.09	39.7	1.69	91.54	41.8	2.19	104.86	40.8	2.57	108.14	40.5	2.67	93.83	41.7	2.25
November	82.81	41.2	2.01	68.97	40.1	1.72	94.35	42.5	2.22	105.11	40.9	2.57	109.20	40.9	2.67	91.98	42.6	2.26
December	83.84	41.3	2.03	70.93	40.3	1.76	94.13	42.4	2.22	105.37	41.0	2.57	109.74	41.1	2.67	91.53	40.5	2.26
1957: January	82.42	40.4	2.04	66.99	38.5	1.74	94.08	42.0	2.24	106.45	41.1	2.59	110.68	41.3	2.68	93.38	40.6	2.26
February	83.03	40.9	2.03	67.25	39.1	1.72	95.18	42.3	2.25	104.45	40.8	2.56	107.86	40.7	2.65	93.52	41.2	2.27
March	83.23	40.8	2.04	68.03	39.1	1.74	94.50	42.0	2.25	104.60	40.7	2.57	108.26	40.7	2.66	92.57	40.6	2.28
April	83.03	40.7	2.04	68.60	39.2	1.75	95.37	42.2	2.26	107.23	41.4	2.59	111.76	41.7	2.68	92.11	40.4	2.28

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings				
		Manufacturing—Continued																					
		Rubber products									Leather and leather products												
		Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather: tanned, curried, and finished						
1955: Average	\$87.15	41.7	\$2.09	\$101.09	41.6	\$2.43	\$70.70	40.4	\$1.75	\$78.35	41.9	\$1.87	\$53.44	37.9	\$1.41	\$72.40	40.0	\$1.81					
1956: Average	\$87.23	40.2	2.17	100.93	39.9	2.53	71.89	39.5	1.82	78.96	40.7	1.94	56.02	37.6	1.49	74.24	39.7	1.87					
April	85.39	39.9	2.14	98.00	39.2	2.50	72.25	39.7	1.82	77.95	40.6	1.92	54.90	36.6	1.50	73.08	39.5	1.85					
May	85.79	39.9	2.15	99.65	39.7	2.51	72.25	39.7	1.82	78.99	40.1	1.92	54.75	36.5	1.50	73.84	39.7	1.86					
June	84.74	39.6	2.16	98.25	39.3	2.50	70.53	39.4	1.79	76.02	39.8	1.91	55.95	37.3	1.50	73.87	39.5	1.87					
July	85.75	39.7	2.16	98.14	39.1	2.51	71.28	39.6	1.80	77.78	40.3	1.93	56.62	38.0	1.49	73.49	39.3	1.87					
August	87.23	40.2	2.17	101.20	40.0	2.53	70.35	39.3	1.79	78.76	40.6	1.94	56.40	37.6	1.50	74.26	39.5	1.88					
September	89.10	40.5	2.20	102.51	40.2	2.55	71.71	39.4	1.82	81.18	41.0	1.98	55.72	36.9	1.51	75.03	39.7	1.89					
October	89.98	40.9	2.20	102.66	40.1	2.56	71.71	39.4	1.82	82.98	41.7	1.99	55.72	36.9	1.51	74.86	39.4	1.89					
November	87.89	40.5	2.17	103.53	40.6	2.55	71.55	39.1	1.80	79.98	40.6	1.97	56.79	38.4	1.52	75.64	39.6	1.91					
December	92.74	41.4	2.24	109.25	41.7	2.62	73.26	39.6	1.85	82.59	41.5	1.99	57.30	37.7	1.52	76.42	39.8	1.92					
1957: January	91.21	40.9	2.23	107.64	41.4	2.60	71.76	39.0	1.84	81.39	40.9	1.99	57.76	38.0	1.52	75.65	39.4	1.92					
February	90.80	40.9	2.22	106.19	41.0	2.59	72.10	39.4	1.83	81.18	41.0	1.98	58.60	38.3	1.53	75.65	39.4	1.92					
March	89.28	40.4	2.21	102.40	40.0	2.56	72.68	39.5	1.84	81.19	40.8	1.99	58.52	38.0	1.54	75.26	39.2	1.92					
April	88.00	40.0	2.20	103.46	40.1	2.58	70.64	38.6	1.83	79.60	40.2	1.98	56.67	36.8	1.54	76.24	39.5	1.93					
Leather and leather products—Continued																							
Industrial leather belting and packing				Boot and shoe out stock and findings				Footwear (except rubber)				Luggage				Handbags and small leather goods				Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			
1955: Average	\$71.81	40.8	\$1.76	\$51.95	38.2	\$1.36	\$49.98	37.3	\$1.34	\$60.28	39.4	\$1.53	\$48.51	38.2	\$1.27	\$46.38	37.1	\$1.25					
1956: Average	72.40	40.0	1.81	53.48	37.4	1.43	53.57	37.2	1.44	62.72	39.2	1.60	51.00	37.5	1.36	48.94	36.9	1.31					
April	68.53	38.5	1.78	50.62	35.4	1.43	52.20	36.0	1.43	61.94	39.2	1.58	49.23	36.2	1.36	47.84	36.8	1.30					
May	69.30	39.6	1.75	53.28	37.0	1.44	51.91	35.8	1.45	62.09	39.3	1.58	48.36	35.3	1.37	48.34	36.9	1.31					
June	70.71	39.5	1.79	54.58	37.9	1.44	53.22	36.7	1.45	62.17	39.6	1.57	50.73	37.3	1.36	48.10	37.0	1.31					
July	71.20	40.0	1.78	54.05	37.8	1.43	54.96	37.9	1.45	61.69	38.8	1.59	50.09	37.1	1.35	47.82	36.5	1.31					
August	71.64	39.8	1.80	53.77	37.6	1.43	54.17	37.1	1.46	62.64	39.9	1.57	51.68	38.0	1.36	49.74	37.4	1.33					
September	73.31	40.5	1.81	53.07	36.6	1.45	52.56	36.0	1.46	64.32	40.2	1.60	51.61	37.4	1.38	49.58	37.0	1.34					
October	75.07	40.8	1.84	53.07	36.6	1.45	52.41	35.9	1.46	63.99	39.5	1.62	53.76	38.4	1.40	50.63	37.5	1.35					
November	79.38	42.0	1.89	53.14	36.4	1.46	52.71	36.1	1.46	67.03	39.9	1.68	53.30	37.8	1.41	48.37	36.1	1.34					
December	75.70	40.7	1.86	55.30	38.4	1.44	54.31	37.2	1.46	64.13	38.4	1.67	53.02	37.6	1.41	49.71	37.1	1.34					
1957: January	78.63	42.5	1.85	55.77	38.2	1.45	55.71	37.9	1.47	61.88	37.5	1.65	52.50	37.5	1.40	49.28	36.5	1.35					
February	75.70	40.7	1.86	56.50	38.7	1.46	56.39	38.1	1.48	62.59	38.4	1.63	53.82	37.9	1.42	49.82	36.9	1.35					
March	75.36	40.3	1.87	55.71	37.9	1.47	55.47	37.9	1.49	63.08	38.7	1.63	53.96	38.0	1.42	49.87	36.9	1.37					
April	73.28	39.4	1.80	52.93	36.5	1.45	54.24	36.4	1.49	61.83	37.7	1.64	52.05	36.4	1.43	48.96	36.0	1.36					
Stone, clay, and glass products																							
Total: Stone, clay, and glass products				Flat glass				Glass and glassware, pressed or blown				Glass containers				Pressed and blown glass				Glass products made of purchased glass			
1955: Average	\$77.19	41.5	\$1.86	\$114.38	43.0	\$2.66	\$74.82	39.8	\$1.88	\$76.19	40.1	\$1.90	\$73.08	39.5	\$1.85	\$65.03	40.9	\$1.59					
1956: Average	80.56	41.1	1.96	113.03	41.1	2.75	79.80	39.7	2.01	80.59	39.7	2.03	77.81	39.7	1.96	68.71	40.9	1.68					
April	79.93	41.2	1.94	109.76	40.5	2.71	78.80	39.6	1.99	80.99	39.7	2.04	75.65	39.4	1.92	66.83	40.5	1.65					
May	80.93	41.5	1.95	112.19	41.4	2.71	80.20	40.1	2.00	83.44	40.7	2.05	75.66	39.2	1.93	66.58	40.6	1.64					
June	81.14	41.4	1.96	110.16	40.8	2.70	80.40	40.0	2.01	82.82	40.4	2.05	76.44	39.4	1.94	67.80	40.6	1.67					
July	80.77	41.0	1.97	112.06	41.2	2.72	81.00	39.9	2.03	83.63	40.4	2.07	75.66	38.8	1.93	67.20	40.0	1.68					
August	81.35	41.3	1.97	110.02	40.9	2.69	79.18	39.2	2.02	80.94	39.1	2.07	76.04	39.4	1.93	68.51	40.3	1.70					
September	81.18	41.0	1.98	111.38	40.8	2.73	75.31	37.1	2.03	73.34	35.6	2.06	79.00	39.9	1.98	69.02	40.6	1.70					
October	82.19	41.3	1.99	112.34	41.3	2.72	81.81	40.3	2.03	82.62	40.3	2.05	81.20	40.4	2.01	70.58	40.8	1.73					
November	82.61	41.1	2.01	119.23	41.4	2.88	82.00	40.0	2.05	83.21	40.2	2.07	79.80	39.7	2.01	73.10	41.3	1.77					
December	82.81	41.2	2.01	117.99	41.4	2.85	82.21	40.1	2.05	82.81	40.2	2.06	81.40	39.9	2.04	72.39	40.9	1.77					
1957: January	81.41	40.3	2.02	117.29	41.3	2.84	82.59	39.9	2.07	84.44	40.4	2.09	79.76	39.1	2.04	70.22	39.9	1.76					
February	81.61	40.6	2.01	114.49	40.6	2.82	81.78	39.7	2.06	82.78	39.8	2.08	80.39	39.6	2.03	69.30	39.6	1.75					
March	82.21	40.7	2.02	112.59	40.5	2.78	81.99	39.8	2.06	82.78	39.8	2.08	80.59	39.7	2.03	70.80	40.0	1.77					
April	81.20	40.4	2.01	111.08	40.1	2.77	81.99	39.8	2.06	83.01	40.1	2.07	79.58	39.2	2.03	69.48	39.7	1.75					
Cement, hydraulic																							
Structural glass products				Brick and hollow tile				Floor and wall tile				Sewer pipe				Clay refractories							
1955: Average	\$78.85	41.5	\$1.90	\$70.04	41.2	\$1.70	\$67.94	43.0	\$1.58	\$69.25	39.8	\$1.74	\$69.32	40.3	\$1.72	\$75.27	38.8	\$1.94					
1956: Average	83.84	41.3	2.03	73.62	40.9	1.90	70.14	42.0	1.67	73.75	40.3	1.83	72.76	40.2	1.81	80.36	39.9	2.03					
April	78.34	40.8	1.92	73.93	41.3	1.79	71.42	42.6	1.67	74.80	41.1	1.82	67.09	38.9	1.74	81.00	39.2	2.03					
May	82.20	41.3	2.03	74.12	41.4	1.82	73.83	42.1	1.69	74.48	40.1	1.80	73.83	42.1	1.75	80.66	39.6	2.02					
June	85.49	41.1	2.08	74.16	41.2	1.80	71.40	42.5	1.68	72.80	40.0	1.82	75.48	40.8	1.85	80.19	39.5	2.03					
July	87.78	41.8	2.10	73.80	41.0	1.80	71.99	42.6	1.69	74.52	40.5	1.84	76.59	41.4	1.85	74.77	37.2	2.01					
August	86.74	41.5	2.09	74.39	41.1	1.81	71.40	42.5	1.68	75.36	40.3	1.87	75.30	40.7	1.85	78.56	38.7	2.03					
September	90.53	42.5	2.13	74.85	40.9	1.83	71.40	42.0	1.70	74.74	40.4	1.85	76.41	41.3	1.85	79.31	38.5	2.06					
October	86.74	41.5	2.09	74.85	40.9	1.83	70.98	42.0	1.69	73.60	40.0	1.84	76.22	41.2	1.85	80.73	39.0	2.07					
November	86.11	41.2	2.09	73.60	40.0	1.84	68.78	40.7	1.69	73.60	39.6	1.86	74.56	40.3	1.85	81.48	38.8	2.10					
December	85.49	41.1	2.08	73.97	40.2	1.84	68.71	40.9	1.68	74.43	39.8	1.87	72.29	39.5	1.83	82.95	39.6	2.12					
1957: January	86.73	41.3	2.10	72.86	39.6	1.84	65.24	39.3	1.66	75.03	39.7	1.89	73.16	40.2	1.82	84.38	39.8	2.13					
February	84.46	40.8	2.07	73.23	39.8	1.84	66.07	39.8	1.66	74.80	40.0	1.87	73.16	40.2	1.82	84.14	39.5	2.13					
March	85.28	41.0	2.08	73.82	39.9	1.85	67.30	40.3	1.67	74.05	39.6	1.87	72.83	39.8	1.84	84.56	39.7	2.13					
April	84.66	40.7	2.08	73.60	40.0	1.84	69.46	41.1	1.69	73.84	39.7	1.86	71.58	38.9	1.84	82.26	38.8	2.13					

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing-Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products-Continued																		
	Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ¹			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ¹			Abrasive products		
1955: Average	\$66.38	37.5	\$1.77	\$78.23	44.7	\$1.75	\$74.98	44.9	\$1.67	\$67.78	42.1	\$1.61	\$81.12	41.6	\$1.95	\$86.73	41.3	\$2.10
1956: Average	72.20	37.8	1.91	81.88	44.5	1.84	78.75	45.0	1.75	69.87	41.1	1.70	83.03	40.7	2.04	88.18	39.9	2.21
April	72.96	38.4	1.90	81.25	44.4	1.83	77.60	44.6	1.74	69.46	41.1	1.69	82.62	40.9	2.02	87.02	40.1	2.17
May	72.01	37.9	1.90	82.60	45.3	1.83	80.15	45.8	1.75	70.55	41.5	1.70	82.21	40.9	2.01	86.40	40.9	2.16
June	71.81	37.4	1.92	84.63	45.5	1.86	81.42	46.0	1.77	70.21	41.3	1.70	82.42	40.5	2.03	86.63	39.2	2.21
July	69.26	35.7	1.94	82.70	44.7	1.85	81.07	45.8	1.77	69.63	41.2	1.69	80.79	39.8	2.03	87.52	39.6	2.21
August	72.58	38.0	1.91	84.44	45.4	1.86	81.70	45.9	1.78	70.35	40.9	1.72	82.82	40.4	2.05	85.75	38.6	2.21
September	74.11	38.4	1.93	83.07	44.9	1.85	81.07	45.8	1.77	70.28	41.1	1.71	84.46	40.8	2.07	85.57	38.2	2.24
October	73.14	37.7	1.94	82.77	44.5	1.86	80.36	45.4	1.77	72.56	41.7	1.74	85.07	40.9	2.08	91.83	40.1	2.29
November	74.50	38.4	1.94	81.03	43.8	1.85	77.70	44.4	1.75	70.93	41.0	1.73	86.73	41.3	2.10	93.89	41.0	2.29
December	73.88	38.4	1.95	81.03	43.8	1.85	77.70	44.2	1.76	71.40	40.8	1.75	88.41	41.9	2.08	99.72	40.3	2.33
1957: January	71.20	36.7	1.94	77.75	41.8	1.86	74.16	41.9	1.77	68.16	39.4	1.73	86.72	41.1	2.11	91.76	40.6	2.26
February	74.10	38.0	1.95	79.98	43.0	1.86	77.25	43.4	1.78	69.65	39.8	1.75	87.77	41.4	2.12	91.13	40.5	2.25
March	74.69	38.3	1.95	81.08	42.9	1.89	78.01	43.1	1.81	70.00	40.0	1.75	87.34	41.2	2.12	92.89	41.1	2.26
April	73.14	37.7	1.94	81.32	42.8	1.90	78.81	43.3	1.82	70.22	39.9	1.76	85.46	40.5	2.11	91.76	40.6	2.26
Stone, clay and glass products-Continued																		
	Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ¹			Blast furnaces, steel works, except electro-metallurgical products			Electrometallurgical products		
1955: Average	\$84.67	43.2	\$1.96	\$81.75	38.2	\$2.14	\$92.29	41.2	\$2.24	\$95.99	40.5	\$2.37	\$96.39	40.5	\$2.38	\$87.14	41.3	\$2.11
1956: Average	84.65	41.7	2.03	88.24	38.7	2.28	96.52	40.9	2.36	102.06	40.5	2.52	102.47	40.5	2.53	88.44	40.2	2.30
April	83.20	41.6	2.00	91.98	40.7	2.26	95.76	41.1	2.33	99.79	40.4	2.47	100.19	40.4	2.48	86.65	40.3	2.15
May	83.00	41.5	2.00	92.21	40.8	2.26	95.53	41.0	2.33	100.69	40.6	2.48	101.09	40.6	2.49	88.73	40.7	2.18
June	83.63	41.4	2.02	89.55	39.8	2.25	95.71	40.9	2.34	100.94	40.7	2.48	101.34	40.7	2.49	88.91	40.6	2.19
July	82.21	40.7	2.02	73.59	33.0	2.23	91.88	40.3	2.28	96.47	38.9	2.48	97.25	38.9	2.50	85.53	38.7	2.21
August	87.78	42.2	2.08	83.98	38.0	2.21	93.69	39.7	2.36	97.52	38.7	2.52	97.31	38.7	2.53	88.80	40.0	2.22
September	88.40	42.5	2.08	87.02	38.0	2.29	100.12	41.2	2.43	107.53	41.2	2.61	107.94	41.2	2.62	89.15	39.8	2.24
October	87.98	42.3	2.08	84.73	37.0	2.29	98.74	40.8	2.42	104.90	40.5	2.59	105.30	40.5	2.60	91.08	40.3	2.26
November	87.14	42.3	2.06	96.52	40.9	2.36	99.06	40.6	2.44	105.18	40.3	2.61	105.59	40.3	2.62	90.27	40.3	2.24
December	88.19	42.4	2.08	91.41	39.4	2.32	100.94	41.2	2.45	107.16	40.9	2.62	107.57	40.9	2.63	91.13	40.5	2.25
1957: January	85.49	41.5	2.06	96.56	40.4	2.39	101.27	41.0	2.47	108.79	40.9	2.66	109.20	40.9	2.67	92.21	40.8	2.26
February	88.41	42.1	2.10	100.45	41.0	2.45	99.14	40.3	2.46	105.06	40.1	2.62	105.46	40.1	2.63	90.85	40.2	2.26
March	88.20	41.8	2.11	94.49	39.7	2.38	98.65	40.1	2.46	104.01	39.7	2.62	104.41	39.7	2.63	90.80	40.0	2.27
April	89.46	42.0	2.13	84.22	36.3	2.32	97.90	39.7	2.46	103.23	39.4	2.62	103.62	39.4	2.63	91.03	40.1	2.27
Iron and steel foundries																		
	Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals ¹			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc					
1955: Average	\$85.06	41.9	\$2.03	\$84.00	42.0	\$2.00	\$83.82	41.7	\$2.01	\$88.62	41.8	\$2.12	\$84.66	40.7	\$2.08	\$81.61	40.6	\$2.01
1956: Average	87.34	41.2	2.12	83.84	40.7	2.06	83.94	40.5	2.07	93.63	42.5	2.25	91.46	41.2	2.22	89.02	41.0	2.14
April	87.57	41.9	2.09	85.07	41.7	2.04	83.23	40.8	2.04	93.22	42.7	2.23	90.95	41.5	2.17	87.78	42.0	2.09
May	86.11	41.2	2.09	82.62	40.7	2.03	81.00	39.9	2.03	96.10	42.9	2.24	89.62	41.3	2.17	87.57	41.7	2.10
June	85.89	40.9	2.10	82.42	40.4	2.04	78.38	38.8	2.02	95.87	42.8	2.24	90.45	41.3	2.19	87.14	41.3	2.11
July	85.47	40.7	2.10	82.41	40.2	2.05	81.19	39.8	2.04	93.66	42.0	2.23	93.18	41.6	2.24	92.42	42.2	2.19
August	88.30	40.9	2.11	83.84	40.7	2.06	82.80	40.0	2.07	92.99	41.7	2.23	91.17	40.7	2.24	90.47	41.5	2.18
September	87.65	41.1	2.14	84.25	40.7	2.07	86.50	40.8	2.12	95.99	42.1	2.28	93.04	41.5	2.29	93.26	42.2	2.21
October	88.56	41.0	2.16	84.94	40.4	2.10	85.67	40.6	2.11	96.57	42.3	2.29	94.16	41.3	2.28	90.69	41.6	2.18
November	87.89	40.5	2.17	84.59	39.9	2.12	85.44	40.3	2.12	95.30	41.8	2.28	93.71	41.1	2.28	90.03	41.3	2.18
December	91.32	41.7	2.19	88.80	41.3	2.15	86.07	40.6	2.12	99.10	42.9	2.31	93.43	40.8	2.29	89.38	41.0	2.18
1957: January	88.73	40.7	2.18	84.99	39.9	2.13	86.24	40.3	2.14	98.18	42.5	2.31	94.76	41.2	2.30	90.64	41.2	2.20
February	87.78	39.9	2.20	84.07	39.1	2.15	85.39	39.9	2.14	96.28	41.5	2.32	93.43	40.8	2.29	88.94	40.8	2.18
March	87.12	39.6	2.20	82.99	38.6	2.15	83.50	39.2	2.13	97.86	42.0	2.33	93.61	40.7	2.30	89.79	41.0	2.19
April	86.68	39.4	2.20	82.78	38.5	2.15	82.01	38.5	2.13	96.98	41.8	2.32	94.02	40.7	2.31	89.35	40.8	2.19
Primary refining of aluminum																		
	Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ¹			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries					
1955: Average	\$89.28	40.4	\$2.21	\$81.45	42.2	\$1.93	\$89.89	42.2	\$2.13	\$93.31	43.4	\$2.15	\$86.09	40.8	\$2.11	\$85.89	40.9	\$2.10
1956: Average	95.34	40.4	2.36	85.04	42.1	2.02	93.38	41.5	2.25	95.18	42.3	2.25	91.13	40.5	2.25	88.94	40.8	2.18
April	93.15	40.5	2.30	85.80	42.9	2.00	92.20	42.5	2.24	90.21	43.9	2.26	90.17	40.8	2.21	87.51	40.7	2.15
May	93.79	40.6	2.31	82.57	41.7	1.98	92.13	41.5	2.22	93.91	42.3	2.27	90.28	40.4	2.22	87.29	40.6	2.14
June	94.83	40.7	2.33	82.78	41.6	1.99	90.98	40.8	2.23	91.02	41.0	2.22	89.65	40.2	2.23	87.05	40.3	2.16
July	94.54	40.4	2.34	83.21	41.4	2.01	89.91	40.5	2.22	90.32	40.5	2.23	89.24	40.2	2.22	89.13	40.7	2.19
August	93.17	38.5	2.42	86.52	42.0	2.06	89.55	39.8	2.25	90.58	40.8	2.22	87.85	38.2	2.30	89.57	40.9	2.19
September	99.06	40.6	2.44	86.74	41.7	2.08	94.58	41.3	2.29	94.02	41.6	2.26	94.83	40.7	2.33	91.91	41.4	2.22
October	99.38	40.4	2.46	89.52	42.0	2.06	93.02	40.8	2.28	91.58	40.7	2.25	93.56	40.5	2.31	91.69	41.3	2.22
November	99.06	40.6	2.44	84.86	41.6	2.04	92.97	40.6	2.29	91.94	40.5	2.27	93.09	40.3	2.31	90.76	40.7	2.24
December	100.86	41.0	2.46	87.78	41.6	2.11	95.82	41.3	2.32	96.28	41.5	2.32	94.42	40.6	2.32	94.02	41.6	2.25

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued										Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)							
	Miscellaneous primary metal industries ¹		Iron and steel forgings		Wire drawing		Welded and heavy-riveted pipe		Total: Fabricated metal products		Tin can and other tinware							
1955: Average.....	\$97.10	42.4	\$2.29	\$101.28	42.2	\$2.40	\$95.67	42.9	\$2.23	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$82.37	41.6	\$1.98	\$85.69	41.8	\$2.05
1956: Average.....	99.90	41.8	2.39	105.42	42.0	2.51	97.06	42.2	2.30	94.66	40.8	2.32	85.28	41.2	2.07	91.78	42.1	2.18
April.....	99.59	42.2	2.36	103.91	41.9	2.48	96.48	42.5	2.27	94.85	41.6	2.28	83.43	41.1	2.03	93.31	43.2	2.16
May.....	98.88	41.9	2.36	103.49	41.9	2.47	95.57	42.1	2.27	93.94	41.2	2.28	83.03	40.7	2.04	90.07	41.7	2.16
June.....	99.30	41.9	2.37	101.68	41.5	2.45	95.76	42.0	2.28	97.63	41.9	2.33	84.46	41.0	2.06	92.01	42.4	2.17
July.....	98.82	41.2	2.35	101.63	41.1	2.48	93.60	41.6	2.25	94.16	41.3	2.28	83.44	40.7	2.05	93.52	42.9	2.18
August.....	98.29	40.8	2.36	101.02	40.9	2.47	94.39	41.4	2.28	93.32	40.4	2.31	84.25	40.7	2.07	94.17	43.0	2.19
September.....	98.88	41.2	2.40	104.08	41.3	2.52	96.56	41.8	2.31	95.00	40.6	2.34	87.78	41.6	2.11	94.81	42.9	2.21
October.....	100.36	41.3	2.43	109.65	42.5	2.58	97.39	41.8	2.33	91.10	39.1	2.33	89.03	41.8	2.13	94.73	42.1	2.25
November.....	101.26	41.5	2.44	108.71	42.3	2.57	98.28	42.0	2.34	94.64	40.1	2.36	87.56	41.3	2.12	90.80	40.9	2.22
December.....	102.83	41.8	2.48	108.88	42.2	2.58	99.59	42.2	2.36	96.32	40.3	2.39	90.09	42.1	2.14	95.15	42.1	2.26
1957: January.....	103.91	41.9	2.48	112.66	43.0	2.62	97.53	41.5	2.35	97.20	40.5	2.40	86.90	40.8	2.13	90.17	39.9	2.26
February.....	102.82	41.5	2.48	109.62	42.0	2.61	97.70	41.4	2.36	98.25	40.6	2.42	87.33	41.0	2.13	91.98	40.7	2.26
March.....	102.18	41.2	2.48	109.36	41.9	2.61	96.76	41.0	2.36	96.56	39.9	2.42	87.74	41.0	2.14	92.84	40.9	2.27
April.....	100.12	40.7	2.46	105.52	40.9	2.58	95.29	40.8	2.35	96.80	40.0	2.42	87.31	40.8	2.14	98.18	42.5	2.31
	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware ²		Cutlery and edge tools		Hand tools		Hardware		Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ³		Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies							
1955: Average.....	\$79.30	41.3	\$1.92	\$69.87	41.1	\$1.70	\$77.95	40.6	\$1.92	\$82.78	41.6	\$1.99	\$78.18	40.3	\$1.94	\$82.21	40.3	\$2.04
1956: Average.....	81.60	40.8	2.00	72.62	40.8	1.78	82.62	40.9	2.02	83.44	40.7	2.05	80.19	39.7	2.02	82.68	39.0	2.12
April.....	78.59	40.3	1.95	72.57	41.0	1.77	81.59	41.0	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99	79.59	39.4	2.02	84.32	39.4	2.14
May.....	78.39	40.2	1.95	71.98	40.9	1.76	80.79	40.6	1.99	79.29	39.8	1.99	79.00	39.5	2.00	82.71	39.2	2.11
June.....	79.00	40.1	1.97	70.88	40.1	1.76	81.00	40.5	2.00	80.60	39.9	2.02	78.80	39.4	2.00	80.01	38.1	2.10
July.....	79.20	40.0	1.98	71.33	40.8	1.77	79.80	40.1	1.99	80.79	39.8	2.03	78.39	39.0	2.01	80.89	37.8	2.14
August.....	80.40	40.4	1.98	70.80	40.0	1.77	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.21	40.3	2.04	80.60	39.9	2.02	82.32	39.2	2.10
September.....	83.08	41.5	2.05	73.26	40.7	1.80	84.26	41.1	2.05	88.83	41.9	2.12	82.42	40.4	2.04	84.14	39.5	2.13
October.....	87.15	41.9	2.08	74.44	40.9	1.82	85.08	41.1	2.07	91.16	42.4	2.15	83.22	40.4	2.06	84.07	39.1	2.15
November.....	85.70	41.4	2.07	75.53	41.5	1.82	84.05	40.8	2.06	88.61	41.6	2.13	80.36	39.2	2.05	81.70	38.0	2.15
December.....	88.41	42.1	2.10	75.58	41.3	1.83	85.90	41.8	2.08	92.87	42.6	2.18	81.99	39.8	2.06	83.21	38.7	2.15
1957: January.....	83.62	40.2	2.08	74.30	40.6	1.83	83.01	40.1	2.07	86.03	40.2	2.14	81.95	39.4	2.08	83.76	38.6	2.17
February.....	84.03	40.4	2.08	74.12	40.5	1.83	83.01	40.1	2.07	86.67	40.5	2.14	83.39	39.9	2.09	84.63	39.0	2.17
March.....	83.82	40.3	2.08	73.07	40.8	1.84	82.99	39.9	2.08	86.86	40.4	2.15	82.56	39.5	2.09	83.55	38.5	2.17
April.....	83.21	40.2	2.07	74.52	40.5	1.84	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.84	40.3	2.13	81.72	39.1	2.09	84.53	38.6	2.19
	Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified		Fabricated structural metal products ⁴		Structural steel and ornamental metal work		Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim		Boiler-shop products		Sheet-metal work							
1955: Average.....	\$76.17	40.3	\$1.89	\$83.01	41.8	\$2.01	\$83.00	41.5	\$2.00	\$82.82	41.0	\$2.02	\$81.40	40.7	\$2.00	\$84.85	41.8	\$2.03
1956: Average.....	79.00	39.9	1.98	87.57	41.5	2.11	87.57	41.5	2.11	84.85	40.6	2.09	87.98	41.5	2.12	90.52	42.3	2.14
April.....	77.22	39.4	1.95	86.74	41.7	2.08	86.32	41.7	2.07	84.46	41.0	2.06	86.94	41.8	2.08	88.62	42.2	2.10
May.....	77.22	39.6	1.95	86.32	41.5	2.08	86.74	41.7	2.08	79.78	39.3	2.03	87.15	41.7	2.09	90.31	42.8	2.11
June.....	78.40	40.0	1.96	87.99	41.9	2.10	87.57	41.9	2.09	88.20	41.8	2.11	87.35	41.4	2.11	90.31	42.6	2.12
July.....	77.03	39.5	1.95	85.49	41.1	2.08	85.49	41.3	2.07	82.21	40.3	2.04	85.05	40.5	2.10	89.46	42.0	2.13
August.....	79.60	40.2	1.98	86.05	40.4	2.13	84.35	39.6	2.13	82.58	39.7	2.08	87.53	40.9	2.14	91.15	42.2	2.16
September.....	82.01	40.8	2.01	89.86	41.6	2.16	89.21	41.3	2.16	87.54	41.1	2.13	90.07	41.7	2.16	93.29	42.6	2.19
October.....	82.62	40.9	2.02	90.92	41.9	2.17	90.72	42.0	2.16	87.29	40.6	2.15	91.34	41.9	2.18	93.30	42.8	2.18
November.....	79.80	39.7	2.01	89.42	41.4	2.16	90.69	41.6	2.18	81.93	39.2	2.09	91.14	42.0	2.17	91.56	42.0	2.18
December.....	81.61	40.3	2.03	92.21	42.3	2.18	92.21	42.3	2.18	90.09	41.9	2.15	92.00	42.2	2.18	93.94	42.7	2.20
1957: January.....	80.99	39.7	2.04	90.47	41.5	2.18	90.89	41.5	2.19	86.07	40.6	2.12	91.56	42.0	2.18	91.12	41.8	2.18
February.....	83.62	40.3	2.06	91.12	41.8	2.18	91.98	42.0	2.19	86.48	40.6	2.13	91.98	42.0	2.19	91.96	41.8	2.20
March.....	82.19	39.9	2.06	91.76	41.9	2.19	93.28	42.4	2.20	87.51	40.7	2.15	92.40	42.0	2.20	91.94	41.6	2.21
April.....	80.47	39.3	2.05	91.32	41.7	2.19	93.06	42.3	2.20	87.70	40.6	2.16	91.98	42.0	2.19	90.39	40.9	2.21
	Metal stamping, casting, and engraving ⁵		Vitreous enameled products		Stamped and pressed metal products		Lighting fixtures		Fabricated wire products		Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ⁶							
1955: Average.....	\$86.10	42.0	\$2.05	\$65.11	39.7	\$1.64	\$89.25	42.3	\$2.11	\$78.72	41.0	\$1.92	\$77.87	41.2	\$1.89	\$84.08	42.9	\$1.96
1956: Average.....	87.34	41.2	2.12	66.64	39.2	1.70	91.30	41.5	2.20	76.40	40.0	1.91	80.75	41.2	1.96	86.09	42.2	2.04
April.....	85.07	40.9	2.08	66.80	40.0	1.67	88.37	41.1	2.15	73.49	39.3	1.87	79.73	41.1	1.94	85.02	42.3	2.01
May.....	83.60	40.0	2.09	63.71	37.7	1.49	86.83	40.2	2.16	74.26	39.5	1.88	78.76	40.6	1.94	84.22	41.9	2.01
June.....	86.71	40.9	2.12	65.62	38.6	1.70	90.86	41.8	2.20	74.88	39.4	1.90	79.93	41.2	1.94	84.23	41.7	2.02
July.....	86.09	40.8	2.11	67.13	40.2	1.67	91.05	41.2	2.21	75.60	40.0	1.89	77.16	40.4	1.91	84.25	41.5	2.03
August.....	85.67	40.6	2.11	66.92	39.5	1.69	89.79	41.0	2.19	75.79	40.1	1.89	79.37	40.7	1.95	84.25	41.3	2.04
September.....	91.96	42.0	2.18	71.81	40.8	1.76	96.25	42.4	2.27	78.44	40.8	1.92	82.59	41.5	1.99	86.73	41.9	2.07
October.....	92.86	42.2	2.19	71.23	40.7	1.75	97.81	42.9	2.28	80.36	41.0	1.96	84.62	42.1	2.01	88.20	42.2	2.09
November.....	91.78	42.1	2.18	70.24	40.6	1.73	96.25	42.4	2.27	80.57	40.9	1.97	82.81	41.2	2.01	88.20	42.0	2.10
December.....	94.15	42.6	2.21	67.83	39.9	1.70	99.13	43.1	2.30	82.60	41.3	2.00	84.65	41.7	2.03	90.52	42.7	2.12
1957: January.....	87.91	40.7	2.16	70.07	40.5	1.73	91.62	40.9	2.24	78.80	39.8	1.98	82.22	40.5	2.03	89.25	42.1	2.12
February.....	87.61	40.7	2.15	69.25	39.8	1.74	90.98	40.8	2.23	78.41	39.8	1.97	81.20	40.2	2.02	89.68	42.3	2.12
March.....	87.89	40.8	2.17	74.89	43.0	1.73	92.89	41.1	2.25	78.41	39.8	1.97	82.42	40.6	2.03	89.89	42.2	2.13
April.....	86.80	40.0	2.17	71.69	41.2	1.74	91.13	40.5	2.25	77.62	39.6	1.96	81.00	40.1	2.02	88.61	41.6	2.13

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month		Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued										Machinery (except electrical)							
		Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines ¹		
1955: Average.....		\$91.16	42.6	\$2.14	\$89.02	41.6	\$2.14	\$88.27	43.7	\$2.02	\$82.94	43.2	\$1.92	\$87.36	41.8	\$2.09	\$91.08	41.4	\$2.20
1956: Average.....		97.16	42.8	2.27	90.17	40.8	2.21	88.20	42.2	2.09	85.63	42.6	2.01	93.26	42.2	2.21	95.45	41.5	2.30
April.....		99.90	44.4	2.25	89.38	41.0	2.18	86.93	42.2	2.06	84.74	42.8	1.98	92.87	42.6	2.18	95.57	42.1	2.27
May.....		100.35	44.8	2.24	88.32	40.7	2.17	86.11	41.6	2.07	84.15	42.5	1.98	92.42	42.2	2.19	93.56	41.4	2.26
June.....		105.34	45.8	2.30	88.73	40.7	2.18	84.05	41.0	2.05	82.37	41.6	1.98	92.20	42.1	2.19	94.62	41.5	2.28
July.....		107.87	46.1	2.34	88.07	40.4	2.18	83.23	41.0	2.03	82.60	41.3	2.00	91.96	41.8	2.20	93.94	41.2	2.28
August.....		95.57	42.1	2.27	86.40	40.0	2.16	85.28	41.0	2.08	83.40	41.7	2.00	92.16	41.7	2.21	92.29	40.3	2.29
September.....		94.25	40.8	2.31	88.44	40.2	2.20	90.31	42.6	2.12	85.26	42.0	2.03	95.18	42.3	2.25	96.00	41.2	2.33
October.....		92.40	40.0	2.31	93.71	41.1	2.28	91.38	42.7	2.14	87.13	42.5	2.05	94.73	42.1	2.25	97.00	41.1	2.36
November.....		95.30	40.9	2.33	92.11	40.4	2.28	89.88	42.0	2.14	86.94	42.0	2.07	93.83	41.7	2.25	97.00	41.1	2.36
December.....		97.58	41.7	2.34	98.94	42.1	2.35	92.66	42.9	2.16	89.65	43.1	2.08	96.70	42.6	2.27	100.32	41.8	2.40
1957: January.....		97.06	41.3	2.35	95.94	41.0	2.34	90.72	42.0	2.16	89.66	42.9	2.09	95.11	41.9	2.27	98.47	41.2	2.39
February.....		96.05	40.7	2.36	93.50	40.3	2.32	91.58	42.4	2.16	90.08	43.1	2.09	95.11	41.9	2.27	99.12	41.3	2.40
March.....		98.65	41.8	2.36	96.17	41.1	2.34	91.14	42.0	2.17	89.66	42.9	2.09	95.30	41.8	2.28	99.36	41.4	2.40
April.....		98.06	41.2	2.38	94.60	40.6	2.33	90.06	41.5	2.17	88.83	42.5	2.09	94.39	41.4	2.28	96.76	41.0	2.36
		Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal combustion, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors ¹			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery ¹		
1955: Average.....		\$91.96	39.3	\$2.34	\$90.72	42.0	\$2.16	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07	\$87.94	40.9	\$2.15	\$79.80	40.1	\$1.99	\$86.92	42.4	\$2.05
1956: Average.....		101.50	41.6	2.44	93.98	41.4	2.27	86.80	40.0	2.17	90.27	40.3	2.24	82.37	39.6	2.08	92.23	42.5	2.17
April.....		98.83	41.7	2.37	94.95	42.2	2.25	85.60	40.0	2.14	88.84	40.2	2.21	81.78	39.7	2.06	92.67	43.1	2.15
May.....		96.64	41.3	2.34	92.74	41.4	2.24	84.99	39.9	2.13	88.44	40.2	2.20	80.98	39.5	2.05	93.10	43.1	2.16
June.....		96.88	41.4	2.34	94.21	41.5	2.27	85.81	40.1	2.14	88.62	40.1	2.21	82.40	40.0	2.06	92.23	42.7	2.16
July.....		97.11	41.5	2.34	93.52	41.2	2.27	85.14	39.6	2.15	88.44	40.2	2.20	81.30	38.9	2.09	89.45	41.8	2.14
August.....		96.88	40.2	2.41	91.08	40.3	2.26	85.57	39.8	2.15	86.90	39.5	2.08	83.62	40.2	2.08	90.07	41.7	2.16
September.....		101.57	41.8	2.43	94.30	41.0	2.30	87.69	39.5	2.22	91.83	40.1	2.29	82.43	38.7	2.13	92.84	42.2	2.20
October.....		105.26	42.0	2.53	93.84	40.8	2.30	87.30	39.5	2.21	92.06	40.2	2.29	80.47	38.5	2.09	92.84	42.2	2.20
November.....		105.50	41.7	2.53	94.07	40.9	2.30	87.47	39.4	2.22	91.37	39.9	2.29	82.04	38.7	2.12	91.94	41.6	2.21
December.....		113.27	43.4	2.61	95.82	41.3	2.32	89.15	39.8	2.24	92.63	40.1	2.31	84.93	39.5	2.15	94.78	42.5	2.23
1957: January.....		108.88	42.2	2.58	94.89	40.9	2.32	89.95	39.8	2.26	93.67	40.2	2.33	86.07	39.2	2.16	93.24	42.0	2.22
February.....		110.85	42.8	2.59	91.66	40.8	2.32	89.89	39.6	2.27	92.73	39.8	2.33	86.07	39.3	2.19	93.86	41.9	2.24
March.....		113.71	43.4	2.62	94.02	40.7	2.31	91.43	40.1	2.28	93.20	40.0	2.33	89.47	40.3	2.22	93.86	41.9	2.24
April.....		111.11	42.9	2.59	93.50	40.3	2.32	91.03	40.1	2.27	92.97	39.9	2.33	89.06	40.3	2.21	93.56	41.4	2.26
		Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery ¹			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories		
1955: Average.....		\$87.14	42.3	\$2.06	\$86.90	42.6	\$2.04	\$98.10	43.6	\$2.25	\$95.27	43.7	\$2.18	\$91.80	42.5	\$2.16	\$102.52	44.0	\$2.33
1956: Average.....		92.01	42.4	2.17	92.45	42.8	2.16	108.69	45.1	2.41	106.26	45.8	2.32	97.63	42.5	2.26	115.12	45.6	2.53
April.....		93.74	43.2	2.17	91.16	43.0	2.12	109.46	45.8	2.39	105.80	46.2	2.29	97.67	43.8	2.23	116.46	46.4	2.51
May.....		93.31	43.0	2.17	92.44	43.4	2.13	109.20	45.5	2.40	105.80	46.0	2.30	97.88	43.5	2.25	115.67	45.9	2.52
June.....		92.43	42.4	2.18	92.23	43.3	2.13	108.00	45.0	2.40	104.42	45.4	2.30	96.32	43.0	2.24	115.37	45.6	2.53
July.....		88.15	41.0	2.15	92.87	43.6	2.13	107.49	44.6	2.41	103.28	45.1	2.29	96.73	42.8	2.26	114.30	45.0	2.54
August.....		88.58	41.2	2.15	93.95	42.9	2.19	108.14	44.5	2.43	103.70	44.7	2.32	94.05	41.8	2.25	116.94	45.5	2.57
September.....		91.98	42.0	2.19	93.93	42.5	2.21	111.64	45.2	2.47	109.02	46.0	2.37	96.02	42.3	2.27	119.08	45.8	2.60
October.....		92.40	42.0	2.20	94.37	42.7	2.21	109.32	44.7	2.45	108.32	45.9	2.36	98.21	42.7	2.30	114.88	44.7	2.57
November.....		91.08	41.4	2.20	93.46	42.1	2.22	107.12	43.9	2.44	107.81	45.3	2.38	97.25	42.1	2.31	110.74	43.6	2.54
December.....		94.55	42.4	2.23	94.57	42.6	2.22	111.44	45.3	2.46	110.64	46.1	2.40	100.89	43.3	2.33	116.28	45.6	2.55
1957: January.....		93.44	41.9	2.23	92.62	42.1	2.20	110.16	44.6	2.47	106.83	44.7	2.39	98.98	42.3	2.34	116.68	45.4	2.57
February.....		93.41	41.7	2.24	94.75	42.3	2.24	111.10	44.8	2.48	107.07	44.8	2.39	100.11	42.6	2.35	118.36	45.7	2.59
March.....		94.28	41.9	2.25	93.44	41.9	2.23	111.50	44.6	2.50	105.16	44.0	2.39	100.54	42.6	2.36	119.73	45.7	2.62
April.....		93.34	41.3	2.23	93.83	41.7	2.25	111.25	44.5	2.50	104.44	43.7	2.39	101.67	42.9	2.37	119.02	45.6	2.61
		Special-industry machinery (except metal working machinery) ¹			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery			Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery ¹		
1955: Average.....		\$83.58	42.0	\$1.99	\$84.86	41.6	\$2.04	\$74.11	41.4	\$1.79	\$89.40	44.7	\$2.00	\$92.60	41.9	\$2.21	\$86.11	41.8	\$2.06
1956: Average.....		89.67	42.7	2.10	89.45	41.8	2.14	76.59	41.1	1.85	97.48	46.2	2.11	102.70	43.6	2.35	92.87	42.6	2.18
April.....		88.60	42.8	2.07	87.78	41.6	2.11	76.54	41.1	1.84	94.60	45.7	2.07	100.05	43.5	2.32	91.81	42.7	2.15
May.....		89.66	42.9	2.09	89.04	42.0	2.12	76.18	41.4	1.84	95.89	46.1	2.08	102.93	43.8	2.33	92.23	42.7	2.16
June.....		88.82	42.7	2.08	87.99	41.7	2.11	75.62	41.1	1.84	98.37	46.4	2.12	102.93	43.8	2.33	92.44	42.6	2.17
July.....		89.46	42.4	2.11	90.94	42.1	2.16	75.67	40.9	1.85	96.98	46.4	2.09	104.75	44.2	2.37	90.27	41.6	2.17
August.....		89.25	42.5	2.10	89.45	41.8	2.14	76.63	41.2	1.86	98.12	46.5	2.11	101.24	44.9	2.36	92.42	42.2	2.19
September.....		91.69	43.0	2.13	89.64	41.5	2.16	78.35	41.9	1.87	100.58	47.0	2.14	105.16	44.0	2.39	95.44	42.8	2.23
October.....		91.16	42.6	2.14	89.40	41.2	2.17	78.44	41.5	1.89	96.92	45.5	2.13	104.44	43.7	2.39	95.44	42.8	2.23
November.....		91.38	42.5	2.15	88.75	40.9	2.17	78.85	41.5	1.90	100.19	46.4	2.15	105.12	43.8	2.40	94.78	42.6	2.23
December.....		92.88	43.0	2.16	91.12	41.8	2.18	78.85	41.5	1.90	106.00	48.4	2.19	103.07	43.5	2.37	96.77	43.2	2.34
1957: January.....		90.73	42.2	2.18	88.75	40.9	2.17	78.47	41.3	1.90	102.86	47.4	2.17	101.91	43.0	2.37	93.44	41.9	2.23
February.....		90.73	42.2	2.15	90.03	41.3	2.18	78.25	41.4	1.89	101.77	46.9	2.17	104.16	43.4	2.40	93.44	41.9	2.23
March.....		90.72	42.0	2.16	91.94	41.6	2.21	77.68	41.1	1.89	100.04	46.1	2.17	101.86	42.8	2.38	93.63	41.8	2.24
April.....		88.82	41.7	2.13	91.74	41.7	2.20	76.57	40.3	1.90	99.82	46.0	2.17	102.53	42.9	2.39	91.49	41.4	2.24

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month		Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
		Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment			Mechanical stokers, and industrial furnaces and ovens		
1955: Average.....		\$84.45	41.6	\$2.03	\$86.51	41.0	\$2.11	\$79.95	41.0	\$1.95	\$86.93	42.2	\$2.06	\$90.31	42.8	\$2.11	\$85.08	41.3	\$2.06
1956: Average.....		90.53	42.5	2.13	97.61	43.0	2.27	86.53	41.8	2.07	91.12	41.8	2.18	95.24	42.9	2.22	90.92	41.9	2.17
April.....		90.52	42.7	2.11	95.67	42.9	2.23	85.48	41.9	2.04	90.09	41.9	2.15	93.52	42.9	2.18	90.52	42.3	2.14
May.....		89.08	42.5	2.11	95.44	42.8	2.23	84.66	41.5	2.04	90.73	42.2	2.15	94.38	42.9	2.20	91.38	42.5	2.15
June.....		90.31	42.6	2.12	98.76	43.7	2.26	86.94	41.8	2.08	87.33	41.0	2.13	93.29	42.6	2.19	91.56	42.0	2.18
July.....		87.34	41.2	2.12	95.34	42.0	2.27	87.57	41.7	2.10	83.92	39.4	2.13	91.54	41.8	2.19	88.94	40.8	2.18
August.....		88.61	41.6	2.13	97.81	42.9	2.28	85.70	41.2	2.08	88.54	40.8	2.17	95.44	42.8	2.23	91.78	42.1	2.18
September.....		91.58	42.4	2.16	102.66	43.5	2.36	87.57	41.9	2.09	83.24	42.0	2.22	96.73	42.8	2.26	93.26	42.2	2.21
October.....		91.80	42.5	2.16	102.26	43.7	2.34	88.20	41.8	2.11	91.72	41.5	2.21	97.84	43.1	2.27	91.52	41.6	2.20
November.....		91.37	42.3	2.16	98.87	42.8	2.31	86.53	41.4	2.09	95.60	42.3	2.26	96.02	42.3	2.27	90.23	41.2	2.19
December.....		92.66	42.7	2.17	101.09	43.2	2.34	90.31	42.4	2.13	97.61	43.0	2.27	99.39	43.4	2.29	93.48	42.3	2.21
1957: January.....		91.12	41.8	2.18	96.98	41.8	2.32	87.76	41.2	2.13	87.78	39.9	2.20	95.76	42.0	2.28	93.24	42.0	2.22
February.....		92.43	42.4	2.18	98.56	42.3	2.33	85.65	40.4	2.12	88.18	39.9	2.21	95.15	42.1	2.26	91.49	41.4	2.21
March.....		90.91	41.7	2.18	99.83	42.3	2.36	86.28	40.7	2.12	89.47	40.3	2.22	96.18	42.0	2.29	93.88	42.1	2.23
April.....		90.03	41.3	2.18	99.59	42.2	2.36	85.46	40.5	2.11	90.76	40.7	2.23	93.52	41.2	2.27	93.41	41.7	2.24
		Office and store machines and devices ¹			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters ²			Service-industry and household machines ³			Domestic laundry equipment			Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines		
1955: Average.....		\$82.81	40.2	\$2.06	\$89.06	40.3	\$2.21	\$76.00	40.0	\$1.90	\$83.64	40.8	\$2.05	\$85.28	41.0	\$2.08	\$78.06	41.3	\$1.89
1956: Average.....		90.23	41.2	2.19	96.05	41.4	2.32	82.20	40.1	2.00	86.24	40.3	2.14	89.32	40.6	2.20	81.34	41.5	1.96
April.....		88.37	41.1	2.15	93.52	41.2	2.27	79.77	40.7	1.96	87.54	41.1	2.13	87.67	40.4	2.17	81.14	41.4	1.96
May.....		88.56	41.0	2.16	94.81	41.4	2.29	78.60	40.1	1.96	82.92	39.3	2.11	84.38	39.8	2.12	80.18	40.7	1.97
June.....		88.91	40.6	2.19	94.42	40.7	2.32	79.19	40.2	1.97	84.38	39.8	2.12	83.67	39.1	2.14	79.79	40.5	1.97
July.....		91.49	41.4	2.21	99.22	42.4	2.34	80.60	40.5	1.99	85.44	40.3	2.12	87.02	40.1	2.17	80.56	41.1	1.96
August.....		90.23	41.2	2.19	96.51	41.6	2.32	81.39	40.9	1.99	85.14	39.6	2.15	86.41	39.1	2.21	80.56	41.1	1.96
September.....		93.41	41.7	2.24	100.14	41.9	2.39	86.10	42.0	2.05	87.23	40.2	2.17	92.51	41.3	2.24	81.93	41.8	1.96
October.....		93.86	41.9	2.24	99.96	42.0	2.38	87.92	43.1	2.04	85.54	39.6	2.16	91.39	40.8	2.24	79.77	40.7	1.96
November.....		92.06	41.1	2.24	96.70	40.8	2.37	89.65	43.1	2.08	86.33	39.6	2.18	92.43	40.9	2.26	80.34	41.2	1.95
December.....		93.41	41.7	2.24	98.88	41.9	2.36	86.52	42.0	2.06	88.48	40.4	2.19	94.39	41.4	2.28	83.13	42.2	1.97
1957: January.....		91.46	41.2	2.22	99.30	41.9	2.37	76.43	39.6	1.93	86.55	39.7	2.18	84.67	37.8	2.24	79.56	40.8	1.95
February.....		91.21	40.9	2.23	98.53	41.4	2.38	76.04	39.4	1.93	88.70	40.5	2.19	85.91	38.7	2.22	79.20	40.0	1.98
March.....		90.76	40.7	2.23	97.58	41.0	2.38	77.41	39.9	1.94	87.60	40.0	2.19	84.80	38.2	2.22	80.59	40.7	1.98
April.....		89.24	40.2	2.22	95.11	40.3	2.36	77.61	39.8	1.95	84.15	38.6	2.18	80.74	36.7	2.20	81.73	41.7	1.96
		Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts ⁴			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings			Machine shops (job and repair)		
1955: Average.....		\$83.22	40.4	\$2.06	\$84.46	40.8	\$2.07	\$85.88	42.1	\$2.04	\$83.03	40.9	\$2.03	\$80.92	43.5	\$2.09	\$85.45	42.3	\$2.02
1956: Average.....		88.97	41.0	2.17	86.22	40.1	2.15	89.66	41.7	2.15	88.99	41.2	2.16	89.01	41.4	2.15	90.31	42.2	2.14
April.....		89.62	41.3	2.17	88.17	41.2	2.14	89.04	42.0	2.12	89.02	41.6	2.14	88.82	41.7	2.13	89.25	42.3	2.11
May.....		88.78	41.1	2.16	82.04	38.7	2.12	87.98	41.5	2.12	87.12	40.9	2.13	84.85	40.6	2.09	80.67	42.1	1.93
June.....		88.13	40.8	2.16	84.56	39.7	2.13	88.18	41.4	2.13	87.74	41.0	2.14	85.44	40.3	2.12	89.67	42.1	2.13
July.....		93.50	42.5	2.20	84.80	40.0	2.12	87.33	41.0	2.13	85.81	40.1	2.14	85.01	40.1	2.12	89.25	41.9	2.13
August.....		87.16	39.8	2.19	85.54	39.6	2.16	87.95	41.1	2.14	87.64	40.2	2.18	84.40	40.0	2.11	89.88	42.0	2.14
September.....		89.10	40.5	2.20	86.55	39.7	2.18	91.12	41.8	2.18	91.49	41.4	2.21	89.62	41.3	2.17	91.57	42.2	2.17
October.....		88.26	40.3	2.19	84.41	38.9	2.17	91.54	41.8	2.19	91.49	41.4	2.21	92.38	41.8	2.21	91.36	42.1	2.17
November.....		88.04	40.2	2.19	85.58	38.9	2.20	91.52	41.6	2.20	91.05	41.2	2.21	92.80	41.8	2.22	91.32	41.7	2.19
December.....		88.44	40.2	2.20	88.62	40.1	2.21	94.57	42.6	2.22	94.13	42.4	2.22	94.33	42.3	2.23	94.81	42.9	2.21
1957: January.....		86.46	39.8	2.20	87.75	39.9	2.20	92.60	41.9	2.21	91.02	41.0	2.22	91.91	41.4	2.22	93.93	42.5	2.21
February.....		86.11	39.5	2.18	90.58	40.8	2.22	92.38	41.8	2.21	91.24	41.1	2.22	91.24	41.1	2.22	93.93	42.5	2.21
March.....		87.78	39.9	2.20	88.62	40.1	2.21	92.35	41.6	2.22	90.58	40.8	2.22	91.43	41.0	2.23	93.68	42.2	2.22
April.....		89.02	40.1	2.22	84.04	38.2	2.20	90.83	41.1	2.21	90.32	40.5	2.23	87.34	39.7	2.20	92.82	42.0	2.21
Electrical machinery																			
		Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ⁵			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments			Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets		
1955: Average.....		\$76.52	40.7	\$1.88	\$80.57	40.9	\$1.97	\$71.13	40.2	\$1.77	\$80.10	41.5	\$1.93	\$74.56	40.3	\$1.85	\$85.90	41.1	\$2.09
1956: Average.....		80.78	40.8	1.98	87.15	41.5	2.10	76.11	40.7	1.87	84.46	41.2	2.05	80.16	40.9	1.96	90.86	41.3	2.20
April.....		80.35	41.0	1.96	86.94	41.8	2.08	76.59	41.4	1.85	83.03	40.9	2.03	80.56	41.1	1.96	89.86	41.6	2.16
May.....		79.77	41.2	1.96	86.74	41.5	2.07	76.07	41.4	1.86	83.23	40.8	2.04	79.56	40.8	1.95	88.56	41.0	2.16
June.....		79.98	40.6	1.97	86.94	41.6	2.09	75.14	40.4	1.86	83.44	40.9	2.04	82.74	42.0	1.97	90.25	41.4	2.18
July.....		79.40	40.1	1.98	86.73	41.3	2.10	75.55	40.4	1.87	84.66	40.7	2.08	78.39	40.2	1.95	90.01	41.3	2.19
August.....		80.19	40.5	1.98	86.92	41.0	2.12	74.24	39.7	1.87	83.84	40.5	2.07	79.76	40.9	1.95	90.13	40.9	2.22
September.....		82.61	41.1	2.01	89.60	41.7	2.15	77.11	40.8	1.89	85.45	40.9	2.09	81.58	41.2	1.98	94.39	41.4	2.28
October.....		83.22	41.2	2.02	89.42	41.4	2.16	77.71	40.9	1.90	83.62	40.2	2.08	82.01	40.8	2.01	92.89	41.1	2.25
November.....		83.23	41.0	2.03	89.40	41.2	2.17	77.38	40.9	1.92	84.86	40.8	2.08	81.00	40.1	2.02	93.11	41.2	2.26
December.....		84.46	41.2	2.05	90.69	41.6	2.18	78.12	40.9	1.91	86.93	41.2	2.11	83.23	41.0	2.03	95.08	41.7	2.28
1957: January.....		82.82	40.4	2.05	88.13	40.8	2.16	76.97	40.3	1.91	85.89	40.9	2.10	80.00	40.2	1.99	91.98	40.7	2.26
February.....		83.23	40.6	2.05	88.13	40.8	2.16	77.57	40.4	1.92	84.65	40.5	2.09	81.61	40.4	2.02	91.53	40.5	2.26
March.....		83.43	40.5	2.06	88.75	40.9	2.17	77.39	40.1	1.93	85.88	40.7	2.11	81.00	40.1	2.02	92.39	40.7	2.27
April.....		82.81	40.2	2.06	87.48	40.5	2.16	76.04	39.4	1.93	85.26	40.6	2.10	80.80	40.0	2.02	90.63	40.1	2.24

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable			Electrical equipment for vehicles		
1955: Average	\$84.03	41.6	\$2.02	\$80.18	40.7	\$1.97	\$91.35	43.5	\$2.10	\$79.17	40.6	\$1.95	\$77.04	42.1	\$1.83	\$83.64	41.2	\$2.03
1956: Average	92.62	42.1	2.20	90.30	42.0	2.15	101.20	44.0	2.30	80.60	39.9	2.02	84.32	42.8	1.97	84.42	40.2	2.10
April	92.23	42.7	2.16	90.95	42.3	2.15	103.05	45.0	2.29	81.00	40.1	2.02	84.00	43.3	1.94	80.58	39.5	2.04
May	92.87	42.6	2.18	91.37	42.3	2.16	105.56	45.5	2.32	80.00	39.8	2.01	83.27	42.7	1.95	79.58	39.2	2.03
June	92.20	42.1	2.19	90.73	42.2	2.15	103.73	45.1	2.31	78.79	39.2	2.01	82.45	42.5	1.94	80.55	39.1	2.06
July	93.72	42.6	2.20	90.29	41.8	2.16	102.56	44.4	2.31	81.18	39.6	2.03	82.98	41.7	1.99	81.56	39.4	2.07
August	94.98	42.4	2.24	90.07	41.7	2.16	99.76	43.0	2.32	81.20	40.0	2.03	84.38	42.4	1.99	83.37	39.7	2.10
September	96.08	42.7	2.25	93.50	42.5	2.20	102.08	44.0	2.32	82.41	40.2	2.05	87.84	43.7	2.01	87.94	40.9	2.15
October	95.95	41.9	2.29	93.48	42.5	2.21	102.75	44.1	2.33	84.87	41.0	2.07	88.10	43.4	2.03	89.84	41.4	2.17
November	97.71	42.3	2.31	92.80	41.8	2.22	97.78	42.7	2.29	84.25	40.7	2.07	87.95	42.9	2.05	90.47	41.5	2.18
December	97.02	42.0	2.31	94.30	42.1	2.24	100.99	44.1	2.29	83.01	40.1	2.07	88.54	43.4	2.04	94.13	42.4	2.22
1957: January	93.89	41.0	2.29	91.91	41.4	2.22	99.79	43.2	2.31	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.27	41.8	2.04	86.62	40.1	2.16
February	94.76	41.2	2.30	91.72	41.5	2.21	100.25	43.4	2.31	82.74	39.4	2.10	84.45	41.6	2.03	85.32	39.5	2.16
March	95.17	41.2	2.31	92.13	41.5	2.22	101.38	43.7	2.32	82.92	39.3	2.11	85.48	41.9	2.04	84.10	39.3	2.14
April	94.30	41.0	2.30	91.91	41.4	2.22	97.44	42.0	2.32	82.68	39.0	2.12	85.46	42.1	2.03	83.64	38.9	2.15
	Electric lamps			Communication equipment			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Miscellaneous electrical products		
1955: Average	\$68.80	40.0	\$1.72	\$72.09	40.5	\$1.78	\$69.77	40.1	\$1.74	\$66.40	40.0	\$1.66	\$60.94	43.1	\$2.11	\$74.48	40.7	\$1.83
1956: Average	75.07	40.8	1.84	75.95	40.4	1.88	72.98	40.1	1.82	67.25	39.1	1.72	65.24	42.9	2.22	78.34	40.8	1.92
April	78.86	42.4	1.89	75.33	40.5	1.86	72.00	40.0	1.80	67.49	39.7	1.70	65.26	43.3	2.20	77.08	40.1	1.88
May	75.26	40.9	1.84	75.14	40.4	1.86	72.22	39.9	1.81	67.83	39.9	1.70	63.94	42.7	2.20	76.73	40.6	1.89
June	78.75	40.3	1.83	74.59	40.1	1.86	72.40	40.0	1.81	65.40	38.7	1.69	62.62	41.1	2.21	76.36	40.4	1.89
July	71.50	39.5	1.81	73.30	39.2	1.87	72.83	39.8	1.83	63.01	37.9	1.71	60.89	39.3	2.16	76.57	40.3	1.90
August	72.76	40.2	1.81	75.76	40.3	1.88	73.75	40.3	1.83	67.12	38.8	1.73	62.60	41.9	2.21	77.14	40.6	1.90
September	73.60	40.0	1.84	77.33	40.7	1.90	74.74	40.4	1.85	70.00	40.0	1.75	65.22	42.7	2.23	78.74	40.8	1.93
October	74.05	39.6	1.87	78.12	40.9	1.91	75.70	40.7	1.86	69.87	39.7	1.76	65.67	42.9	2.23	81.73	41.7	1.96
November	76.57	40.3	1.90	77.95	40.6	1.92	74.77	40.2	1.86	67.90	38.8	1.75	101.22	44.2	2.29	82.19	41.3	1.99
December	77.74	40.7	1.91	78.55	40.7	1.93	75.76	40.3	1.88	68.25	39.0	1.75	100.55	44.1	2.28	83.42	41.5	2.01
1957: January	78.12	40.9	1.91	78.40	40.0	1.96	75.24	39.6	1.90	65.98	37.7	1.75	100.25	43.4	2.31	81.20	40.4	2.01
February	77.55	40.6	1.91	79.58	40.6	1.96	76.40	40.0	1.91	69.21	39.1	1.77	100.53	43.9	2.29	82.01	40.6	2.02
March	77.36	40.5	1.91	79.59	40.4	1.97	76.80	40.0	1.92	69.95	39.3	1.78	98.67	42.9	2.30	81.00	40.5	2.00
April	76.19	40.1	1.90	79.19	40.2	1.97	76.61	39.9	1.92	69.63	38.9	1.79	97.98	42.6	2.30	81.00	40.5	2.00
	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment																	
	Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles			Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories		
1955: Average	\$54.86	41.6	\$2.04	\$61.69	39.8	\$1.55	\$81.20	40.4	\$2.01	\$63.44	41.9	\$2.23	\$67.78	42.7	\$2.29	\$98.87	42.8	\$2.31
1956: Average	87.12	40.9	2.13	64.48	39.8	1.62	87.53	40.9	2.14	94.71	41.0	2.31	94.71	40.3	2.35	96.15	40.4	2.38
April	83.21	40.2	2.07	64.88	40.3	1.61	87.34	41.2	2.12	91.76	40.6	2.26	90.57	39.9	2.27	91.54	39.8	2.30
May	82.99	39.9	2.08	64.40	40.0	1.61	88.38	41.3	2.14	89.89	39.6	2.27	85.58	37.7	2.27	86.02	37.4	2.30
June	83.77	39.7	2.11	64.16	40.1	1.60	87.56	41.3	2.12	91.37	39.9	2.29	88.09	38.3	2.30	88.77	38.1	2.33
July	83.77	39.7	2.11	63.20	40.0	1.58	86.67	40.5	2.14	93.84	40.8	2.30	92.57	39.9	2.32	93.77	39.9	2.35
August	86.71	40.9	2.12	63.35	39.6	1.60	88.56	41.0	2.16	94.25	40.8	2.31	92.90	39.7	2.34	93.55	39.6	2.37
September	88.99	41.2	2.16	64.39	39.5	1.63	88.15	41.0	2.15	97.47	41.3	2.36	96.06	40.6	2.44	100.94	40.7	2.48
October	93.93	42.5	2.21	66.00	40.0	1.65	88.78	41.1	2.16	99.07	41.8	2.37	102.41	41.8	2.45	103.91	41.9	2.48
November	94.30	42.1	2.24	65.74	39.6	1.66	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.86	42.2	2.39	105.72	42.8	2.47	107.75	43.1	2.50
December	96.11	43.1	2.23	65.90	39.7	1.66	89.10	40.5	2.20	105.95	43.6	2.43	112.95	45.0	2.51	115.32	45.4	2.54
1957: January	89.10	40.5	2.20	66.86	39.8	1.68	86.76	39.8	2.18	99.25	41.7	2.38	100.36	41.3	2.43	101.84	41.4	2.44
February	89.54	40.7	2.20	67.43	39.9	1.69	87.60	40.0	2.19	98.96	41.5	2.37	99.29	41.2	2.41	101.02	41.4	2.44
March	88.44	40.2	2.20	68.34	40.2	1.70	89.10	40.5	2.20	97.82	41.1	2.38	97.12	40.3	2.41	98.17	40.4	2.43
April	85.89	39.4	2.18	70.69	41.1	1.72	87.78	39.9	2.20	96.87	40.7	2.38	95.04	39.6	2.40	96.23	39.6	2.43
	Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts		
1955: Average	\$81.38	41.1	\$1.98	\$84.44	41.8	\$2.02	\$80.62	41.3	\$2.17	\$80.40	41.2	\$2.17	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17	\$90.47	41.5	\$2.18
1956: Average	81.41	40.3	2.02	82.80	40.0	2.07	95.99	42.1	2.28	94.89	41.8	2.27	96.67	42.4	2.28	96.93	42.7	2.27
April	80.78	40.8	1.98	82.00	40.0	2.05	93.83	41.7	2.25	94.02	41.6	2.26	92.35	41.6	2.22	93.44	41.9	2.23
May	81.20	40.0	2.03	84.65	40.5	2.09	94.69	41.9	2.26	94.43	41.6	2.27	93.18	41.6	2.24	95.42	42.6	2.24
June	82.22	40.5	2.03	82.19	39.8	2.05	95.08	41.7	2.28	93.75	41.3	2.27	94.89	41.8	2.27	94.92	42.0	2.26
July	80.60	39.9	2.02	80.99	39.7	2.04	94.95	41.9	2.29	95.39	41.9	2.29	95.29	41.9	2.32	96.22	42.2	2.28
August	83.44	40.9	2.04	82.41	40.2	2.05	97.29	42.3	2.30	96.60	42.0	2.30	97.55	42.6	2.29	96.50	42.7	2.28
September	81.80	40.1	2.04	84.00	40.0	2.10	97.94	42.4	2.31	96.60	42.0	2.30	99.76	43.0	2.32	98.27	43.1	2.26
October	81.58	39.6	2.06	84.84	40.4	2.10	97.71	42.3	2.31	96.79	41.9	2.31	99.76	43.0	2.32	97.81	42.9	2.28
November	81.58	39.6	2.06	80.47	38.5	2.09	98.37	42.4	2.32	97.25	42.1	2.31	99.26	42.6	2.33	99.62	43.5	2.29
December	84.88	40.3	2.09	81.97	39.6	2.07	100.39	42.9	2.34	97.71	42.3	2.32	102.62	43.2	2.39	103.84	44.0	2.36
1957: January	81.35	39.3	2.07	80.11	38.7	2.04	98.26	42.6	2.33	97.71	42.3	2.32	102.62	43.2	2.37	95.17	42.6	2.31
February	83.79	39.9	2.10	78.74	38.6	2.07	98.56	42.3	2.33	97.21	41.9	2.32	101.20	42.9	2.37	97.16	41.7	2.33
March	85.01	40.1	2.12	79.75	39.3	2.05	99.17	42.2	2.35	98.05	41.9	2.34	101.20	42.9	2.37	97.16	41.7	2.33
April	85.44	40.3	2.12	79.93	39.8	2.06	99.12	42.0	2.36	98.18	41.6	2.36	100.49	42.4	2.37	102.82	43.2	2.38

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings
Transportation equipment—Continued																
	Other aircraft parts and equipment				Ship and boat building and repairing ²				Shipbuilding and repairing				Boatbuilding and repairing			
1955: Average	\$90.49	41.7	\$2.17	\$83.53	39.4	\$2.12	\$86.63	39.2	\$2.21	\$70.30	40.4	\$1.74	\$90.45	40.2	\$2.25	\$94.28
1956: Average	98.24	42.9	2.29	89.10	39.6	2.25	92.27	39.6	2.33	73.57	40.2	1.83	94.56	39.9	2.37	99.17
April	95.82	42.4	2.26	87.74	39.7	2.21	90.23	39.4	2.29	74.03	40.9	1.81	94.71	40.3	2.35	99.96
May	97.38	42.9	2.27	88.84	40.2	2.21	92.00	40.0	2.30	74.70	41.5	1.80	93.13	39.8	2.34	100.66
June	99.36	43.2	2.30	89.60	40.0	2.24	92.57	39.9	2.32	73.31	40.5	1.81	93.22	39.5	2.36	102.82
July	96.87	42.3	2.29	89.60	40.0	2.24	92.23	40.1	2.30	72.50	39.4	1.84	93.99	40.5	2.37	101.01
August	98.21	42.7	2.30	90.35	39.8	2.27	92.73	39.8	2.33	75.79	40.1	1.89	88.54	38.0	2.33	94.90
September	99.72	42.8	2.33	91.14	39.8	2.29	93.53	39.8	2.35	73.87	39.5	1.87	96.96	40.4	2.40	100.86
October	99.70	43.0	2.32	90.68	39.6	2.29	93.06	39.6	2.35	75.60	40.0	1.89	97.77	40.4	2.42	97.82
November	101.32	43.3	2.34	90.40	38.8	2.33	93.12	38.8	2.40	74.07	39.4	1.88	93.30	39.2	2.38	97.10
December	104.31	44.2	2.36	94.71	40.3	2.35	97.77	40.4	2.42	74.64	39.7	1.88	98.58	40.4	2.44	102.06
1957: January	101.76	43.3	2.35	93.67	40.2	2.33	96.88	40.2	2.41	74.43	39.8	1.87	98.74	40.3	2.45	101.75
February	100.15	42.8	2.34	94.40	40.0	2.36	97.11	39.8	2.44	78.06	41.3	1.89	98.98	40.4	2.45	100.85
March	101.05	43.0	2.35	94.80	40.0	2.37	97.76	39.9	2.45	76.14	40.5	1.88	100.28	40.6	2.47	101.02
April	100.82	42.9	2.35	94.64	40.1	2.36	97.36	39.9	2.44	78.31	41.0	1.91	100.44	40.5	2.48	102.17
Instruments and related products																
	Railroad and street cars				Other transportation equipment				Total: Instruments and related products				Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			
1955: Average	\$88.20	39.2	\$2.25	\$77.83	41.4	\$1.88	\$77.93	40.8	\$1.91	\$88.99	41.2	\$2.16	\$79.15	40.8	\$1.94	\$78.36
1956: Average	91.96	38.8	2.37	77.59	40.2	1.93	82.01	40.8	2.01	94.95	42.2	2.25	83.64	41.0	2.04	83.03
April	92.75	39.3	2.36	78.55	40.7	1.93	81.70	41.1	1.99	93.91	42.3	2.22	84.45	41.6	2.03	82.62
May	90.24	38.4	2.35	77.59	40.2	1.93	81.39	40.9	1.99	93.91	42.3	2.22	83.84	41.3	2.03	82.61
June	89.30	38.0	2.35	80.20	40.3	1.99	81.20	40.6	2.00	92.99	41.7	2.23	82.62	40.5	2.04	82.00
July	93.38	39.4	2.37	78.00	40.0	1.95	81.81	40.5	2.02	95.40	42.4	2.25	81.80	40.1	2.04	83.02
August	85.88	36.7	2.34	77.60	40.0	1.94	82.21	40.7	2.02	96.02	42.3	2.27	82.01	40.2	2.04	84.05
September	94.95	39.4	2.41	79.15	40.8	1.94	84.26	41.1	2.05	98.01	42.8	2.29	85.49	41.1	2.08	84.25
October	97.84	40.1	2.44	78.72	41.0	1.92	84.05	41.0	2.05	97.33	42.5	2.29	85.49	41.1	2.08	84.25
November	91.63	38.5	2.38	76.61	39.9	1.92	83.64	40.8	2.05	95.11	41.9	2.27	85.49	41.3	2.07	84.23
December	97.11	39.8	2.44	77.02	38.9	1.96	84.87	41.0	2.07	98.18	42.5	2.31	85.90	41.1	2.09	85.06
1957: January	97.66	39.7	2.46	77.42	39.3	1.97	84.66	40.7	2.08	99.03	42.5	2.33	85.68	40.8	2.10	83.98
February	98.40	40.0	2.46	80.40	40.4	1.99	85.69	41.0	2.09	99.26	42.6	2.33	86.72	41.1	2.11	85.24
March	99.94	40.3	2.48	79.99	40.4	1.98	85.47	40.7	2.10	98.65	41.8	2.36	86.92	41.0	2.12	85.24
April	99.85	40.1	2.49	79.40	40.1	1.98	85.47	40.7	2.10	97.16	41.7	2.33	87.76	41.2	2.13	86.28
Instruments and related products—Continued																
	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments				Ophthalmic goods				Photographic apparatus				Watches and clocks			
1955: Average	\$69.02	40.6	\$1.70	\$62.52	40.6	\$1.54	\$85.70	41.2	\$2.08	\$69.20	40.0	\$1.73	\$67.40	40.6	\$1.66	\$71.40
1956: Average	71.51	40.4	1.77	64.82	40.3	1.60	91.46	41.2	2.22	70.77	39.1	1.81	70.53	40.3	1.75	74.23
April	70.82	40.7	1.74	65.19	41.0	1.59	89.82	41.2	2.18	69.60	39.1	1.78	70.30	40.4	1.74	73.04
May	70.53	40.3	1.75	64.96	40.6	1.60	89.60	41.1	2.18	69.09	38.6	1.79	69.95	40.2	1.74	73.34
June	70.00	40.0	1.75	66.26	40.9	1.62	89.84	41.4	2.17	69.87	38.6	1.81	69.77	40.1	1.74	71.40
July	70.75	40.2	1.76	64.80	40.0	1.62	91.02	40.9	2.24	70.05	38.7	1.81	68.90	39.6	1.74	70.05
August	71.51	40.4	1.77	63.28	39.8	1.59	92.29	41.2	2.24	72.25	39.7	1.82	69.95	40.2	1.74	72.75
September	72.50	40.5	1.79	64.40	40.0	1.61	93.34	41.3	2.26	72.47	39.6	1.83	70.93	40.3	1.76	74.82
October	72.04	39.8	1.81	64.00	40.0	1.69	93.75	41.3	2.27	73.75	40.3	1.83	72.45	40.7	1.78	77.35
November	73.75	40.3	1.83	64.64	39.9	1.62	93.30	41.1	2.27	71.21	38.7	1.84	71.73	40.3	1.78	78.69
December	73.12	40.4	1.81	65.93	40.2	1.64	94.85	41.6	2.28	71.76	39.0	1.84	72.67	40.6	1.79	79.12
1957: January	72.94	40.3	1.81	64.55	39.6	1.63	94.30	41.0	2.30	71.97	38.9	1.85	72.40	40.0	1.81	76.67
February	74.48	40.7	1.83	66.23	39.9	1.66	93.89	41.0	2.29	73.47	39.5	1.86	72.94	40.3	1.81	74.20
March	73.71	40.5	1.82	67.77	40.1	1.69	93.84	40.8	2.30	72.34	39.1	1.85	73.49	40.1	1.81	75.07
April	72.98	40.1	1.82	67.20	40.0	1.68	94.48	40.9	2.31	70.29	38.2	1.84	72.40	40.0	1.81	74.52
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries																
	Jewelry and findings				Silverware and plated ware				Musical instruments and parts				Toys and sporting goods ³			
1955: Average	\$67.04	41.9	\$1.60	\$80.14	42.4	\$1.89	\$75.44	41.0	\$1.84	\$60.52	39.3	\$1.54	\$60.28	39.4	\$1.53	\$60.92
1956: Average	69.06	41.6	1.66	83.38	41.9	1.99	80.54	41.3	1.95	62.56	39.1	1.60	61.85	38.9	1.59	63.99
April	69.39	41.8	1.66	79.95	41.0	1.95	78.91	41.1	1.92	61.85	38.9	1.59	61.85	38.9	1.59	62.40
May	70.30	41.6	1.69	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.34	40.8	1.92	60.99	38.6	1.58	61.30	38.8	1.58	60.90
June	68.39	41.2	1.69	77.39	40.1	1.93	77.70	40.5	1.92	61.78	39.1	1.58	61.93	39.4	1.57	61.76
July	69.31	39.4	1.65	81.20	40.6	2.04	79.37	40.7	1.95	67.30	38.8	1.58	61.23	39.0	1.57	61.82
August	67.32	40.8	1.65	84.02	41.8	2.01	80.16	40.9	1.96	62.49	39.3	1.59	61.86	39.4	1.57	63.90
September	68.39	41.2	1.66	87.72	43.0	2.04	82.80	41.4	2.00	62.40	39.0	1.60	61.15	38.7	1.58	65.11
October	71.74	42.2	1.70	89.42	43.2	2.07	83.60	41.8	2.00	64.64	39.9	1.62	64.24	39.9	1.61	65.04
November	71.91	42.3	1.70	92.14	44.3	2.08	84.02	41.8	2.01	63.41	38.9	1.63	62.76	38.5	1.63	65.27
December	73.27	42.6	1.72	90.67	43.8	2.07	83.21	41.4	2.01	63.80	38.9	1.64	61.29	37.6	1.63	67.73
1957: January	68.28	40.4	1.69	82.00	41.0	2.00	81.00	40.5	2.00	66.99	39.0	1.71	63.08	38.0	1.66	71.33
February	68.01	40.4	1.70	84.66	41.5	2.04	82.01	40.6	2.02	67.37	39.4	1.71	64.08	38.6	1.66	71.86
March	68.80	40.0	1.72	86.72	42.3	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03	66.92	39.6	1.69	64.29	39.2	1.64	71.33
April	69.25	39.8	1.74	84.65	41.7	2.03	83.23	40.6	2.05	68.59	39.4	1.69	63.96	39.0	1.64	70.98

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings						
	Manufacturing—Continued												Transportation and public utilities											
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																							
	Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads ²			Local railways and buslines								
1955: Average	\$62.88	41.1	\$1.53	\$60.30	40.2	\$1.50	\$72.80	41.6	\$1.75	\$70.30	40.4	\$1.74	\$82.12	41.9	\$1.96	\$80.60	43.1	\$1.87						
1956: Average	66.58	41.1	1.62	62.49	39.3	1.59	75.35	41.4	1.82	74.37	40.2	1.85	88.40	41.7	2.12	84.48	43.1	1.96						
April	65.85	40.9	1.61	63.60	39.5	1.61	74.88	41.6	1.80	75.11	40.6	1.85	86.51	41.0	2.11	83.27	42.7	1.95						
May	66.17	41.1	1.61	63.67	39.3	1.62	74.16	41.2	1.80	74.56	40.3	1.85	88.41	42.3	2.09	84.83	43.5	1.95						
June	67.24	41.0	1.64	61.62	39.0	1.58	74.21	41.0	1.81	74.77	40.2	1.86	87.78	41.6	2.11	85.85	43.8	1.96						
July	65.93	40.2	1.64	60.13	38.3	1.57	74.21	41.0	1.81	73.87	39.5	1.87	85.67	40.6	2.11	85.73	43.3	1.98						
August	66.01	41.0	1.61	59.75	38.3	1.56	75.58	41.3	1.83	74.56	40.3	1.85	88.83	42.5	2.09	85.30	43.3	1.97						
September	65.69	40.3	1.63	60.61	39.1	1.55	78.73	42.1	1.87	74.59	40.1	1.86	87.10	40.7	2.14	85.14	43.0	1.98						
October	70.98	42.0	1.69	62.95	39.1	1.61	78.77	41.9	1.88	74.59	40.1	1.86	89.46	42.6	2.10	85.54	43.2	1.98						
November	69.39	41.8	1.66	63.08	38.7	1.63	77.61	41.5	1.87	73.23	39.8	1.84	92.20	42.1	2.19	85.97	43.2	1.99						
December	69.22	41.7	1.66	64.64	39.9	1.63	78.21	41.6	1.88	75.17	40.2	1.87	90.61	41.0	2.21	86.80	43.4	2.00						
1957: January	67.24	41.0	1.64	64.06	39.3	1.63	78.06	41.3	1.89	74.84	39.6	1.89	93.08	42.5	2.19	86.86	43.0	2.02						
February	67.89	40.9	1.66	65.27	39.8	1.64	78.25	41.4	1.89	75.41	39.9	1.89	94.53	42.2	2.24	86.25	42.7	2.02						
March	67.49	40.9	1.65	65.67	39.8	1.65	79.65	41.7	1.91	76.14	40.5	1.88	89.98	40.9	2.20	86.66	42.9	2.02						
April	67.23	40.5	1.66	64.02	38.8	1.65	77.30	40.9	1.89	75.01	39.9	1.88				87.26	43.2	2.02						
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																								
Communication																								
	Telephone ³		Switchboard operating employees ⁴		Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ⁵		Telegraph		Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities												
1955: Average	\$72.07	39.6	\$1.82	\$59.72	37.8	\$1.58	\$101.85	43.9	\$2.32	\$78.54	42.0	\$1.87	\$86.52	41.2	\$2.10	\$87.76	41.2	\$2.13						
1956: Average	73.47	39.5	1.86	60.70	37.7	1.61	101.36	43.5	2.33	82.74	42.0	1.97	91.46	41.2	2.22	93.38	41.5	2.25						
April	72.34	39.1	1.85	59.36	37.1	1.60	100.25	43.4	2.31	79.38	42.0	1.89	90.45	41.3	2.19	92.57	41.7	2.22						
May	72.15	39.0	1.85	59.20	37.0	1.60	100.22	43.2	2.32	80.94	42.6	1.90	90.42	41.1	2.20	91.91	41.4	2.22						
June	73.10	39.3	1.86	60.75	37.5	1.62	100.46	43.3	2.32	85.87	42.3	2.03	91.69	41.3	2.22	93.18	41.6	2.24						
July	74.21	39.9	1.86	61.34	38.1	1.61	102.75	44.1	2.33	85.24	42.2	2.02	92.32	41.4	2.23	94.69	41.9	2.26						
August	72.89	39.4	1.85	60.16	37.6	1.60	100.25	43.4	2.31	86.28	42.5	2.03	91.88	41.2	2.23	94.24	41.7	2.26						
September	74.21	39.9	1.86	61.34	38.1	1.61	102.08	44.0	2.32	85.26	42.0	2.03	92.74	41.4	2.24	94.21	41.5	2.27						
October	74.03	39.8	1.86	61.66	38.3	1.61	100.92	43.5	2.32	85.26	42.0	2.03	92.66	41.0	2.26	94.58	41.3	2.29						
November	77.08	41.0	1.88	65.61	40.5	1.62	102.96	44.0	2.34	84.03	41.6	2.02	94.21	41.5	2.27	95.26	41.6	2.29						
December	75.46	39.3	1.92	60.92	36.7	1.66	104.01	43.7	2.38	84.03	41.6	2.02	93.94	41.2	2.28	95.45	41.5	2.30						
1957: January	73.92	38.7	1.91	60.26	36.3	1.66	99.88	42.5	2.35	86.32	41.7	2.07	92.84	40.9	2.27	94.12	41.1	2.29						
February	74.88	39.0	1.92	61.79	37.0	1.67	100.58	42.8	2.35	86.94	41.8	2.08	92.62	40.8	2.27	94.12	41.1	2.29						
March	74.30	38.7	1.92	60.62	36.3	1.67	99.88	42.5	2.35	87.57	41.9	2.09	93.02	40.8	2.28	94.76	41.2	2.30						
April	74.50	38.8	1.92	60.62	36.3	1.67	101.24	42.9	2.36	86.11	41.4	2.08	93.66	40.9	2.29	96.05	41.4	2.32						
Transportation and public utilities—Con.																								
Wholesale and retail trade																								
	Other public utilities—Continued								Retail trade															
	Gas utilities		Electric light and gas utilities combined		Wholesale trade		Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)		General merchandise stores		Department stores and general mail-order houses													
1955: Average	\$82.62	40.9	\$2.02	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11	\$77.14	40.6	\$1.90	\$58.50	39.0	\$1.50	\$41.65	35.3	\$1.18	\$47.52	36.0	\$1.32						
1956: Average	86.30	40.9	2.11	92.89	41.1	2.26	81.20	40.4	2.01	60.60	38.6	1.57	43.40	35.0	1.24	48.77	35.6	1.37						
April	84.03	40.4	2.08	92.96	41.5	2.24	80.80	40.2	2.01	60.06	38.5	1.56	42.90	34.6	1.24	48.36	35.3	1.37						
May	85.26	40.6	2.10	92.48	41.1	2.25	81.00	40.3	2.01	59.75	38.3	1.56	42.31	34.4	1.23	48.22	35.2	1.37						
June	86.28	40.7	2.12	93.56	41.4	2.26	81.41	40.3	2.02	61.15	38.7	1.58	44.10	35.0	1.26	49.84	35.6	1.40						
July	86.48	40.6	2.13	93.56	41.4	2.26	82.22	40.5	2.03	62.17	39.1	1.59	44.73	35.5	1.26	50.04	36.0	1.39						
August	86.28	40.7	2.12	92.62	40.8	2.27	81.61	40.4	2.02	61.78	39.1	1.58	44.50	35.6	1.25	49.90	35.9	1.39						
September	88.99	41.2	2.16	94.16	41.3	2.28	82.82	40.6	2.04	61.22	38.5	1.59	43.97	34.9	1.26	49.70	35.5	1.40						
October	89.84	41.4	2.17	92.92	40.4	2.30	82.22	40.5	2.03	60.90	38.3	1.59	43.60	34.6	1.26	49.42	35.3	1.40						
November	89.86	41.6	2.16	96.00	41.2	2.33	83.03	40.5	2.05	60.42	38.0	1.59	42.63	34.1	1.25	47.75	34.6	1.38						
December	89.40	41.2	2.17	95.47	40.8	2.34	83.84	40.7	2.06	59.83	38.6	1.55	43.80	36.2	1.21	50.09	37.1	1.35						
1957: January	90.25	41.4	2.18	94.13	40.4	2.33	82.81	40.2	2.06	61.50	38.2	1.61	43.94	34.6	1.27	49.07	34.8	1.41						
February	87.67	40.4	2.17	95.06	40.8	2.33	82.81	40.2	2.06	61.50	38.2	1.61	43.90	34.3	1.28	49.13	34.6	1.42						
March	86.83	40.2	2.16	95.41	40.6	2.35	83.01	40.1	2.07	61.56	38.0	1.62	43.65	34.1	1.28	48.99	34.5	1.42						
April	87.23	40.2	2.17	96.12	40.9	2.35	83.01	40.1	2.07	61.56	38.0	1.62	44.38	34.4	1.29	50.11	34.8	1.44						
Wholesale and retail trade—Continued																								
Retail trade—Continued																								
	Food and liquor stores		Automotive and accessories dealers		Apparel and accessories stores		Other retail trade												Banks and trust companies		Security dealers and exchanges		Insurance carriers	
							Furniture and appliance stores		Lumber and hardware supply stores															
1955: Average	\$61.72	38.1	\$1.62	\$79.64	44.0	\$1.81	\$46.82	35.2	\$1.33	\$66.94	42.1	\$1.59	\$69.82	43.1	\$1.62	\$59.28	\$102.13	\$73.29	\$73.29					
1956: Average	63.38	37.5	1.69	81.28	43.7	1.86	47.54	34.7	1.37	69.30	42.0	1.65	72.68	42.5	1.71	61.97	92.56	77.50	77.50					
April	62.50	37.2	1.68	81.03	43.8	1.85	46.17	34.2	1.35	67.78	42.1	1.61	71.49	42.3	1.69	61.89	93.78	76.82	76.82					
May	62.87	37.2	1.69	81.10	43.6	1.86	46.99	34.3	1.37	69.37	42.3	1.64	72.85	42.6	1.71	61.51	100.53	77.08	77.08					
June	64.39	38.1	1.69	82.59	43.7	1.89	48.16	34.9	1.38	69.89	42.1	1.66	74.13	43.1	1.72	61.53	98.19	77.39	77.39					
July	65.62	38.6	1.70	82.97	43.9	1.89	48.36	35.3	1.37	69.97	41.9	1.67	74.30	43.2	1.72	62.11	94.75	78.32	78.32					
August	64.90	38.4	1.69	82.16	43.7	1.88	48.28	35.5	1.36	69.55	41.9	1.66	74.56	43.1	1.73	61.79	96.23	77.77	77.77					
September	64.30	37.6	1.71	81.53	43.6	1.87	48.16	34.4	1.40	69.97	41.9	1.67	74.65	42.9	1.74	61.93	94.07	78.10	78.10					
October	63.78	37.3	1.71	81.03	43.8	1.85	47.96	34.5	1.39	70.56	42.0	1.68	75.33	42.8	1.76	62.55	92.87	78.21	78.21					
November	63.98	37.2	1.72	81.72	43.7	1.87	47.47	34.4	1.38	70.81	41.9	1.69	73.43	42.2	1.74	62.35	94.98	78.92	78.92					
December	63.27	37.0	1.71	81.91	43.8	1.87	50.04	36.0	1.39	73.19	42.8	1.71	73.08	42.0	1.74	62.86	99.68	79.49	79.49					
1957: January	63.66	37.8	1.73	81.53	43.8	1.84	48.35	35.5	1.41	70.81	41.9	1.69	72.81	41.5	1.74	63.82	101.46	78.83	78.83					
February	63.96	36.7	1.74	82.53	43.9	1.88	48.44	34.4	1.38	68.81	41.7	1.67	72.73	41.8	1.73	63.53	100.57	79.18	79.18					
March	63.68	36.6	1.74	82.78	43.8	1.89	47.75	34.6	1.38	69.81	41.8	1.67	72.73	41.8	1.74	63.89	96.38	80.03	80.03					
April	64.23	36.7	1.75	82.97	43.9	1.89																		

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
	Service and miscellaneous									
	Hotels, year-round ¹¹			Personal services						Motion picture pro- duction and distribution ¹²
				Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
1955: Average.....	\$41.09	41.5	\$0.99	\$40.70	40.3	\$1.01	\$47.40	39.5	\$1.20	\$63.78
1956: Average.....	42.13	40.9	1.03	42.32	40.3	1.05	49.77	39.5	1.26	91.75
April.....	41.71	41.3	1.01	42.12	40.5	1.04	49.88	39.9	1.25	92.91
May.....	42.02	40.8	1.03	42.54	40.9	1.04	51.91	41.2	1.26	93.51
June.....	42.43	40.8	1.04	42.95	40.9	1.05	51.69	40.7	1.27	89.54
July.....	42.23	41.0	1.03	42.42	40.4	1.05	49.90	39.6	1.26	90.20
August.....	42.43	40.8	1.04	41.90	39.9	1.05	48.39	38.1	1.27	92.06
September.....	42.63	40.6	1.05	42.61	40.2	1.06	50.94	39.8	1.28	92.87
October.....	42.74	40.7	1.05	42.61	40.2	1.06	50.82	39.7	1.28	90.13
November.....	42.63	40.6	1.05	42.29	39.9	1.06	50.56	39.5	1.28	95.73
December.....	43.14	40.7	1.06	42.91	40.1	1.07	50.05	39.1	1.28	94.95
1957: January.....	42.42	40.4	1.05	42.59	39.8	1.07	49.92	38.7	1.29	94.14
February.....	42.32	40.3	1.05	42.59	39.8	1.07	48.90	38.2	1.28	99.00
March.....	42.63	40.6	1.05	42.69	39.9	1.07	49.54	38.7	1.28	99.13
April.....	42.21	40.2	1.05	43.20	40.0	1.08	52.13	40.1	1.30	93.75

¹ For coverage of these series, see footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation.

² For definition, see footnote 3, table A-2.

³ For definition, see footnote 4, table A-2.

⁴ Averages shown for 1955 are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

⁵ Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

⁶ Data beginning with January 1957 are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

⁷ Figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

⁸ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. In 1956, such employees made up 40 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁹ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1956, such employees made up 27 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

¹⁰ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

¹¹ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for Class I railroads (see footnote 7).

TABLE C-2: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings ¹				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings ¹			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Current	1947-49 ²	Current	1947-49 ²	Current	1947-49 ²		Current	1947-49 ²	Current	1947-49 ²	Current	1947-49 ²
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.58	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1956: April.....	\$78.99	\$68.75	\$65.08	\$56.64	\$72.42	\$63.03
1940: Average.....	25.20	42.07	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	May.....	78.40	67.94	64.62	56.00	71.95	62.35
1941: Average.....	29.58	47.03	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	June.....	79.19	68.15	65.24	56.14	72.58	62.46
1942: Average.....	36.65	52.58	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	July.....	78.60	67.18	64.78	55.37	72.11	61.63
1943: Average.....	43.14	58.30	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	August.....	79.79	68.31	65.71	56.26	73.06	62.55
1944: Average.....	46.08	61.28	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	September.....	81.81	69.86	67.30	57.47	74.70	63.79
1945: Average.....	44.39	57.72	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	October.....	82.21	69.85	67.62	57.45	75.03	63.75
1946: Average.....	43.52	52.54	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	November.....	82.22	69.80	67.63	57.41	75.04	63.70
1947: Average.....	49.97	52.32	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	December.....	84.05	71.23	69.10	58.56	76.54	64.86
1948: Average.....	54.14	52.67	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	1957: January.....	82.41	69.72	67.58	57.17	74.99	63.44
1949: Average.....	54.92	53.95	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	February.....	82.41	69.43	67.58	56.93	74.99	63.18
1950: Average.....	59.33	57.71	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	March.....	82.21	69.14	67.42	56.70	74.82	62.93
1951: Average.....	64.71	58.30	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	April ³	81.99	68.73	67.25	56.37	74.64	62.56
1952: Average.....	67.97	59.89	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							
1953: Average.....	71.69	62.67	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20							
1954: Average.....	71.86	62.60	59.55	51.87	66.78	58.17							
1955: Average.....	76.52	66.83	63.15	55.15	70.45	61.53							
1956: Average.....	79.90	68.84	65.56	56.68	73.22	63.01							

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The

primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

² These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 being the base period.

³ Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Technical Note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised February 1957), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-3: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity¹ (1947-49=100)

Industry	1957												Annual average		
	Apr. ³	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1956	1955
Total ²	106.6	107.0	107.2	106.4	112.5	112.6	115.2	114.7	113.2	106.8	111.2	108.5	107.9	110.3	108.4
Mining division.....	84.0	84.3	85.3	85.1	87.7	85.2	86.9	88.3	86.4	78.3	87.1	84.0	84.0	84.7	81.1
Contract construction division.....	131.8	123.0	119.8	112.0	135.9	144.2	157.7	160.7	161.1	154.6	154.3	137.4	124.0	138.0	123.9
Manufacturing division.....	104.4	106.3	106.9	107.0	110.8	109.9	111.0	109.9	108.1	101.8	106.6	106.0	107.2	108.1	107.7
Durable goods.....	114.9	116.8	117.7	117.9	122.0	120.2	120.2	117.3	115.1	107.8	116.2	116.1	117.9	117.2	116.3
Ordinance and accessories.....	350.0	355.6	360.9	366.3	380.4	371.9	373.6	371.8	355.0	368.7	374.6	377.3	381.0	375.3	413.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	79.6	77.0	76.3	76.2	81.8	85.8	91.4	93.7	97.5	92.7	94.6	89.7	85.8	88.8	91.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	102.2	104.0	104.0	102.9	109.3	107.3	111.7	110.6	108.3	101.7	104.1	102.9	105.3	107.4	106.6
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	104.3	103.9	103.2	103.3	108.2	109.3	111.2	108.9	110.9	108.2	111.9	111.1	109.9	109.3	108.2
Primary metal industries.....	107.5	109.7	111.6	114.3	115.3	113.3	113.9	114.5	106.7	74.2	112.7	112.9	115.1	110.5	110.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	115.2	116.9	117.6	117.2	121.4	119.7	121.1	117.1	111.6	106.6	113.6	114.1	117.0	116.3	118.0
Machinery (except electrical).....	114.0	116.5	117.2	116.3	117.4	113.7	114.0	114.4	112.5	112.4	115.6	116.4	118.7	115.6	106.4
Electrical machinery.....	153.8	137.2	138.7	139.2	144.7	145.8	145.8	142.0	138.0	132.8	136.5	137.6	138.9	138.6	130.6
Transportation equipment.....	145.9	151.3	153.8	154.1	161.0	151.6	141.3	127.6	128.8	130.2	129.5	131.0	137.8	139.0	147.2
Instruments and related products.....	120.8	121.0	121.5	121.4	123.3	123.2	123.8	123.0	121.0	118.0	119.5	120.1	121.3	121.1	117.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	99.8	100.5	99.4	98.3	105.6	109.4	112.6	109.5	106.2	98.4	103.4	103.5	103.9	105.5	104.2
Nondurable goods.....	92.0	93.7	94.0	94.0	97.4	97.6	100.2	101.1	99.8	94.8	95.2	93.9	94.5	97.2	97.4
Food and kindred products.....	79.2	78.8	79.2	81.6	87.9	92.9	99.8	107.8	102.8	93.6	90.0	84.5	81.5	90.7	90.5
Tobacco manufactures.....	67.6	72.0	80.0	85.0	91.9	92.4	101.6	107.6	94.9	72.8	76.0	75.0	73.1	85.6	90.3
Textile-mill products.....	74.7	76.0	76.9	77.0	80.3	80.8	80.9	79.1	79.0	75.8	78.9	79.5	80.9	80.6	83.1
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	101.5	106.7	106.3	102.6	105.5	104.9	106.3	103.9	105.9	97.7	99.2	99.0	102.5	104.5	104.9
Paper and allied products.....	115.4	115.8	115.8	116.3	119.1	117.9	118.3	119.0	117.7	116.6	117.0	115.3	115.7	116.9	114.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	113.9	114.5	112.8	112.6	116.8	115.1	116.3	114.7	112.9	111.0	112.0	111.8	112.2	113.0	108.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	107.6	107.3	106.9	107.2	107.9	107.3	107.7	107.5	105.8	105.1	107.5	108.8	110.4	107.9	107.0
Products of petroleum and coal.....	94.5	93.1	93.8	93.6	94.6	95.2	95.2	97.8	96.9	94.4	95.3	92.8	93.7	94.6	94.5
Rubber products.....	98.0	107.2	109.2	111.1	112.3	98.8	110.1	106.9	103.9	101.3	101.1	105.7	107.3	106.7	112.4
Leather and leather products.....	90.5	95.6	95.9	94.0	93.8	91.1	91.2	91.4	95.6	94.2	93.5	89.0	90.9	94.4	95.5

¹ Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1, table A-2.

Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

² Preliminary.

³ Includes only the divisions shown.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month	Gross	Ex- cluding over-time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over-time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over-time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over-time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over-time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over-time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over-time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over-time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over-time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over-time ²
	Durable goods																			
	Total: manufacturing		Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products					
1956: Average.....	\$1.98	\$1.91	\$2.10	\$2.03	\$2.19	\$2.12	\$1.76	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$1.64	\$1.96	\$1.88	\$2.36	\$2.29	\$2.67	\$1.90				
January.....	1.93	1.87	2.06	1.98	2.12	2.05	1.66	1.59	1.65	1.60	1.91	1.84	2.33	2.24	2.02	1.95				
February.....	1.93	1.86	2.05	1.98	2.12	2.06	1.66	1.59	1.66	1.60	1.91	1.83	2.32	2.24	2.02	1.95				
March.....	1.95	1.88	2.06	1.99	2.15	2.08	1.71	1.64	1.68	1.62	1.92	1.84	2.32	2.24	2.03	1.96				
April.....	1.96	1.90	2.08	2.00	2.16	2.09	1.75	1.69	1.68	1.63	1.94	1.85	2.33	2.25	2.03	1.97				
May.....	1.96	1.90	2.08	2.01	2.17	2.10	1.78	1.71	1.67	1.63	1.95	1.86	2.33	2.26	2.04	1.97				
June.....	1.97	1.91	2.09	2.02	2.20	2.13	1.81	1.74	1.69	1.64	1.96	1.88	2.34	2.26	2.06	1.99				
July.....	1.96	1.90	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.13	1.80	1.73	1.68	1.63	1.97	1.88	2.28	2.20	2.05	1.98				
August.....	1.98	1.91	2.10	2.03	2.20	2.13	1.81	1.73	1.70	1.64	1.97	1.89	2.36	2.30	2.07	2.00				
September.....	2.01	1.93	2.14	2.06	2.23	2.14	1.81	1.73	1.72	1.66	1.98	1.90	2.43	2.34	2.11	2.03				
October.....	2.02	1.94	2.15	2.06	2.25	2.16	1.79	1.72	1.73	1.66	1.99	1.91	2.42	2.35	2.13	2.04				
November.....	2.03	1.96	2.16	2.08	2.25	2.17	1.77	1.71	1.72	1.66	2.01	1.92	2.44	2.36	2.12	2.04				
December.....	2.05	1.98	2.18	2.09	2.27	2.18	1.74	1.68	1.73	1.67	2.01	1.93	2.45	2.37	2.14	2.06				
1957: January.....	2.05	1.98	2.18	2.10	2.28	2.21	1.72	1.66	1.72	1.67	2.02	1.95	2.47	2.39	2.13	2.06				
February.....	2.05	1.99	2.17	2.10	2.29	2.22	1.73	1.67	1.73	1.68	2.01	1.94	2.46	2.39	2.13	2.06				
March.....	2.05	1.99	2.18	2.11	2.30	2.23	1.77	1.71	1.73	1.69	2.02	1.95	2.46	2.40	2.14	2.07				
April.....	2.06	2.00	2.18	2.12	2.31	2.25	1.80	1.75	1.72	1.68	2.01	1.94	2.46	2.40	2.14	2.07				
	Durable goods—Continued																			
	Machinery (except electrical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non- durable goods		Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures					
1956: Average.....	\$2.21	\$2.12	\$1.98	\$1.92	\$2.31	\$2.23	\$2.01	\$1.95	\$1.75	\$1.69	\$1.80	\$1.75	\$1.83	\$1.76	\$1.45	\$1.43				
January.....	2.17	2.07	1.93	1.86	2.25	2.18	1.97	1.91	1.72	1.66	1.75	1.70	1.82	1.74	1.40	1.38				
February.....	2.17	2.08	1.93	1.87	2.24	2.18	1.97	1.91	1.71	1.66	1.75	1.70	1.81	1.74	1.39	1.38				
March.....	2.17	2.08	1.93	1.88	2.24	2.18	1.98	1.92	1.73	1.66	1.78	1.73	1.83	1.77	1.41	1.40				
April.....	2.18	2.09	1.96	1.90	2.26	2.20	1.99	1.94	1.74	1.69	1.79	1.74	1.89	1.81	1.49	1.48				
May.....	2.19	2.09	1.96	1.90	2.27	2.21	1.99	1.94	1.74	1.69	1.80	1.75	1.83	1.76	1.50	1.48				
June.....	2.19	2.10	1.97	1.91	2.29	2.22	2.00	1.95	1.74	1.69	1.81	1.75	1.83	1.76	1.52	1.49				
July.....	2.20	2.11	1.98	1.93	2.30	2.23	2.02	1.97	1.74	1.70	1.82	1.76	1.83	1.76	1.51	1.49				
August.....	2.21	2.12	1.98	1.93	2.31	2.24	2.02	1.97	1.74	1.69	1.81	1.75	1.80	1.73	1.42	1.41				
September.....	2.23	2.15	2.01	1.94	2.36	2.27	2.05	1.99	1.76	1.70	1.82	1.76	1.81	1.73	1.38	1.36				
October.....	2.25	2.16	2.02	1.95	2.37	2.27	2.05	1.99	1.78	1.71	1.83	1.77	1.84	1.76	1.39	1.37				
November.....	2.25	2.17	2.03	1.97	2.39	2.27	2.05	2.00	1.78	1.72	1.84	1.78	1.89	1.81	1.45	1.43				
December.....	2.27	2.17	2.05	1.98	2.43	2.30	2.07	2.01	1.79	1.73	1.86	1.80	1.90	1.82	1.48	1.45				
1957: January.....	2.27	2.18	2.05	1.99	2.38	2.29	2.08	2.03	1.81	1.76	1.86	1.81	1.92	1.86	1.49	1.47				
February.....	2.27	2.19	2.05	2.00	2.37	2.29	2.09	2.03	1.81	1.76	1.86	1.81	1.93	1.86	1.49	1.48				
March.....	2.28	2.20	2.06	2.01	2.38	2.30	2.10	2.04	1.81	1.76	1.87	1.81	1.93	1.87	1.53	1.51				
April.....	2.28	2.20	2.06	2.01	2.38	2.32	2.10	2.04	1.81	1.76	1.87	1.82	1.93	1.87	1.55	1.54				
	Nondurable goods—Continued																			
	Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, publishing, ⁴ and allied industries		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber products		Leather and leather products					
1956: Average.....	\$1.45	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.43	\$1.94	\$1.84	\$2.43	-----	\$2.11	\$2.05	\$2.54	\$2.47	\$2.17	\$2.09	\$1.49	\$1.47				
January.....	1.42	1.37	1.39	1.37	1.89	1.79	2.37	-----	2.05	2.00	2.42	2.36	2.15	2.06	1.45	1.41				
February.....	1.42	1.37	1.39	1.37	1.87	1.78	2.38	-----	2.05	2.00	2.45	2.40	2.13	2.07	1.46	1.42				
March.....	1.44	1.39	1.44	1.42	1.89	1.79	2.40	-----	2.06	2.00	2.52	2.45	2.14	2.08	1.49	1.46				
April.....	1.43	1.39	1.44	1.41	1.89	1.80	2.41	-----	2.08	2.02	2.54	2.48	2.17	2.08	1.50	1.47				
May.....	1.44	1.40	1.43	1.41	1.91	1.81	2.42	-----	2.09	2.04	2.53	2.48	2.15	2.09	1.50	1.48				
June.....	1.44	1.40	1.45	1.43	1.93	1.83	2.43	-----	2.12	2.06	2.55	2.48	2.14	2.08	1.50	1.47				
July.....	1.44	1.40	1.46	1.44	1.96	1.85	2.43	-----	2.13	2.08	2.56	2.49	2.16	2.09	1.49	1.47				
August.....	1.44	1.40	1.48	1.45	1.96	1.86	2.43	-----	2.14	2.08	2.54	2.48	2.17	2.10	1.50	1.48				
September.....	1.45	1.40	1.48	1.46	1.97	1.87	2.46	-----	2.14	2.08	2.59	2.52	2.20	2.12	1.51	1.49				
October.....	1.49	1.44	1.49	1.46	1.98	1.88	2.45	-----	2.16	2.08	2.57	2.50	2.20	2.11	1.51	1.49				
November.....	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.46	1.98	1.88	2.45	-----	2.15	2.09	2.57	2.51	2.17	2.10	1.52	1.50				
December.....	1.50	1.45	1.50	1.47	1.99	1.89	2.46	-----	2.16	2.10	2.57	2.52	2.24	2.15	1.52	1.49				
1957: January.....	1.50	1.45	1.49	1.47	1.99	1.89	2.46	-----	2.16	2.11	2.59	2.54	2.23	2.15	1.52	1.50				
February.....	1.50	1.46	1.49	1.47	2.00	1.90	2.48	-----	2.17	2.11	2.56	2.51	2.22	2.15	1.53	1.50				
March.....	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.47	2.00	1.91	2.49	-----	2.17	2.12	2.57	2.52	2.21	2.14	1.54	1.51				
April.....	1.50	1.46	1.48	1.46	2.00	1.91	2.49	-----	2.17	2.12	2.59	2.52	2.20	2.13	1.54	1.52				

TABLE C-5: Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²
	Durable goods															
	Total: Manufacturing		Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	
1956: Average.....	40.4	2.9	41.1	3.0	41.8	2.9	40.3	3.3	40.8	2.8	41.1	3.6	40.9	2.8	41.2	3.0
January.....	40.7	3.0	41.2	3.1	41.8	2.6	40.3	3.6	40.8	3.0	40.9	3.5	41.9	3.5	40.9	2.9
February.....	40.5	2.8	41.0	3.0	41.6	2.8	40.1	3.6	41.1	3.0	41.0	3.5	41.1	2.8	41.0	2.9
March.....	40.4	2.7	40.9	2.9	41.3	2.8	39.6	3.2	41.0	2.8	41.0	3.5	41.1	2.8	40.9	2.9
April.....	40.3	2.7	41.1	2.9	41.8	2.8	40.0	3.2	40.2	2.5	41.5	3.7	41.1	2.8	41.1	2.8
May.....	40.0	2.6	40.8	2.8	41.8	2.8	40.1	3.1	39.8	2.4	41.5	3.6	41.0	2.8	40.7	2.7
June.....	40.2	2.7	40.8	2.9	41.6	2.7	40.5	3.5	40.8	2.5	41.4	3.7	40.9	2.9	41.0	2.9
July.....	40.1	2.6	40.7	2.8	41.7	2.9	40.2	3.3	40.2	2.4	41.0	3.7	40.3	2.8	40.7	2.7
August.....	40.3	2.7	40.8	2.9	41.2	2.6	41.5	3.6	41.1	2.9	41.3	3.6	39.7	2.3	40.7	2.9
September.....	40.7	3.1	41.3	3.3	42.1	3.5	40.9	3.6	41.3	3.2	41.0	3.6	41.2	3.1	41.6	3.5
October.....	40.7	3.1	41.4	3.3	42.3	3.4	40.8	3.2	41.6	3.2	41.3	3.6	40.8	2.5	41.8	3.6
November.....	40.5	3.0	41.2	3.3	42.0	3.1	40.0	2.9	40.5	2.7	41.1	3.6	40.6	2.6	41.3	3.2
December.....	41.0	3.1	41.9	3.5	42.6	3.4	39.8	3.0	41.3	3.0	41.2	3.4	41.2	2.7	42.1	3.6
1957: January.....	40.2	2.6	40.9	2.9	42.0	2.7	39.1	2.7	40.5	2.3	40.3	2.9	41.0	2.9	40.8	2.8
February.....	40.2	2.5	40.9	2.7	42.0	2.7	39.6	2.6	40.2	2.2	40.6	2.9	40.3	2.2	41.0	2.8
March.....	40.1	2.5	40.8	2.6	41.6	2.6	39.7	2.6	40.2	2.2	40.7	3.0	40.1	2.0	41.0	2.8
April.....	39.8	2.3	40.5	2.4	41.3	2.2	39.8	2.6	39.7	1.9	40.4	3.0	39.7	2.0	40.8	2.7
Durable goods—Continued																
	Durable goods—Continued								Nondurable goods							
	Machinery (except electrical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Nondurable goods		Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures	
1956: Average.....	42.2	3.7	40.8	2.6	41.0	2.9	40.8	2.3	40.3	2.6	39.5	2.5	41.0	3.3	38.9	1.1
January.....	42.5	4.0	40.9	2.8	40.6	2.4	40.8	2.3	40.4	2.7	39.9	2.7	41.3	3.5	38.2	1.2
February.....	42.6	3.9	40.6	2.5	39.9	2.3	41.0	2.3	40.6	2.7	39.8	2.5	40.6	2.9	36.7	.7
March.....	42.4	3.8	40.7	2.3	40.4	2.3	40.8	2.4	40.4	2.5	39.5	2.5	40.4	2.9	37.8	.8
April.....	42.6	3.8	41.0	2.6	40.6	2.3	41.1	2.5	40.4	2.5	39.2	2.4	40.1	2.8	37.9	.9
May.....	42.2	3.7	40.7	2.5	39.6	2.1	40.9	2.4	40.2	2.5	39.0	2.3	40.5	3.0	38.9	1.1
June.....	42.1	3.6	40.6	2.4	39.9	2.2	40.6	2.2	40.1	2.3	39.2	2.4	41.1	3.5	39.2	1.3
July.....	41.8	3.4	40.1	2.0	40.8	2.5	40.5	2.2	39.6	2.2	39.4	2.5	41.0	3.4	38.9	1.1
August.....	41.7	3.5	40.5	2.5	40.8	2.7	40.7	2.3	40.2	2.6	39.6	2.8	41.2	3.3	39.1	1.0
September.....	42.3	3.8	41.1	2.9	41.3	3.4	41.1	2.5	40.3	2.8	39.8	2.8	42.0	3.9	40.8	1.3
October.....	42.1	3.7	41.2	3.1	41.8	3.8	41.0	2.4	40.7	3.1	39.7	2.7	41.3	3.6	39.5	1.0
November.....	41.7	3.4	41.0	2.9	42.2	4.5	40.8	2.3	40.3	2.8	39.6	2.7	41.3	3.8	38.9	1.1
December.....	42.6	3.7	41.2	2.8	43.6	4.8	41.0	2.3	40.6	2.7	39.7	2.6	40.9	3.2	39.8	1.5
1957: January.....	41.9	3.3	40.4	2.4	41.7	3.3	40.7	2.2	40.0	2.3	39.1	2.3	40.2	3.0	38.8	1.0
February.....	41.9	3.2	40.6	2.3	41.5	3.0	41.0	2.2	40.3	2.4	39.3	2.3	40.1	2.8	38.5	.6
March.....	41.8	3.1	40.5	2.2	41.1	2.7	40.7	2.3	40.6	2.6	39.1	2.3	39.8	2.6	37.9	.9
April.....	41.4	2.9	40.2	2.0	40.7	2.3	40.7	2.3	40.0	2.3	38.8	2.2	40.0	2.7	36.9	.5
Nondurable goods—Continued																
	Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, publishing, and allied industries		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber products		Leather and leather products	
1956: Average.....	39.7	2.6	36.3	1.2	42.8	4.6	38.8	3.2	41.3	2.3	41.1	2.0	40.2	2.8	37.6	1.4
January.....	40.4	3.0	36.5	1.3	43.0	4.7	38.7	2.9	41.5	2.3	41.3	2.0	40.7	3.5	39.0	2.0
February.....	40.5	2.9	37.3	1.5	42.6	4.4	38.6	2.8	41.4	2.2	40.7	1.8	40.1	2.7	39.5	2.2
March.....	40.0	2.7	36.7	1.3	43.0	4.7	39.0	3.1	41.3	2.2	41.2	2.5	39.5	2.3	38.2	1.8
April.....	39.3	2.4	36.2	1.1	42.7	4.5	38.8	3.1	41.3	2.4	41.2	2.6	39.9	2.5	36.6	1.3
May.....	39.0	2.3	35.6	1.0	42.3	4.3	38.7	3.0	41.3	2.2	40.7	1.8	39.9	2.4	36.5	1.1
June.....	38.8	2.2	35.5	.9	42.7	4.4	38.6	3.0	41.4	2.3	41.1	2.2	39.6	2.3	37.3	1.0
July.....	38.8	2.2	35.8	1.0	43.0	4.8	38.6	3.0	41.2	2.3	41.8	2.4	39.7	2.5	38.0	1.1
August.....	39.2	2.4	36.6	1.2	42.6	4.5	38.8	3.2	41.0	2.2	40.9	2.1	40.2	2.8	37.6	1.2
September.....	39.3	2.4	36.0	1.1	43.0	4.8	39.0	3.7	41.4	2.5	41.7	2.3	40.5	3.0	36.9	1.1
October.....	40.1	2.8	36.4	1.3	42.9	4.8	39.1	3.5	41.4	2.3	40.8	2.0	40.9	3.4	36.9	1.2
November.....	40.2	2.9	36.1	1.3	42.7	4.7	38.6	3.2	41.5	2.2	40.9	1.9	41.4	3.2	37.7	1.3
December.....	40.2	2.7	36.3	1.2	43.0	4.6	39.1	3.5	41.6	2.3	41.0	1.8	41.4	3.2	37.7	1.3
1957: January.....	39.1	2.3	35.9	1.1	42.3	4.3	39.3	2.8	41.3	2.2	41.1	1.6	40.9	3.0	38.0	1.3
February.....	39.2	2.3	36.5	1.2	42.3	4.3	39.5	2.9	41.2	2.1	40.8	1.6	40.9	2.7	38.3	1.4
March.....	38.9	2.3	36.5	1.2	42.3	4.2	39.8	3.2	41.2	2.2	40.7	1.6	40.4	2.6	38.0	1.3
April.....	38.6	2.0	35.7	1.0	42.1	4.2	38.5	2.9	41.2	2.2	41.4	2.2	40.0	2.5	36.8	1.0

¹ Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1, table A-2.

² Covers premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend

and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded. These data are not available prior to 1956.

³ Preliminary.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1: Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: All items and major groups of items

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	95.0	97.1	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	101.7	103.5	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	103.3	99.4	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	106.1	98.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	112.4	106.9	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	114.6	105.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	117.7	104.8	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	119.1	104.3	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average.....	114.5	110.9	120.0	103.7	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1956: Average.....	116.2	111.7	121.7	105.5	128.7	132.6	120.0	108.1	122.0
1953: January.....	113.9	113.1	116.4	104.6	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February.....	113.4	111.5	116.6	104.6	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March.....	113.6	111.7	116.8	104.7	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April.....	113.7	111.5	117.0	104.6	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May.....	114.0	112.1	117.1	104.7	129.4	120.7	112.6	108.0	118.0
June.....	114.5	113.7	117.4	104.6	129.4	121.2	112.6	107.8	118.2
July.....	114.7	113.8	117.8	104.4	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August.....	115.0	114.1	118.0	104.3	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September.....	115.2	113.8	118.4	105.3	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October.....	115.4	113.6	118.7	105.5	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November.....	115.2	112.0	118.9	105.5	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December.....	114.9	112.3	118.9	105.3	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January.....	115.2	113.1	118.8	104.9	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February.....	115.0	112.6	118.9	104.7	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March.....	114.8	112.1	119.0	104.3	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April.....	114.6	112.4	118.5	104.1	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May.....	115.0	113.3	118.9	104.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June.....	115.1	113.8	119.9	104.0	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July.....	115.2	114.6	119.0	104.0	128.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August.....	115.0	113.9	119.2	103.7	128.6	125.3	113.4	106.6	120.2
September.....	114.7	112.4	119.5	104.3	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October.....	114.5	111.8	119.5	104.6	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November.....	114.6	111.1	119.5	104.6	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December.....	114.3	110.4	119.7	104.3	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	119.6	103.3	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.4	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.2	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	119.5	103.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May.....	114.2	111.1	119.4	103.3	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	119.7	103.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	119.9	103.2	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.2	120.0	103.4	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	120.4	104.6	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October.....	114.9	110.8	120.8	104.6	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	120.9	104.7	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	120.8	104.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	120.6	104.1	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February.....	114.6	108.8	120.7	104.6	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March.....	114.7	109.0	120.7	104.8	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April.....	114.9	109.6	120.8	104.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May.....	115.4	111.0	120.9	104.8	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June.....	116.2	113.2	121.4	104.8	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July.....	117.0	114.8	121.8	105.3	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August.....	116.8	113.1	122.2	105.5	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September.....	117.1	113.1	122.5	106.5	128.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7
October.....	117.7	113.1	122.8	106.8	132.6	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November.....	117.8	112.9	123.0	107.0	132.2	134.5	121.4	109.0	123.2
December.....	118.0	112.9	123.5	107.0	133.1	134.7	121.8	109.3	123.3
1957: January.....	118.2	112.8	123.8	106.4	133.6	135.3	122.1	109.9	123.8
February.....	118.7	113.6	124.5	106.1	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0
March.....	118.9	113.2	124.9	106.8	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2
April.....	119.3	113.8	125.2	106.5	135.5	136.9	123.3	111.8	124.2
May.....	119.6	114.6	125.3	106.5	135.3	137.3	123.4	111.4	124.3

¹ The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 40 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Group	1957					1956								Annual average	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1956	1955
Food ¹	114.6	113.8	113.2	113.6	112.8	112.9	112.9	113.1	113.1	113.1	114.8	113.2	111.0	111.7	110.9
Food at home	113.0	112.1	111.4	112.0	111.1	111.2	111.3	111.7	111.7	111.8	113.8	112.1	109.5	110.2	109.7
Cereals and bakery products	130.4	130.1	129.8	129.1	128.0	127.4	127.0	126.8	126.6	126.3	125.8	125.2	124.7	125.6	123.9
Meats, poultry, and fish	103.7	102.0	100.6	101.4	99.0	98.0	98.8	100.8	101.3	99.9	99.3	98.0	95.5	97.1	101.6
Dairy products	110.0	110.5	110.7	111.1	111.2	111.3	111.1	110.7	109.8	109.2	108.7	107.7	107.5	108.7	105.9
Fruits and vegetables	122.5	118.7	116.1	116.5	116.9	117.4	118.5	113.9	114.8	120.7	135.2	131.4	121.5	119.0	113.5
Other foods at home ²	109.9	111.0	111.6	113.0	112.7	114.2	115.2	115.8	115.4	113.9	112.8	111.1	110.9	112.8	111.5
Housing	125.3	125.2	124.9	124.8	123.8	123.5	123.0	122.8	122.5	122.2	121.8	121.4	120.9	121.7	120.0
Rent	134.7	134.5	134.4	134.2	134.2	134.2	133.8	133.4	133.4	133.2	133.2	132.5	132.2	132.7	130.3
Gas and electricity	112.3	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.3	112.0	111.8	112.0	112.2	112.1	111.7	111.7	111.8	111.8	110.7
Solid fuels and fuel oil	135.4	138.1	139.2	139.3	138.9	136.1	134.3	132.9	130.5	129.5	128.7	128.4	127.9	130.7	125.2
Household furnishings	104.2	105.1	104.9	105.0	104.0	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.3	102.6	102.8	102.8	102.6	103.0	104.1
Household operation	127.3	126.4	126.2	125.6	125.4	124.8	124.5	124.2	123.7	123.4	123.0	122.6	122.4	122.9	119.1
Apparel	106.5	106.5	106.8	106.1	106.4	107.0	107.0	106.8	106.5	105.8	105.3	104.8	104.8	105.5	103.7
Men's and boys'	109.0	108.8	108.8	108.4	108.4	108.6	108.4	108.2	108.3	107.7	107.7	107.5	107.0	107.4	105.7
Women's and girls'	98.6	98.7	99.3	98.2	98.9	100.3	100.4	100.1	99.6	98.1	98.0	97.5	97.9	98.7	98.0
Footwear	127.8	127.3	127.6	127.2	126.7	126.4	126.2	126.2	126.0	124.8	124.2	123.1	122.8	123.9	117.7
Other apparel ³	92.0	92.0	92.2	91.7	91.9	92.2	92.1	92.1	92.0	91.5	91.4	91.1	91.1	91.4	90.6
Transportation	135.3	135.5	135.1	134.4	133.6	133.1	133.2	132.6	128.6	128.5	127.7	126.8	127.1	128.7	126.4
Private	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.5	123.8	123.3	123.5	122.9	118.7	118.6	117.6	116.7	117.1	118.8	117.1
Public	178.8	178.8	175.8	178.8	174.9	174.1	173.4	173.0	173.0	173.9	172.7	172.6	172.5	172.2	165.7

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home.³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (non-alcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.⁴ In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.⁵ Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Special groups of items

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items less food	All items less shelter	All commodities	All commodities less food	Durable commodities ²	Nondurable commodities less food ³	All services and shelter ⁴	All services less shelter
1947: Average	95.1	95.6	96.3	95.7	94.9	95.7	94.5	94.7
1948: Average	101.9	103.1	103.2	102.9	101.8	103.1	100.4	100.1
1949: Average	103.0	101.3	100.6	101.5	103.3	101.1	105.1	105.2
1950: Average	104.2	102.0	101.2	101.3	104.4	100.9	108.5	108.1
1951: Average	110.8	110.5	110.3	108.9	112.4	108.5	114.1	114.6
1952: Average	113.5	112.7	111.7	109.8	113.8	109.1	119.3	120.1
1953: Average	115.7	113.1	111.2	109.9	112.3	110.1	124.1	125.1
1954: Average	116.4	113.0	110.1	108.4	107.5	110.6	127.3	128.5
1955: Average	116.7	112.4	108.7	107.1	103.7	110.6	129.4	131.4
1956: Average	118.8	114.0	109.8	108.4	103.4	113.0	132.2	135.1
1956: May	117.9	113.3	109.0	107.5	102.5	112.2	131.5	134.8
June	118.1	114.1	110.0	107.4	102.0	112.3	131.9	134.9
July	118.6	114.9	110.9	107.9	102.2	112.9	132.5	135.2
August	119.0	114.5	110.3	108.1	102.6	113.1	132.9	135.7
September	119.4	114.8	110.6	108.8	102.9	114.0	133.2	135.9
October	120.2	115.5	111.4	110.1	105.8	114.4	133.3	136.1
November	120.5	115.6	111.5	110.5	106.4	114.6	133.5	136.5
December	120.8	115.7	111.5	110.6	106.4	114.7	134.0	136.9
1957: January	121.0	115.9	111.6	110.7	106.7	114.7	134.5	137.6
February	121.5	116.4	112.0	110.9	106.8	115.0	135.2	138.2
March	122.0	116.5	112.1	111.3	107.1	115.5	135.8	138.7
April	122.3	116.9	112.5	111.5	107.3	115.7	136.2	139.0
May	122.8	117.1	112.7	111.1	106.7	115.8	136.7	139.5

¹ See footnote 1 and note, table D-1.² Includes household appliances, furniture and bedding, floor coverings, dinnerware, automobiles, tires, radio and television sets, durable toys, and sporting goods.³ Includes solid fuels, fuel oil, textile housefurnishings, household paper, electric light bulbs, laundry soap and detergents, apparel (except shoe repairs), gasoline, motor oil, prescriptions and drugs, toilet goods, nondurable toys, newspapers, cigarettes, cigars, beer, and whiskey.⁴ Includes rent, home purchase, real estate taxes, mortgage interest, property insurance, house repairs and maintenance, gas, electricity, dry cleaning, laundry service, domestic service, telephone, water, postage, shoe repairs, auto repairs, auto insurance, auto registration, transit fares, railroad fares, professional medical services, hospital services, group hospitalization, barber and beauty shop services, television repairs, and motion picture admissions.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-4: Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average price, May 1957	Indexes (1947-49=100) (unless otherwise specified)														Annual average	
		1957					1956										
		May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1956	1955	
Cereals and bakery products: Unit																	
Flour, wheat.....5 lb.	54.6	113.6	113.3	113.0	112.5	111.9	111.2	110.7	110.5	110.5	110.9	111.1	111.5	110.7	110.7	110.8	
Biscuit mix.....20 oz.	26.8	95.8	95.9	95.7	95.9	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.5	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.4	95.3	
Corn meal.....lb.	12.8	113.6	113.0	112.4	112.1	111.2	111.4	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.8	111.9	111.3	111.0	111.4	111.4	
Rice.....lb.	17.2	92.9	92.7	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.1	92.2	92.9	93.1	93.0	92.9	92.7	92.8	95.5	
Roll oats.....20 oz.	22.0	135.4	134.7	133.6	131.7	128.5	120.2	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.3	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.1	117.6	
Corn flakes.....lb.	23.0	135.0	134.1	133.1	131.4	133.4	132.6	130.2	129.2	128.5	128.5	128.4	128.2	128.2	128.9	128.0	
Bread.....lb.	18.8	140.6	140.3	140.0	139.1	138.2	137.5	137.2	137.1	136.6	136.0	134.9	133.7	133.0	134.7	131.6	
Soda crackers.....lb.	29.0	112.9	112.4	112.5	111.5	107.3	108.7	108.6	107.8	107.7	107.8	107.7	107.5	106.8	107.3	104.9	
Vanilla cookies.....7 oz.	24.7	127.5	127.4	127.3	126.7	125.4	125.3	125.1	125.0	124.8	124.6	124.1	123.8	123.7	124.0	122.4	
Meats, poultry, and fish:																	
Meats:																	
Beef and veal.....lb.	106.7	104.5	102.4	103.5	101.2	100.3	101.3	103.5	103.8	101.3	99.8	99.1	95.5	97.9	101.2		
Round steak.....lb.	102.2	110.2	106.3	97.1	97.1	98.6	101.2	103.5	102.7	98.0	94.4	93.1	91.8	95.7	97.2		
Chuck roast.....lb.	52.0	94.0	92.1	88.2	89.8	88.8	93.0	95.2	98.1	96.1	89.0	83.6	104.2	102.1	107.1	108.7	
Rib roast.....lb.	73.4	110.2	107.1	104.5	104.7	108.5	110.2	113.3	115.1	113.8	106.4	102.8	100.9	98.9	104.7	105.3	
Hamburger.....lb.	40.8	84.2	82.5	80.9	80.6	80.4	80.6	81.4	82.3	81.1	79.9	79.0	78.1	77.7	79.3	81.4	
Veal cutlets.....lb.	117.2	127.2	127.3	126.3	126.7	124.5	122.0	122.6	122.6	120.7	120.0	120.2	119.9	120.8	119.4		
Pork:																	
Pork chops, center cut.....lb.	85.0	105.2	102.3	101.1	103.0	98.5	95.6	95.2	98.5	99.8	98.6	98.2	97.4	90.9	93.1	98.1	
Bacon, sliced.....lb.	71.4	98.3	94.3	93.2	95.4	88.6	84.4	85.5	84.9	83.5	81.9	80.6	78.0	74.6	79.0	89.7	
Ham, whole.....lb.	62.7	96.9	95.8	95.6	96.9	95.4	94.3	91.8	92.6	95.1	96.7	96.5	92.4	92.4	92.4	85.8	
Lamb, leg.....lb.	72.8	106.6	104.1	97.5	99.0	98.2	98.9	102.3	101.4	103.0	102.2	103.5	108.5	103.5	98.5	98.2	
Other meats:																	
Frankfurters.....lb.	54.4	89.7	88.4	88.1	87.8	86.6	86.0	86.2	86.1	85.9	85.2	85.4	85.2	84.9	85.4	87.1	
Luncheon meat, 12-oz. can.....lb.	44.8	92.7	91.8	90.7	89.4	87.9	96.8	85.9	84.9	83.6	83.5	83.6	83.6	84.4	89.9		
Poultry, frying chickens.....lb.	78.9	79.1	80.4	79.9	75.9	74.7	74.7	75.1	76.7	78.7	81.4	84.7	80.7	82.1	80.4	91.7	
Ready-to-cook.....lb.	47.1																
Fish:																	
Fish, fresh or frozen.....lb.	109.7	108.8	108.6	109.3	109.5	108.9	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.1	108.0	107.6	108.0	108.4	108.1	108.6	
Ocean perch fillet, frozen.....lb.	42.9	107.2	106.0	105.4	106.7	107.3	106.7	105.8	105.7	105.6	105.3	104.7	105.1	105.5	105.5	105.4	
Haddock, fillet, frozen.....lb.	45.7																
Salmon, pink, 16-oz. can.....lb.	62.4	129.9	129.7	129.9	130.2	129.5	129.0	128.6	128.0	126.9	126.5	125.9	125.2	124.3	125.5	115.7	
Tuna fish, chunk, 6-6 3/4-oz. can.....lb.	32.0	93.2	92.9	93.0	92.9	92.7	92.4	92.2	92.6	92.7	92.9	93.1	93.9	94.9	94.6	99.6	
Dairy products:																	
Milk, fresh, grocery.....lb.	114.7	116.0	116.2	117.1	117.2	117.2	117.0	116.5	115.3	114.2	113.6	112.0	111.8	113.6	110.3		
Homogenized, with vitamin D added.....qt.	22.8																
Milk, fresh, delivered.....lb.	119.3	120.0	120.5	121.0	121.4	121.5	121.4	120.9	119.8	119.0	118.6	116.9	116.9	118.4	113.9		
Homogenized, with vitamin D added.....qt.	24.4																
Ice cream.....lb.	29.4	97.3	97.0	96.6	96.3	96.1	96.3	96.2	95.9	96.0	95.7	95.5	95.2	94.9	95.5	95.6	
Butter.....lb.	74.0	93.7	93.6	93.8	93.8	94.0	94.6	94.3	92.9	91.5	91.1	90.9	90.9	90.7	91.3	89.2	
Cheese American process.....lb.	57.4	109.0	109.0	109.2	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.5	108.5	108.7	108.9	108.5	108.4	108.5	108.4	108.0	
Milk evaporated, 14 1/2-oz. can.....lb.	14.5	106.8	106.0	105.4	105.3	105.3	105.2	105.1	105.0	104.5	103.9	103.4	101.8	103.4	100.2		
All fruits and vegetables:																	
Fruit fruits and vegetables:																	
Strawberries.....10 oz.	26.6	97.2	98.7	99.6	99.8	100.3	100.4	101.1	102.5	104.1	104.5	104.7	104.1	103.5	103.1	99.5	
Orange juice concentrate, 6 oz.....lb.	18.1	98.7	101.7	102.4	102.9	104.4	104.8	106.3	108.0	109.8	109.7	109.0	107.0	106.4	107.0	99.2	
Peas, green.....10 oz.	19.6	100.2	100.1	102.0	103.0	103.0	103.3	103.8	104.5	108.2	109.2	110.0	109.5	109.0	107.5	102.7	
Beans, green.....10 oz.	23.7	98.6	98.3	98.1	95.9	94.8	94.3	94.2	96.5	95.0	95.2	95.5	96.3	95.8	95.9	98.9	
Fresh fruits and vegetables:																	
Apples.....lb.	20.0	171.7	150.1	134.6	131.7	126.3	123.5	113.9	111.5	128.0	136.9	157.0	155.0	141.9	128.9	128.5	
Bananas.....lb.	16.7	103.6	108.0	101.1	105.6	106.8	107.5	107.8	106.1	104.8	103.2	101.2	106.5	105.1	104.4	105.0	
Oranges.....doz.	54.2	118.1	119.4	119.0	119.2	118.1	122.6	130.1	151.0	148.1	139.5	142.7	130.8	118.9	126.7	113.8	
Lemons.....lb.	19.3	104.0	102.5	105.9	113.2	113.4	110.3	109.8	108.3	106.6	100.4	102.3	94.1	94.8	101.9	97.1	
Grapefruit.....each.	11.3	110.0	110.1	109.1	109.9	113.4	114.6	121.6	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	109.0	104.0	97.5	
Peaches.....lb.	36.1	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	95.2	93.6	111.4	(v)	(v)	97.4	133.0	
Strawberries.....lb.	27.7	81.4	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	91.7	85.2	99.7	95.3	
Grapes seedless.....lb.	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	74.5	68.4	75.6	104.9	(v)	80.9	79.4	
Watermelons.....lb.	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	62.4	77.1	99.0	(v)	79.5	80.2	
Potatoes.....10 lb.	57.3	108.1	105.3	103.7	106.0	106.3	101.2	99.4	97.6	108.9	146.4	218.6	174.4	150.6	127.8	107.2	
Sweet potatoes.....lb.	16.1	143.8	128.6	122.1	121.6	118.2	113.4	105.5	106.9	117.6	139.1	138.4	121.8	112.5	114.9	123.1	
Onions.....lb.	12.3	146.1	116.8	99.4	102.5	91.5	89.9	84.6	89.2	106.0	156.6	186.4	148.2	107.8	112.4	95.2	
Carrots.....lb.	14.1	110.8	99.9	101.8	103.0	110.5	109.4	108.3	106.2	110.9	108.8	108.5	107.9	101.8	108.1	108.8	
Lettuce.....head	15.4	107.7	109.5	95.4	117.3	129.1	145.4	167.8	125.4	111.0	102.8	96.9	112.0	111.1	114.4	113.7	
Celery.....lb.	15.5	106.7	101.0	107.7	114.9	117.2	101.3	92.0	84.7	86.0	92.8	99.6	99.6	90.6	92.7	98.9	
Cabbage.....lb.	9.1	132.5	153.1	138.7	125.4	120.4	107.1	97.1	100.3	104.1	107.4	116.3	125.6	115.9	114.5	119.9	
Tomatoes.....lb.	40.3	143.4	129.4	116.5	99.3	113.7	122.8	138.8	94.5	74.8	59.2	77.2	106.9	118.0	101.7	98.5	
Beans, green.....lb.	27.1	128.0	124.1	153.8	146.9	129.4	130.3	110.9	102.1	86.3	81.4	101.5	134.0	132.3	119.5	105.1	
Canned fruits and vegetables:																	
Orange juice.....46-oz. can.	36.1	115.4	116.5	118.7	120.1	122.6	124.9	126.4	126.4	124.2	123.4	121.4	118.6	117.5	120.0	107.4	
Peaches.....#2 1/2 can.	34.7	110.7	110.7	110.4	110.3	109.7	109.9	110.1	110.5	111.1	112.1	112.1	111.8	111.6	111.0	108.0	
Pineapple.....#2 can.	34.1	110.2	110.0	109.9	109.6	109.7	109.8	109.3	109.1	109.0	108.9	109.1	109.1	108.7	108.8	106.1	
Fruit cocktail.....#303 can.	26.0	100.1	100.1	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.1	100.9	100.8	100.5	100.6	100.8	101.3	
Corn, cream style.....#303 can.	17.1	101.6	101.9	102.2	102.3	102.6	103.6	105.3	106.9	108.4	108.4	108.1	107.8	107.3	106.8	101.5	
Peas, green.....#303 can.	21.5	102.4	102.0	101.9	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.8	102.5	102.3	102.5	102.1	101.8	
Tomatoes.....#303 can.	14.8	102.7	102.7	103.0	102.8												

TABLE D-4: Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average price, May 1957	Indexes (1947-49=100) (unless otherwise specified)														
		1957					1956								Annual average	
		May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1956	1955
Other foods at home:																
Partially prepared foods: Unit Cents																
Soup, tomato ¹11-oz. can.	12.5	99.5	99.6	99.1	98.9	98.2	97.8	97.6	97.3	97.7	99.0	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.7
Beans with pork.....16-oz. can.	14.6	103.3	103.5	103.1	104.1	104.0	103.2	102.4	102.8	103.2	103.2	103.4	103.3	102.5	103.0	103.9
Condiments and sauces:																
Pickles, sweet ¹7½ oz.	27.2	99.6	99.5	99.8	100.2	99.3	99.0	98.5	98.6	99.4	99.0	98.5	98.4	98.7	98.8	99.4
Catsup, tomato ¹14 oz.	23.3	102.7	102.6	102.5	102.5	102.4	102.4	102.3	102.1	102.4	102.2	102.0	101.9	101.5	101.6	98.1
Beverages:																
Coffee ¹package of 16	194.6	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.5	201.3	201.6	202.8	202.8	201.5	197.8	196.9	191.7	189.3	194.0	185.6
Tea bags ¹package of 16	23.6	122.9	122.7	122.6	122.4	122.2	121.9	121.1	120.9	121.0	121.0	120.8	120.7	120.8	121.2	122.5
Cola drink ¹carton, 36 oz.	34.0	117.5	117.1	116.5	116.3	115.0	114.3	114.2	114.2	113.9	113.8	113.6	112.7	112.4	113.0	111.9
Fats and oils:																
Shortening, hydrogenated		87.1	87.4	88.0	87.8	86.6	85.3	84.6	84.2	84.2	84.4	84.4	84.6	83.9	83.1	81.3
Margarine, colored.....3-lb. can.																
Margarine, colored.....lb.	30.0	94.0	94.3	95.3	95.4	94.1	92.6	92.2	92.2	92.4	93.3	93.6	94.2	92.4	90.5	84.7
Lard.....lb.	22.6	83.6	84.1	84.7	84.5	81.9	79.2	76.9	75.9	74.4	73.6	72.9	73.5	73.2	73.1	76.0
Salad dressing.....pt.	37.3	99.5	99.3	99.0	97.7	97.0	96.4	95.6	94.6	94.8	95.4	95.5	94.9	94.1	94.3	92.8
Peanut butter ¹lb.	53.6	109.7	109.7	109.4	109.6	109.7	109.9	109.9	110.0	109.9	109.9	110.1	109.8	109.7	110.0	110.4
Sugar and sweets:																
Sugar.....5 lbs.	55.0	114.2	114.0	113.9	113.8	112.8	111.5	110.9	110.6	110.3	109.9	109.7	109.6	109.3	109.0	112.2
Corn syrup ¹24 oz.	24.8	105.8	105.7	105.5	105.3	104.5	103.7	103.8	103.1	102.5	101.5	100.9	100.6	100.5	101.5	100.9
Grape jelly ¹12 oz.	27.3	114.8	114.3	114.4	113.6	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.4	112.2	111.6	111.6	110.7	110.8	111.4	107.8
Chocolate bar ¹1 oz.	4.5	100.5	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	112.6
Eggs, grade A, large.....doz.	45.7	69.9	72.3	72.4	76.9	77.0	83.8	87.7	90.7	89.9	86.5	83.4	80.8	82.2	86.3	86.8
Miscellaneous foods:																
Gelatin, flavored ¹3-4 oz.	8.8	103.0	102.7	102.3	102.6	102.4	101.3	100.6	99.0	98.8	99.4	99.3	99.2	99.0	99.3	98.8

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.² Based on prices in the 46 cities used in compiling the Consumer Price Index. Average prices for each of the 20 large cities listed in table D-5 are available upon request.³ December 1952=100.⁴ May 1953=100.⁵ Priced only in season.⁶ January 1953=100.⁷ 7 months' average.⁸ July 1953=100.⁹ 3 months' average.¹⁰ April 1953=100.¹¹ Not available.¹² 4 months' average.¹³ 5 months' average.¹⁴ June 1953=100.¹⁵ Vegetable soup priced from December 1952 through July 1956; tomato soup substituted August 1956.¹⁶ Price of 1-lb. can 102.5 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag 86.1 (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index ¹—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	May 1957	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Annual average	
														1956	1955
United States city average ²	119.6	119.3	118.9	118.7	118.2	118.0	117.8	117.7	117.1	116.8	117.0	116.2	115.4	116.2	114.5
Atlanta, Ga.	(³)	(³)	120.6	(³)	(³)	119.5	(³)	(³)	118.9	(³)	(³)	118.0	(³)	118.1	116.3
Baltimore, Md.	(³)	(³)	119.9	(³)	(³)	119.5	(³)	(³)	117.5	(³)	(³)	116.6	(³)	116.9	115.2
Boston, Mass.	(³)	120.2	(³)	(³)	119.0	(³)	(³)	119.3	(³)	(³)	117.8	(³)	(³)	117.1	113.8
Chicago, Ill.	122.2	122.0	121.6	121.5	121.0	121.0	121.0	121.1	120.3	120.0	120.5	119.5	118.6	119.5	117.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.	(³)	(³)	118.1	(³)	(³)	117.5	(³)	(³)	117.1	(³)	(³)	116.3	(³)	116.0	113.7
Cleveland, Ohio.	121.7	(³)	(³)	120.4	(³)	(³)	120.0	(³)	(³)	119.1	(³)	(³)	117.3	118.0	115.6
Detroit, Mich.	121.9	121.4	121.0	121.0	120.5	120.2	120.6	120.0	119.7	119.6	120.2	118.7	118.0	118.7	116.5
Houston, Tex.	121.1	(³)	(³)	120.5	(³)	(³)	119.7	(³)	(³)	118.2	(³)	(³)	116.8	117.8	115.9
Kansas City, Mo.	(³)	120.4	(³)	(³)	119.8	(³)	(³)	118.9	(³)	(³)	117.6	(³)	(³)	117.5	115.7
Los Angeles, Calif.	120.8	120.6	120.4	120.3	119.6	119.4	119.1	118.5	117.8	117.4	118.1	117.4	116.9	117.4	115.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	(³)	119.8	(³)	(³)	119.4	(³)	(³)	117.4	(³)	(³)	117.7	(³)	(³)	117.0	116.8
New York, N. Y.	117.2	116.9	116.0	115.9	115.6	115.5	115.6	115.7	115.1	114.4	114.6	113.8	113.0	113.9	112.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	119.8	119.7	120.0	119.7	118.8	118.6	118.2	118.6	118.4	117.9	117.9	116.8	116.2	117.0	115.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	(³)	118.8	(³)	(³)	118.8	(³)	(³)	118.2	(³)	(³)	117.3	(³)	(³)	116.5	113.8
Portland, Ore.	(³)	121.6	(³)	(³)	120.1	(³)	(³)	119.5	(³)	(³)	118.6	(³)	(³)	118.0	115.1
St. Louis, Mo.	(³)	(³)	120.2	(³)	(³)	119.1	(³)	(³)	118.1	(³)	(³)	117.0	(³)	117.2	116.0
San Francisco, Calif.	(³)	122.3	(³)	(³)	121.6	(³)	(³)	119.0	(³)	(³)	117.9	(³)	(³)	118.4	115.6
Scranton, Pa.	116.4	(³)	(³)	115.5	(³)	(³)	114.9	(³)	(³)	113.5	(³)	(³)	112.1	112.9	111.4
Seattle, Wash.	122.8	(³)	(³)	122.2	(³)	(³)	120.2	(³)	(³)	118.8	(³)	(³)	117.1	118.1	116.7
Washington, D. C.	117.2	(³)	(³)	117.5	(³)	(³)	115.9	(³)	(³)	115.7	(³)	(³)	114.4	114.9	113.6

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.² Average of 46 cities.³ Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for the 15 remaining cities.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index ¹—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	May 1957	Apr. 1957	May 1956	May 1957	Apr. 1957	May 1956	May 1957	Apr. 1957	May 1956	May 1957	Apr. 1957	May 1956
United States city average ³	114.6	113.8	111.0	113.0	112.1	109.5	130.4	130.1	124.7	103.7	102.0	95.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	112.4	112.1	108.9	111.0	110.8	107.3	124.7	124.7	118.3	106.1	104.3	97.3
Baltimore, Md.....	116.0	115.1	112.0	112.8	111.8	109.5	127.2	127.2	121.6	103.5	103.1	96.2
Boston, Mass.....	113.8	113.4	109.7	111.3	111.1	107.1	126.1	128.8	122.2	101.8	101.6	94.2
Chicago, Ill.....	112.0	111.6	108.8	109.9	109.4	107.1	122.9	122.6	120.0	96.6	94.9	89.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	116.4	115.4	112.6	114.8	113.7	111.4	131.0	131.1	124.6	105.5	103.9	95.8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	112.7	111.2	109.2	110.6	109.0	107.3	123.6	122.4	119.6	100.5	98.6	93.2
Detroit, Mich.....	116.8	115.9	113.9	115.0	114.1	112.4	125.0	124.5	119.8	101.3	99.4	93.5
Houston, Tex.....	112.2	112.1	107.5	110.0	109.8	105.4	121.2	121.2	117.6	99.2	97.8	90.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	110.1	109.7	107.6	107.8	107.3	105.7	126.5	126.5	120.5	98.1	96.5	89.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	116.9	116.9	113.0	113.5	113.7	109.6	134.1	133.8	128.3	105.1	103.5	96.2
Minneapolis, Minn.....	113.1	112.6	112.9	111.6	110.9	112.4	129.3	130.2	126.4	98.4	97.0	93.0
New York, N. Y.....	113.8	112.8	110.6	112.1	111.0	109.0	135.1	134.8	129.2	105.2	103.1	99.1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	117.6	116.4	112.9	115.5	114.1	111.2	132.5	132.4	124.6	105.5	103.6	98.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	117.3	114.8	111.8	115.6	112.8	110.5	129.0	128.5	125.6	102.8	99.4	93.6
Portland, Oreg.....	117.0	116.0	113.5	115.1	113.8	112.1	131.7	131.7	125.3	105.8	103.9	97.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	115.5	114.2	111.5	111.7	110.1	109.1	125.3	125.4	119.5	100.9	98.3	93.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	117.2	117.4	113.2	115.7	115.9	112.0	140.1	140.0	130.8	107.9	108.0	101.9
Scranton, Pa.....	112.2	111.1	108.3	111.7	110.5	107.3	126.4	126.2	124.0	103.6	102.3	93.4
Seattle, Wash.....	117.3	116.3	111.8	116.6	115.3	111.1	138.0	137.7	131.2	105.4	103.6	95.9
Washington, D. C.....	115.9	115.2	112.0	113.4	112.7	109.9	129.7	129.4	121.9	102.6	101.8	93.0

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	May 1957	Apr. 1957	May 1956	May 1957	Apr. 1957	May 1956	May 1957	Apr. 1957	May 1956
United States city average ³	110.0	110.5	107.5	122.5	118.7	121.5	109.9	111.0	110.9
Atlanta, Ga.....	113.5	113.1	108.9	119.0	117.4	118.6	102.2	104.5	104.1
Baltimore, Md.....	112.5	112.6	108.9	120.0	118.2	120.0	110.4	111.3	111.1
Boston, Mass.....	110.9	112.2	105.2	118.8	115.1	118.5	105.8	106.6	105.7
Chicago, Ill.....	110.8	110.3	110.3	119.2	119.3	117.8	116.3	117.0	117.8
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.7	114.6	113.8	120.7	115.4	122.3	114.9	116.2	116.6
Cleveland, Ohio.....	104.2	105.3	104.2	119.2	113.2	116.7	114.2	114.6	114.3
Detroit, Mich.....	107.6	109.8	108.9	137.1	132.8	138.9	112.7	113.1	112.8
Houston, Tex.....	109.0	109.2	108.7	120.8	121.3	111.4	109.7	110.2	109.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	107.7	107.9	110.6	114.4	113.0	115.7	103.9	104.7	105.8
Los Angeles, Calif.....	105.5	105.3	103.0	121.7	125.4	121.8	111.1	111.5	110.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	104.8	104.6	111.9	123.7	121.0	130.5	117.3	118.0	119.5
New York, N. Y.....	108.1	108.9	102.6	116.5	111.4	116.6	108.8	110.5	111.1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	114.1	113.9	107.5	126.3	121.2	125.3	109.8	110.5	111.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	111.9	111.9	107.3	127.4	117.8	122.0	119.9	119.4	120.0
Portland, Oreg.....	117.0	116.5	112.5	120.0	115.4	124.8	112.3	112.7	112.6
St. Louis, Mo.....	100.3	100.3	101.5	125.1	120.2	125.3	117.5	117.8	119.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	109.8	113.5	105.7	127.0	122.9	127.2	108.2	109.7	107.1
Scranton, Pa.....	110.1	110.3	105.2	119.5	112.7	117.2	107.1	108.6	108.7
Seattle, Wash.....	117.3	116.4	112.9	128.5	124.6	123.6	109.6	110.0	108.6
Washington, D. C.....	115.8	115.7	112.1	118.0	114.4	122.3	111.0	111.7	112.1

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² See footnote 2, table D-2.³ Average of 46 cities.⁴ See footnote 3, table D-2.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Nonmetallic minerals-structural	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947	96.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	90.9	101.4	99.0	93.7	98.6	91.3	92.8	95.6	93.9	97.2	100.8
1948	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9	103.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949	92.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	96.9	101.0	94.8	98.9	99.2	98.5	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	96.1
1950	103.1	97.5	99.8	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.0	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	106.9	103.5	96.6
1951	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.8	134.0	120.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.5	109.5	105.7	125.0	120.2	116.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	118.2	115.7	97.8
1954	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.5	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	126.9	118.0	116.3	128.0	124.6	115.4	120.9	120.6	102.5
1955	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	92.8	107.9	108.6	143.8	123.6	118.3	136.6	128.4	118.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1956	114.3	88.4	101.7	122.2	95.3	99.3	111.2	107.2	145.8	125.4	127.2	148.4	137.8	119.1	129.6	122.3	91.0
1953:																	
January	109.9	99.6	105.5	113.1	98.8	97.3	107.8	103.6	127.3	120.5	115.8	124.0	121.5	112.7	114.6	111.9	103.0
February	109.6	97.9	105.2	113.1	98.5	98.0	108.1	103.6	126.2	121.1	115.3	124.6	121.6	112.9	114.6	111.9	101.2
March	110.0	99.8	104.1	113.4	97.5	98.1	108.4	104.2	125.7	121.7	115.1	125.5	121.8	113.1	115.1	114.8	101.7
April	109.4	97.3	103.2	113.3	97.4	97.9	107.4	105.5	124.8	122.2	115.3	125.0	122.0	113.9	116.9	114.8	98.5
May	109.8	97.8	104.3	113.0	97.6	100.4	107.1	105.5	125.4	121.8	115.4	122.8	124.4	114.1	117.2	114.8	99.7
June	108.5	95.4	103.3	113.9	97.4	101.0	108.3	105.6	125.0	121.5	115.8	126.9	122.9	114.3	118.1	114.9	95.8
July	110.9	97.9	103.5	114.8	97.5	100.0	111.1	106.2	124.6	121.1	115.8	129.3	123.4	114.7	119.4	115.6	95.3
August	110.6	96.4	104.8	114.9	97.5	99.9	111.0	106.3	123.5	120.4	116.2	129.4	123.7	114.8	119.6	115.6	96.4
September	111.0	98.1	106.6	114.7	96.9	99.7	110.9	106.7	124.0	119.2	116.9	128.5	124.0	114.9	120.7	116.2	94.7
October	110.2	95.3	104.7	114.6	96.5	97.1	111.2	106.7	124.2	118.1	117.5	127.9	124.1	114.8	120.7	118.1	94.4
November	109.8	93.7	103.8	114.5	96.2	97.1	111.2	107.2	123.3	117.3	117.5	127.9	124.2	114.9	120.8	118.1	93.2
December	110.1	94.4	104.3	114.6	95.8	95.6	111.1	107.1	124.8	117.4	117.1	127.5	124.3	115.0	120.8	118.1	100.1
1954:																	
January	110.0	97.8	108.2	114.6	95.1	95.3	110.8	107.2	124.8	117.0	117.0	127.2	124.4	115.2	120.9	118.2	101.1
February	110.5	97.7	104.8	114.4	95.3	94.9	110.5	107.5	124.6	116.8	117.1	126.2	124.5	115.1	121.0	118.0	102.8
March	110.5	98.4	105.3	114.2	95.0	94.7	109.2	107.4	124.9	116.7	116.6	126.3	124.5	115.0	121.0	117.9	104.9
April	111.0	99.4	105.9	114.5	94.7	94.6	108.6	107.2	125.0	116.2	116.3	126.8	124.4	115.6	120.8	121.5	110.3
May	110.9	97.9	108.8	114.5	94.8	96.0	108.2	107.1	125.1	116.1	115.8	127.1	124.4	115.5	119.3	121.4	109.2
June	110.0	94.8	105.0	114.2	94.9	95.6	107.8	106.8	126.1	116.3	115.8	127.1	124.3	115.4	119.1	121.4	105.1
July	110.4	96.2	106.5	114.3	95.1	94.9	109.2	106.7	126.8	119.1	116.2	128.0	124.3	115.3	120.4	121.4	103.9
August	110.5	95.8	106.4	114.4	95.3	94.0	106.9	106.8	126.4	119.1	116.8	128.6	124.3	115.3	120.5	121.5	102.3
September	110.0	93.6	105.5	114.4	95.3	93.0	108.9	106.8	126.9	119.3	116.3	129.1	124.4	115.3	121.7	121.5	99.1
October	109.7	93.1	103.7	114.5	95.4	92.4	106.9	106.9	128.5	119.8	116.3	129.7	124.3	115.6	121.9	121.5	96.7
November	110.0	93.2	103.8	114.8	95.2	92.8	107.4	107.0	131.4	119.9	116.0	129.9	125.3	115.6	121.8	121.4	97.0
December	106.8	89.9	103.5	114.9	95.2	91.8	107.5	107.0	132.0	120.0	115.9	129.8	125.7	115.7	121.8	121.4	98.0
1955:																	
January	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July	110.5	89.5	103.1	116.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	125.3	121.6	90.8
August	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	105.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.0	125.1	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1956:																	
January	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	133.3	118.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February	112.4	85.0	99.0	120.6	95.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.8	127.3	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.9	100.1	110.7	107.3	143.3	126.6	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	130.6	121.7	91.3
August	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.5	94.8	100.0	110.9	107.3	146.9	123.2	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	122.5	91.1
September	115.5	90.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	100.2	111.1	107.1	145.7	123.6	127.9	151.9	139.7	119.7	131.1	122.8	89.9
October	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.3	99.7	111.7	107.7	145.8	122.0	128.1	152.2	141.1	121.0	131.5	123.1	89.2
November	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	99.8	111.2	108.2	146.9	121.5	127.8	152.1	143.1	121.1	131.2	123.5	91.2
December	116.3	88.9	103.1	124.7	95.6	99.2	114.0	108.3	147.9	121.0	128.0	152.3	143.6	121.2	131.3	123.6	91.7
1957:																	
January	116.0	89.3	104.3	125.2	95.8	98.4	116.3	108.7	145.0	121.3	128.6	152.2	143.9	121.9	132.0	124.0	93.2
February	117.0	88.8	103.9	125.5	95.7	98.0	119.6	108.8	143.9	120.7	128.5	151.4	144.5	121.9	132.7	124.1	92.4
March	116.9	88.8	103.7	125.4	95.4	98.4	119.2	108.8	144.3	120.1	128.7	151.0	144.8	121.9	133.2	124.1	92.0
April	117.2	90.6	104.3	125.4	95.3	98.8	119.5	109.1	144.5	120.2	128.6	150.1	145.0	121.5	134.6	124.5	91.4
May ¹	117.1	89.5	105.0	125.3	95.4	99.1	119.1	109.1	144.7	119.7	128.9	150.0	145.0	121.5	135.1	124.5	89.4

¹ Preliminary.

* Revised.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

TABLE D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1957						1958						Annual avg.		
	May ¹	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1956	1955
All commodities	117.1	117.2	116.9	117.0	116.9	116.3	115.9	115.6	115.5	114.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	114.3	110.7
Farm products	89.5	90.6	88.8	88.8	89.3	88.9	87.9	88.4	90.1	89.1	90.0	91.2	90.9	88.4	89.6
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables	109.0	103.9	94.1	96.1	100.7	102.6	104.3	97.6	95.3	94.8	111.8	120.2	111.8	104.2	104.1
Grains	85.4	87.3	87.5	87.0	89.5	88.8	87.9	84.0	90.7	88.4	88.4	86.9	90.5	87.0	87.0
Livestock and live poultry	78.7	79.3	76.6	75.0	73.9	71.7	68.6	73.0	75.7	76.0	72.9	74.8	74.4	71.3	75.8
Plant and animal fibers	104.3	104.3	104.0	103.9	102.9	101.3	100.8	100.0	98.4	98.2	104.3	106.1	105.9	102.8	102.4
Fluid milk	92.4	95.0	95.6	97.5	98.1	99.0	98.8	97.2	96.1	95.1	94.4	92.7	92.7	94.5	91.5
Eggs	57.5	68.5	63.6	66.3	65.7	74.3	79.3	87.4	91.2	77.7	82.1	78.7	80.2	81.9	85.9
Hay, hayseeds, and oil seeds	84.4	85.2	85.1	84.7	86.6	85.4	84.0	78.6	76.5	80.1	80.6	87.5	90.1	82.6	84.9
Other farm products	144.1	144.7	146.0	148.2	148.8	147.9	147.4	149.9	152.9	151.1	149.2	147.1	144.4	146.9	142.5
Processed foods	105.0	104.3	103.7	103.9	104.3	103.1	103.6	104.0	102.6	102.2	102.3	102.4	101.7	101.7	101.7
Cereal and bakery products	116.5	116.8	116.7	115.9	115.8	115.4	115.8	115.3	114.6	114.5	114.8	115.3	115.5	115.2	116.2
Meats, poultry, and fish	91.5	88.2	84.6	83.9	84.8	81.5	82.7	85.7	89.3	85.1	83.7	83.1	82.1	81.6	84.8
Dairy products and ice cream	110.7	111.4	111.3	112.5	112.5	112.6	113.6	110.9	109.7	108.9	107.9	108.0	107.9	108.6	106.1
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables	104.7	104.9	105.9	105.9	105.6	105.6	106.4	106.4	106.8	107.3	109.3	109.7	109.3	107.9	105.5
Sugar and confectionery	112.8	112.1	112.3	112.0	113.1	112.3	111.8	110.8	110.0	109.8	110.0	109.8	109.6	109.8	110.5
Packaged beverage materials	183.7	183.7	190.9	194.5	196.3	196.3	201.6	201.6	201.5	196.1	196.1	191.0	187.4	192.7	180.1
Animal fats and oils	70.3	73.3	78.8	83.4	84.3	84.5	74.4	75.5	72.7	72.2	65.5	66.2	71.9	69.6	67.7
Crude vegetable oils	62.6	65.4	67.6	71.7	73.8	72.0	70.4	65.9	59.4	60.3	65.1	70.8	78.6	68.8	62.2
Refined vegetable oils	65.4	70.1	78.2	78.5	78.5	73.9	74.4	70.2	66.0	67.5	67.5	75.5	81.9	73.4	71.2
Vegetable oil end products	85.2	86.1	89.2	90.2	89.6	89.4	86.2	83.7	83.3	85.4	86.7	88.4	92.3	85.3	81.4
Other processed foods	95.3	95.2	95.1	95.7	95.0	95.7	95.7	95.3	95.9	96.1	97.1	97.4	97.5	96.8	96.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	125.3	125.4	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.7	124.2	123.6	123.1	122.5	121.4	121.5	121.7	122.2	117.0
Textile products and apparel	95.4	95.3	95.4	95.7	95.8	95.6	95.4	95.3	94.8	94.8	94.9	94.9	94.9	95.3	95.3
Cotton products	90.7	90.8	91.1	91.9	92.3	92.7	92.8	92.7	91.5	91.9	92.3	92.7	93.1	93.0	91.5
Wool products	110.9	109.9	109.0	109.5	109.1	107.7	106.1	104.8	103.9	103.4	103.1	102.9	102.9	103.7	104.7
Manmade fiber textile products	81.8	81.5	81.7	82.0	82.1	80.5	80.3	80.9	80.4	80.3	80.4	80.2	80.3	81.4	85.6
Silk products	124.7	124.8	123.0	123.2	122.8	122.8	122.7	123.6	120.1	121.0	122.0	124.7	125.0	121.9	123.8
Apparel	99.9	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.6	98.5
Other textile products	76.9	75.9	76.1	75.9	76.8	78.7	76.2	75.3	74.7	72.2	70.5	70.0	70.3	72.8	74.5
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	99.1	98.8	98.4	98.0	98.4	99.2	99.8	99.7	100.2	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.0	99.3	93.8
Hides and skins	55.8	51.8	51.0	50.1	52.1	53.8	59.0	57.8	63.3	60.4	60.4	61.2	59.0	59.2	56.6
Leather	88.8	88.6	88.5	87.8	88.2	90.9	90.6	90.8	90.8	90.9	91.6	91.7	92.9	91.2	84.6
Footwear	121.1	121.5	120.9	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.7	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.0	119.3	112.3
Other leather products	97.6	97.8	97.8	97.4	97.9	98.3	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.9	98.8	99.1	99.2	98.6	95.9
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	119.1	119.5	119.2	119.6	119.3	114.0	111.2	111.7	111.1	110.9	110.7	110.5	110.8	111.2	107.9
Coal	123.2	123.2	123.6	124.0	124.1	123.5	122.0	121.0	114.4	113.8	112.9	112.3	113.1	114.5	104.8
Coke	161.9	161.9	161.9	162.2	159.1	156.3	156.3	156.3	156.3	152.9	145.4	145.4	145.4	149.7	135.2
Gas	119.4	118.4	118.4	122.3	119.9	119.9	111.1	111.1	110.3	109.4	109.7	111.3	115.4	115.1	111.6
Electricity	96.6	96.6	94.9	94.3	94.9	94.3	94.3	94.9	94.9	94.9	93.8	93.8	93.2	94.2	97.0
Petroleum and products	122.8	130.4	130.7	131.0	124.9	120.9	117.5	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.8	118.3	118.3	118.2	112.7
Chemicals and allied products	109.1	109.1	108.8	108.8	108.7	108.3	108.2	107.7	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.1	106.9	107.2	106.6
Industrial chemicals	123.6	123.6	122.9	123.2	123.5	122.5	122.5	122.6	121.9	122.1	122.1	122.1	120.8	121.4	118.1
Prepared paint	124.7	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	123.6	122.4	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	120.0	114.5
Paint materials	99.8	99.8	100.1	100.6	99.0	99.5	99.4	98.8	97.9	98.3	98.6	99.4	101.2	99.6	96.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	93.3	93.5	93.2	93.1	92.6	92.5	92.3	91.9	91.9	92.2	92.2	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.8
Fats and oils, inedible	59.2	58.2	57.9	58.0	58.7	59.4	57.8	55.8	55.4	53.8	53.7	55.1	60.3	56.2	56.6
Mixed fertilizer	108.4	108.6	108.3	109.3	110.2	109.3	109.6	109.5	109.6	109.7	108.8	107.9	107.9	108.7	108.7
Fertilizer materials	107.2	107.5	106.8	105.9	105.9	105.7	105.7	104.1	104.5	106.0	105.7	108.7	109.1	108.4	112.6
Other chemicals and allied products	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.1	104.5	104.4	104.2	103.6	103.4	103.8	103.8	103.8	102.4	103.2	106.0
Rubber and rubber products	144.7	144.5	144.3	143.9	145.0	147.9	146.9	145.8	145.7	146.9	143.3	142.8	143.5	145.8	143.8
Crude rubber	144.0	143.2	142.0	140.2	145.4	151.1	147.0	141.9	142.2	142.9	143.9	137.5	139.5	146.7	156.8
Tires and tubes	140.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	148.8	153.4	153.4	153.4	153.4	153.4	149.3	151.8	151.8	152.2	144.9
Other rubber products	139.9	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	139.7	139.5	139.5	139.1	138.0	136.0	136.0	136.7	138.0	134.4
Lumber and wood products	119.7	120.2	120.1	120.7	121.3	121.0	121.5	122.0	123.6	125.2	126.6	127.3	128.0	125.4	123.6
Lumber	120.6	121.2	121.2	121.9	122.6	122.5	123.1	123.6	125.2	127.1	128.5	129.6	130.4	127.2	124.4
Millwork	128.3	128.3	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.5	128.5	128.6	129.2	129.5	129.7	129.5	129.7	129.1	128.7
Plywood	96.8	96.7	96.2	96.4	97.1	94.6	94.8	96.1	99.2	99.2	103.3	101.0	102.7	101.7	105.4
Pulp, paper, and allied products	128.9	128.6	128.7	128.5	128.6	128.0	127.8	128.1	127.9	127.9	127.7	127.4	127.3	127.2	119.3
Woodpulp	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	117.7	112.9
Wastepaper	96.1	98.6	75.4	76.4	77.3	78.3	77.3	92.5	97.5	112.1	112.4	114.3	116.4	112.3	110.7
Paper	142.4	140.7	140.1	139.2	139.2	139.2	139.2	139.1	138.9	138.2	138.2	137.0	136.2	137.3	129.8
Paperboard	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.3	136.3	136.4	136.5	136.5	136.5	134.8	127.1
Converted paper and paperboard products	125.8	125.2	125.6	125.6	125.6	124.5	124.3	124.3	123.8	123.7	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.1	113.9
Building paper and board	141.7	141.7	141.1	141.1	141.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	136.9	130.9
Metals and metal products	150.0	150.1	151.0	151.4	152.2	152.3	152.1	152.2	151.9	150.2	144.9	145.8	146.8	148.4	136.6
Iron and steel	162.9	161.9	163.8	163.9	164.3	163.3	162.5	161.1	161.5	159.4	149.9	149.0	150.8	154.7	140.6
Nonferrous metals	139.9	142.5	143.2	144.4	144.7	149.6	149.6	147.4	154.1	154.8	155.4	152.5	150.0	156.1	142.7
Metal containers	132.5	148.0													

TABLE D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities ¹—Continued

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1957					1956								Annual avg.	
	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1956	1955
Machinery and motive products.....	145.0	145.0	144.8	144.5	143.9	143.6	143.4	141.1	139.7	137.7	136.9	136.8	136.5	137.8	128.4
Agricultural machinery and equipment....	132.5	132.4	132.4	132.1	131.8	131.2	130.8	129.5	127.4	126.9	126.8	126.6	126.5	127.6	123.2
Construction machinery and equipment....	157.5	157.5	156.7	156.3	156.2	155.9	155.5	154.7	151.5	149.4	147.8	146.8	146.6	148.6	137.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment....	165.6	*165.3	164.9	163.8	163.4	163.3	163.0	161.4	159.6	157.1	155.2	155.2	154.5	156.4	142.5
General purpose machinery and equip- ment.....	156.0	*156.2	155.9	155.8	155.5	154.6	154.0	153.0	151.6	149.1	146.4	145.6	146.0	147.5	134.0
Miscellaneous machinery.....	143.8	143.7	143.3	143.0	142.5	142.2	142.0	140.4	138.9	137.2	136.6	135.5	135.2	137.0	129.2
Electrical machinery and equipment....	147.8	147.8	147.5	147.1	146.0	145.4	145.2	143.2	142.0	138.0	137.4	137.6	137.0	138.4	128.2
Motor vehicles.....	134.7	134.7	134.6	134.6	134.3	134.3	134.2	130.8	129.4	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.8	122.9
Furniture and other household durables....	121.5	*121.5	121.9	121.9	121.9	121.2	121.1	121.0	119.7	119.1	118.3	118.1	118.0	119.1	115.9
Household furniture.....	122.4	122.4	122.2	122.0	122.0	121.2	121.2	120.8	120.4	119.5	119.2	118.1	118.0	119.0	114.0
Commercial furniture.....	147.3	147.3	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.8	146.8	145.9	138.8	138.5	138.5	141.8	132.0
Floor covering.....	133.8	133.8	134.3	134.3	133.1	131.9	131.9	131.8	131.9	131.6	131.4	130.5	130.5	131.1	126.4
Household appliances.....	105.1	*105.4	106.8	106.8	106.5	105.9	106.5	106.5	105.5	105.0	104.4	105.1	105.0	105.5	106.8
Television, radio receivers, and photo- graphs.....	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.3	93.5	93.5	93.7	93.2	92.9	92.4	92.6	93.1	93.0
Other household durable goods.....	147.6	147.0	147.0	147.0	146.8	146.7	145.0	145.0	140.2	130.7	139.3	139.3	139.2	140.9	133.5
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	135.1	*134.6	133.2	132.7	132.0	131.3	131.2	131.5	131.1	130.8	130.6	128.9	128.6	129.6	124.2
Flat glass.....	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.0	131.8	131.1	133.4	128.0
Concrete ingredients.....	135.7	135.7	135.1	134.8	134.6	131.7	131.6	131.6	130.7	130.7	130.6	130.4	130.1	130.6	124.8
Concrete products.....	126.7	*126.6	125.7	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.8	123.4	123.0	121.9	121.7	123.0	118.6
Structural clay products.....	155.0	155.0	150.8	150.7	150.6	150.5	150.3	150.1	150.1	150.1	149.3	146.5	146.1	148.0	140.1
Gypsum products.....	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	122.1
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	125.8	121.6	118.2	115.3	111.2	114.4	114.4	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.9	111.9	111.9	111.7	106.1
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	128.3	128.3	127.5	126.0	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	123.6	123.8	123.8	123.1	122.8	123.4	121.2
Tobacco manufactures and bottled bev- erages.....	124.5	*124.5	124.1	124.1	124.0	123.6	123.5	123.1	122.8	122.5	121.7	121.6	121.6	122.3	121.6
Cigarettes.....	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0
Cigars.....	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	103.9
Other tobacco manufactures.....	126.9	126.9	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.8	121.8
Alcoholic beverages.....	119.6	119.6	119.0	119.0	119.0	118.1	118.1	117.2	116.9	116.2	114.6	114.6	114.6	115.8	114.6
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	149.3	*149.3	149.0	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.4	148.4	148.4	148.1	148.1	148.3	148.1
Miscellaneous products.....	89.4	91.4	92.0	92.4	93.2	91.7	91.2	89.2	89.9	91.1	91.3	92.9	96.1	91.0	92.0
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	116.9	116.8	116.7	116.6	116.3	115.7	115.8	115.8	116.1	113.5
Manufactured animal feeds.....	67.2	71.0	72.0	72.8	74.4	72.6	71.9	68.2	69.6	72.1	72.8	75.9	81.8	72.0	75.7
Notions and accessories.....	97.4	*97.4	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.5	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.3	92.1
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.7	107.5	105.4	105.2	105.2	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.0	104.9	103.7
Other miscellaneous products.....	126.8	126.8	126.5	126.3	126.1	125.4	125.1	124.7	124.8	124.7	124.4	123.2	123.1	124.1	121.6

¹ See Note, table D-7.² Preliminary.

* Revised.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1957					1956								Annual average	
	May ¹	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1956	1955
All commodities.....	117.1	117.2	116.9	117.0	116.9	116.3	115.9	115.6	115.5	114.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	114.3	110.7
Crude materials for further processing.....	96.6	97.1	96.7	96.7	97.4	96.6	94.9	95.0	96.7	96.4	95.0	95.7	96.6	95.0	94.5
Crude footstuffs and feedstuffs.....	86.9	88.0	86.5	85.9	86.3	85.0	83.4	84.4	87.2	86.8	85.4	86.2	86.4	84.0	85.7
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	112.0	111.6	113.4	114.2	115.8	115.9	114.3	112.6	113.1	113.1	111.5	111.9	114.3	114.2	110.1
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	110.9	110.5	112.5	113.3	115.1	115.5	113.7	111.9	112.5	112.5	110.8	111.2	113.8	113.6	109.6
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	135.7	*135.6	135.1	134.8	134.6	131.7	131.6	131.6	130.7	130.7	130.6	130.4	130.1	130.6	124.9
Crude fuel.....	120.0	*120.0	119.9	121.7	120.8	120.4	116.5	116.0	111.5	110.9	110.4	110.6	111.9	113.3	105.8
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	119.8	*119.8	119.6	121.3	120.4	120.0	116.3	115.8	111.3	110.7	110.2	110.5	111.7	113.0	105.4
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	120.3	*120.2	120.5	122.3	121.4	121.0	116.8	116.2	111.8	111.1	110.7	110.9	112.3	113.7	106.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	124.8	*125.0	124.9	125.1	124.8	124.2	123.8	123.6	123.0	122.6	121.3	121.7	122.2	122.1	117.0
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	126.2	126.3	126.3	126.5	126.4	125.9	125.7	125.6	124.8	124.2	122.6	123.1	123.4	123.7	118.2
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	98.5	99.0	99.6	100.4	101.1	100.1	99.8	98.3	97.0	96.7	97.3	98.7	100.5	98.0	97.7
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	105.6	105.4	105.2	105.5	105.4	105.0	104.8	104.7	104.0	104.0	104.1	104.0	104.2	104.3	102.7
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	152.0	*152.5	152.5	152.6	152.1	151.1	151.1	151.7	150.6	146.1	147.1	147.3	148.5	139.7	
Components for manufacturing.....	147.9	*147.9	147.6	147.4	147.5	147.9	147.9	146.7	145.2	143.3	142.0	142.3	142.3	142.9	130.9
Materials and components for construction.....	132.6	*132.8	132.7	132.8	132.8	133.0	133.1	133.4	133.2	132.8	131.4	131.5	131.8	132.0	125.6
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	115.2	*115.2	114.7	114.7	112.2	109.9	106.4	107.1	107.3	107.1	106.5	106.2	106.1	106.7	103.5
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	113.3	*113.2	112.6	112.7	110.4	108.5	105.4	105.9	106.0	105.7	104.9	104.6	104.5	105.3	102.2
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	118.6	*118.6	118.3	118.2	115.2	112.3	108.3	109.2	109.5	109.5	109.4	108.9	108.8	109.1	105.7
Containers, nonreturnable.....	134.1	132.8	132.9	132.7	133.0	132.6	132.3	131.1	129.3	128.5	127.9	127.9	127.9	128.5	119.8
Supplies.....	112.0	113.1	113.3	113.4	113.8	113.0	112.7	111.9	111.0	111.3	111.1	112.0	113.6	111.3	108.5
Supplies for manufacturing.....	130.7	136.8	136.1	135.9	135.4	135.3	135.8	135.1	133.6	132.7	132.2	132.1	132.0	132.9	127.0
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	100.8	102.4	103.0	103.3	104.0	102.9	102.5	100.8	100.7	101.7	101.6	103.0	105.5	101.6	100.0
Manufactured animal feeds.....	67.8	71.7	73.1	73.7	75.7	73.6	72.6	68.3	69.5	72.4	73.3	77.0	83.3	72.9	76.7
Other supplies.....	120.0	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.0	119.9	119.3	118.9	118.1	117.9	118.0	118.1	118.2	113.4
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	117.5	117.4	116.9	117.0	116.7	116.2	115.6	115.3	114.1	114.0	114.0	113.6	114.0	113.9	110.9
Consumer finished goods.....	110.6	110.5	109.9	110.2	109.9	109.3	109.4	109.1	109.1	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.0	108.0	106.4
Consumer foods.....	103.2	102.7	101.3	101.5	102.3	101.8	102.7	103.0	103.7	101.4	102.1	102.2	101.5	101.0	101.1
Consumer food products.....	88.4	*91.1	85.3	85.7	91.0	94.6	97.2	96.5	96.7	91.5	99.3	100.3	97.6	96.2	96.4
Consumer processed foods.....	106.1	105.0	104.1	104.3	104.4	103.3	103.9	104.3	105.2	103.4	102.8	102.7	102.4	102.1	102.2
Consumer other nondurable goods.....	112.6	*112.8	112.7	112.9	111.8	111.0	110.3	110.3	110.0	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.6	109.9	107.8
Consumer durable goods.....	122.7	*122.7	122.9	123.0	122.9	122.4	122.3	120.7	119.8	119.5	119.2	119.1	119.1	119.7	115.9
Producer finished goods.....	145.4	145.3	145.1	144.7	144.3	144.0	143.8	141.9	140.6	138.4	137.2	137.1	136.6	138.1	128.5
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	150.0	150.0	149.7	149.2	148.8	148.5	148.2	146.2	145.2	143.3	141.6	141.2	140.5	142.2	130.9
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	141.4	141.4	141.2	140.9	140.5	140.2	140.0	138.3	136.7	134.9	134.2	133.7	133.3	134.9	126.6

¹ Preliminary.

* Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-10: Indexes of wholesale prices ¹ for special commodity groupings

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1957					1956								Annual average	
	May ¹	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1956	1955
All foods.....	102.8	102.4	101.0	101.5	102.1	101.6	102.4	102.3	102.8	100.7	101.8	102.3	101.9	100.8	101.0
All fish.....	117.0	*116.6	119.4	115.3	121.8	116.1	118.4	112.5	114.3	114.6	114.6	109.7	111.7	114.1	105.4
Special metals and metal products.....	145.8	145.9	146.5	146.8	147.3	147.3	147.1	146.3	145.7	144.4	140.5	141.2	141.9	143.3	132.9
Metalworking machinery.....	174.9	174.5	174.1	173.6	173.0	172.4	172.2	172.0	171.0	167.1	163.9	163.7	162.6	165.0	146.8
Machinery and equipment.....	150.6	*150.6	152.2	149.8	149.1	148.6	148.3	146.7	145.2	142.3	141.1	140.9	140.6	142.1	131.4
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	132.7	132.6	132.6	132.3	131.7	131.1	130.3	129.8	127.1	126.6	125.7	126.4	126.3	127.4	122.9
Total tractors.....	139.7	139.6	139.4	138.9	138.1	137.2	137.2	136.5	134.3	133.2	132.2	131.1	131.0	132.5	124.7
Steel mill products.....	175.7	175.3	175.3	174.5	172.1	169.9	169.9	169.8	169.8	169.8	159.6	159.2	159.1	163.2	150.7
Building materials.....	130.7	130.7	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.8	131.0	131.0	131.5	130.6	130.6	130.8	130.6	125.5
Soaps.....	103.6	103.6	103.4	102.9	100.9	100.4	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.6	100.6	98.9	97.7	97.8
Synthetic detergents.....	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	91.7
Refined petroleum products.....	129.0	129.7	130.0	130.3	124.6	123.6	116.8	117.6	117.7	117.7	118.3	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7
East Coast petroleum.....	125.0	128.8	128.8	128.8	120.6	117.5	114.3	116.8	116.0	115.2	113.2	113.9	113.0	114.6	107.6
Mid-continent petroleum.....	128.4	128.4	129.4	130.2	121.9	119.7	118.3	118.3	119.9	119.9	119.9	119.9	120.2	118.3	109.4
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	131.0	133.6	133.6	133.6	130.1	121.2	117.2	119.1	118.0	117.5	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.8	117.1
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	135.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	127.0	127.0	116.2	114.6	114.6	115.7	118.9	116.2	116.8	117.4	109.6
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	128.6	*128.3	128.5	128.2	128.3	127.7	127.6	127.8	127.6	127.7	127.4	127.2	127.0	127.0	119.1
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	116.6	*116.5	121.4	124.1	124.1	123.9	123.7	122.9	116.4	114.4	111.4	109.8	107.9	115.4	110.2
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	118.5	119.0	118.9	119.6	120.3	120.0	120.5	121.1	122.9	124.6	128.2	127.2	127.9	124.9	122.9
All commodities except farm products.....	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.7	121.5	120.9	120.6	120.1	119.7	119.0	118.0	118.1	118.3	118.6	114.3

¹ Preliminary.

* Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1964).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862	-----	1,130,000	-----	16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573	-----	2,350,000	-----	39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,750	-----	3,470,000	-----	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	-----	4,600,000	-----	116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693	-----	2,170,000	-----	34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	-----	1,960,000	-----	34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606	-----	3,030,000	-----	50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843	-----	2,410,000	-----	38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737	-----	2,220,000	-----	22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117	-----	3,540,000	-----	69,100,000	.57
1953.....	5,091	-----	2,400,000	-----	28,300,000	.26
1954.....	3,468	-----	1,530,000	-----	22,600,000	.21
1955.....	4,320	-----	2,650,000	-----	28,200,000	.25
1956.....	3,825	-----	1,900,000	-----	33,100,000	.29
1956: May.....	478	648	202,000	287,000	2,910,000	.30
June.....	372	578	115,000	230,000	2,010,000	.21
July.....	377	570	591,000	669,000	12,500,000	1.35
August.....	398	625	137,000	669,000	2,960,000	.29
September.....	336	541	156,000	209,000	1,630,000	.19
October.....	332	524	133,000	178,000	1,180,000	.11
November.....	242	403	158,000	204,000	1,460,000	.15
December.....	114	240	29,000	33,000	472,000	.05
1957: January ²	225	325	60,000	80,000	550,000	.05
February ²	225	350	60,000	130,000	825,000	.09
March ²	250	375	80,000	120,000	775,000	.08
April ²	400	528	150,000	190,000	1,380,000	.14
May ²	475	650	190,000	260,000	1,950,000	.18

¹ The data include all known work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer. Figures on workers involved and man-days idle cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction ¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)														1956	1955
	1957							1956								
	June ¹	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Total	Total	
Total new construction ¹	4,354	4,033	3,641	3,280	3,000	3,182	3,544	3,964	4,302	4,425	4,474	4,420	4,288	46,060	44,581	
Private construction	3,012	2,808	2,579	2,392	2,217	2,311	2,654	2,922	3,003	3,073	3,122	3,107	3,030	33,242	32,620	
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	1,534	1,410	1,300	1,167	1,048	1,137	1,362	1,521	1,580	1,640	1,672	1,674	1,654	17,632	18,705	
New dwelling units	1,105	1,000	940	875	795	885	1,045	1,140	1,195	1,240	1,260	1,260	1,235	13,490	14,990	
Additions and alterations ³	389	373	326	258	217	214	277	339	344	360	371	371	379	3,695	3,376	
Nonhousekeeping	40	37	34	34	36	38	40	42	41	40	41	43	40	447	339	
Nonresidential buildings ⁴	786	747	713	709	704	722	772	804	797	787	786	788	761	8,817	7,611	
Industrial	270	270	271	269	270	269	274	276	278	278	277	271	264	3,084	2,399	
Commercial	309	287	263	264	257	269	305	329	320	313	316	332	324	3,631	3,218	
Office buildings and warehouses	153	146	135	133	135	143	157	165	160	152	147	146	140	1,684	1,311	
Stores, restaurants, and garages	156	141	128	131	122	126	148	164	160	161	169	186	184	1,947	1,907	
Other nonresidential buildings	207	190	179	176	177	184	193	199	199	196	193	185	173	2,102	1,994	
Religious	73	68	64	63	65	67	71	74	75	73	71	67	62	768	734	
Educational	43	40	39	40	41	43	46	47	49	49	49	48	46	536	492	
Hospital and institutional ⁵	43	40	38	36	34	33	32	32	31	30	28	26	25	328	351	
Social and recreational	26	24	23	23	23	24	26	27	27	27	27	25	23	275	239	
Miscellaneous	22	18	15	14	14	17	18	19	17	17	18	19	17	195	178	
Farm construction	156	140	119	105	96	91	97	111	130	156	169	165	156	1,560	1,600	
Public utilities	517	493	432	398	357	350	413	475	484	478	483	468	448	5,113	4,543	
Railroad	40	38	37	35	31	32	36	43	41	40	41	41	35	427	374	
Telephone and telegraph	96	101	88	94	86	75	88	107	100	87	94	94	93	1,066	805	
Other public utilities	381	354	307	269	240	243	289	325	343	351	348	333	320	3,620	3,364	
All other private	19	18	15	13	12	11	10	11	12	12	12	12	11	120	161	
Public construction	1,342	1,225	1,062	888	783	871	890	1,042	1,269	1,352	1,352	1,313	1,258	12,818	11,961	
Residential buildings ⁶	41	37	34	30	30	29	30	31	30	25	25	23	24	292	266	
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities)	399	389	374	345	305	336	324	344	371	381	390	378	358	4,072	4,218	
Industrial	43	43	41	41	37	44	45	45	42	41	43	38	38	453	721	
Educational	249	238	233	215	194	211	201	210	226	231	236	231	221	2,549	2,442	
Hospital and institutional	31	33	31	27	23	24	23	26	30	30	29	26	25	298	322	
Administrative and service	38	38	36	32	27	30	29	33	38	39	39	35	32	362	331	
Other nonresidential buildings	38	37	33	30	24	27	26	30	35	40	43	48	42	410	402	
Military facilities ⁷	115	100	95	84	82	93	98	117	141	146	143	136	135	1,395	1,313	
Highways	530	455	335	230	195	225	239	326	512	543	530	518	501	4,470	4,050	
Sewer and water systems	120	117	113	104	93	100	100	110	120	121	125	122	115	1,275	1,085	
Sewer	66	64	63	58	53	56	56	60	65	65	68	68	63	701	615	
Water	54	53	50	46	40	44	44	50	55	56	56	54	52	574	470	
Public service enterprises	38	35	30	26	21	24	27	32	35	39	40	41	37	384	233	
Conservation and development	86	79	70	60	51	57	65	73	79	84	87	84	79	826	701	
All other public	13	13	11	9	6	7	7	9	11	13	12	11	9	104	95	

¹ Estimated monetary value of new construction put in place during the periods shown, including major additions and alterations but excluding maintenance and repair. These figures differ from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards (table F-2).

² Preliminary.

³ Includes revisions in the series on residential additions and alterations, and data are not comparable with those published in issues preceding June 1957. See Technical Note on Revised Estimates of Residential Additions and Alterations, 1945-56, in the August 1957 issue.

⁴ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁵ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁶ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

⁷ Covers all building and nonbuilding construction, except production facilities (which are included in public industrial building), and Armed Forces housing under the Capehart program (which is included in public residential building).

^{*} Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: Joint estimates of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-2: Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction ¹

Ownership and type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)													
	1957							1956						
	Apr.	Mar.*	Feb.*	Jan.*	Dec.*	Nov.	Oct.*	Sept.*	Aug.	July*	June*	May	Apr.	Total
Total public construction.....	958.1	1,104.1	768.0	920.3	823.9	769.4	837.9	769.5	836.3	1,100.1	1,102.8	856.1	930.6	10,372.2
Federally owned.....	296.2	342.1	217.2	207.2	176.4	119.0	151.9	134.1	111.6	184.9	344.1	169.7	220.2	2,037.4
Residential buildings.....	21.5	115.4	19.3	30.2	19.9	1.2	8.9	19.6	1.0	6.8	15.7	9.3	9.9	128.1
Nonresidential buildings.....	46.8	71.0	67.2	86.7	50.8	57.3	97.6	37.4	63.9	46.3	176.0	84.0	119.7	909.4
Educational.....	1.7	4.0	1.5	20.5	1.4	.9	6.7	.3	.7	2.3	4.8	.5	2.9	23.7
Hospital and institutional.....	.4	4.6	2.0	16.1	1.1	.5	6.8	.5	1.7	3.4	5.2	10.9	3.5	43.9
Administrative and service.....	4.5	3.5	1.5	4.5	3.8	3.0	5.1	4.1	3.5	6.3	22.1	17.5	6.5	87.3
Other nonresidential buildings.....	40.2	58.9	62.2	45.6	44.5	52.9	79.0	32.5	58.0	34.3	143.9	55.1	106.8	754.5
Airfield buildings.....	7.4	11.6	9.3	5.6	3.0	5.4	1.8	5.6	3.9	4.1	8.8	6.6	4.4	72.1
Troop housing.....	9.8	7.7	16.4	8.6	11.7	4.7	20.3	7.2	1.8	6.1	40.1	1.2	8.1	122.7
Warehouses.....	2.7	4.0	5.8	3.5	3.6	1.2	2.0	3.8	1.6	4.5	4.0	4.9	32.6	63.2
All other.....	20.3	35.6	30.7	30.9	26.2	40.6	54.9	15.9	50.7	19.6	91.0	42.4	61.7	496.5
Airfields.....	34.7	49.7	27.0	7.9	28.0	21.6	4.7	5.2	7.5	6.1	17.7	7.7	17.2	155.7
Conservation and development.....	143.0	83.1	49.7	50.2	62.6	26.5	27.9	55.7	22.6	54.8	41.7	28.7	53.3	511.0
Highways.....	14.4	4.1	3.4	9.3	7.1	8.8	9.3	10.0	8.8	8.6	17.4	6.6	4.8	91.9
Electric power.....	23.3	2.9	25.6	7.9	4.9	2.1	1.6	2.9	58.3	64.3	28.2	5.0	177.5	43.5
All other federally owned.....	12.5	15.9	25.0	15.0	4.1	1.5	1.9	4.6	7.9	4.0	11.3	5.2	10.3	63.8
State and locally owned.....	661.9	762.0	550.8	713.1	647.5	650.4	686.0	635.4	724.7	915.2	738.7	686.4	710.4	8,334.8
Residential buildings.....	14.7	7.4	31.4	21.8	13.8	17.6	23.0	31.7	12.3	21.4	22.7	21.1	18.3	253.2
Nonresidential buildings.....	256.2	300.8	256.1	282.8	272.2	253.5	252.8	259.8	286.6	284.3	287.4	291.8	293.3	3,202.8
Educational.....	191.6	234.9	175.9	184.9	211.5	189.3	175.0	173.7	192.9	199.2	184.1	205.9	204.1	2,289.0
Hospital and institutional.....	17.4	15.8	27.4	12.6	13.9	15.3	28.2	43.4	15.5	24.1	27.9	31.0	23.5	278.9
Administrative and service.....	20.1	25.0	29.2	23.3	22.9	21.0	27.7	16.1	54.2	26.1	40.1	21.8	30.6	320.8
Other nonresidential buildings.....	27.1	25.1	23.6	32.0	23.9	27.9	21.9	26.6	24.0	34.9	35.3	33.1	37.1	314.1
Highways.....	280.5	349.6	186.2	317.1	240.5	278.1	260.1	223.6	271.9	349.3	305.1	249.1	265.3	3,211.6
Sewer and water systems.....	67.7	75.4	55.4	68.9	80.8	65.2	93.7	84.6	103.8	125.5	104.1	78.3	89.6	1,100.0
Sewer.....	44.1	43.6	16.6	37.3	49.1	36.2	50.3	54.7	74.9	49.3	60.1	45.0	51.3	658.9
Water.....	23.6	31.8	38.8	31.6	31.7	29.0	43.4	29.9	28.9	76.2	44.0	33.3	38.3	441.1
Public service enterprises.....	18.8	17.4	11.7	33.1	31.2	25.2	26.0	17.6	26.0	11.6	23.4	16.8	19.3	336.5
Electric power.....	9.0	7.7	8.2	17.1	11.2	17.9	17.8	9.0	15.1	103.6	8.6	7.9	12.4	227.2
Other.....	9.8	9.7	3.5	16.0	20.0	7.3	8.2	8.6	10.9	8.0	14.8	8.9	6.9	109.3
Conservation and development.....	8.6	4.5	5.1	12.0	4.1	5.8	12.9	12.1	14.5	11.9	9.0	20.0	14.7	139.3
All other State and locally owned.....	6.4	6.9	4.9	7.4	4.9	5.0	8.5	6.0	9.6	11.2	7.0	9.3	7.9	91.4

¹ Includes major force account projects started (construction done directly by a government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own property).

* Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building¹

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)															
	1957					1956								1955	1955	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.*	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.*	Total	Total	
All building construction.....	1,703.2	1,526.5	1,215.3	1,110.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,732.7	1,716.7	1,841.9	1,902.1	1,875.4	18,760.7	18,939.0	
Private.....	1,527.4	1,368.0	1,053.3	976.2	925.5	1,192.8	1,483.0	1,308.9	1,591.3	1,559.3	1,694.8	1,727.4	1,714.6	16,884.7	17,264.3	
Public.....	175.8	158.5	162.0	133.8	127.4	147.6	169.8	131.7	141.4	157.5	247.1	174.6	160.8	1,876.0	1,674.7	
New residential building.....	907.0	817.0	595.9	542.7	528.7	682.6	878.5	772.7	969.8	896.6	973.9	1,052.7	1,077.5	10,280.6	11,096.1	
Dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	893.7	800.7	584.6	535.2	519.9	674.7	863.5	761.4	946.9	887.1	964.4	1,039.2	1,064.5	10,138.5	11,535.1	
Privately owned.....	881.4	799.0	571.1	528.0	514.0	667.8	836.6	746.9	942.4	881.0	938.3	1,026.3	1,054.9	9,962.1	11,386.4	
1-family.....	792.4	710.2	504.2	465.4	454.0	609.3	774.9	688.4	869.6	824.3	879.3	958.4	985.2	9,211.3	10,643.1	
2-family.....	21.4	20.1	17.1	12.7	11.8	15.7	17.8	16.4	18.6	18.4	18.7	22.8	22.3	214.8	208.4	
3- and 4-family.....	11.3	10.4	7.5	8.0	5.4	7.2	9.8	7.6	7.7	6.9	6.6	8.4	8.0	87.9	84.0	
5-or-more family.....	56.2	58.2	42.3	41.9	42.8	35.5	34.1	34.4	46.4	31.4	33.7	36.6	39.4	448.1	451.0	
Publicly owned.....	12.3	1.7	13.6	7.2	5.9	6.9	26.9	14.6	4.5	6.1	26.1	12.9	9.7	176.4	148.7	
Nonhousekeeping buildings.....	13.3	16.3	11.3	7.5	8.9	7.9	14.9	11.3	22.9	9.5	9.5	13.6	12.9	142.2	161.1	
New nonresidential buildings.....	616.2	552.0	490.5	448.6	414.4	526.4	607.6	525.3	581.0	636.7	694.8	667.4	621.3	6,649.7	5,593.7	
Commercial buildings.....	191.6	162.4	133.2	116.2	135.7	153.0	177.1	163.4	187.6	192.8	214.9	204.8	206.1	2,078.0	1,858.7	
Amusement buildings.....	15.5	10.1	5.9	7.2	5.7	10.6	8.9	10.2	7.5	12.7	10.7	14.4	13.8	113.4	99.4	
Commercial garages.....	7.3	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	3.6	5.1	7.0	6.8	5.9	6.5	60.0	66.7	
Gasoline and service stations.....	15.0	14.0	12.2	12.5	10.3	13.9	17.2	15.4	15.5	13.6	15.2	16.2	14.2	165.5	140.0	
Office buildings.....	67.4	52.8	51.9	38.0	57.6	56.1	44.0	57.5	67.1	78.4	97.1	66.2	62.8	734.4	553.4	
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	86.4	81.8	58.5	54.2	58.2	67.8	101.2	76.7	92.4	81.1	85.1	102.1	109.0	1,004.7	999.1	
Community buildings.....	214.9	214.6	149.7	168.1	145.2	175.6	208.5	180.9	190.5	208.9	215.8	208.1	224.7	2,225.7	1,946.2	
Educational buildings.....	136.6	138.0	97.9	110.9	99.6	120.6	125.0	109.6	102.6	110.7	149.6	125.2	139.8	1,407.1	1,242.3	
Institutional buildings.....	31.5	36.2	22.2	30.3	16.3	24.4	41.5	32.2	47.5	52.6	26.8	37.8	37.7	367.8	307.7	
Religious buildings.....	46.8	40.5	29.7	27.0	29.2	30.6	42.0	42.1	40.4	45.6	39.3	45.1	47.2	450.8	396.2	
Garages, private residential.....	19.5	14.5	6.7	5.2	6.4	13.8	23.4	22.4	23.9	21.8	20.6	22.3	21.8	201.9	187.6	
Industrial buildings.....	102.8	94.3	83.3	87.3	59.8	105.5	122.9	97.7	105.2	125.2	139.2	139.2	107.9	1,260.5	830.4	
Public buildings.....	28.0	24.8	53.0	24.9	23.1	29.1	26.7	21.4	24.4	30.6	67.2	37.9	16.5	326.9	306.6	
Public utilities buildings.....	37.4	21.9	51.3	35.0	28.4	27.5	29.9	23.2	32.4	37.1	34.2	30.0	24.6	326.7	273.1	
All other nonresidential buildings.....	22.0	19.4	14.3	11.9	15.9	21.8	19.1	16.3	16.9	20.3	21.4	25.1	19.7	229.9	191.0	
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	180.0	157.5	128.9	118.7	109.8	131.4	166.7	142.5	181.9	183.4	173.1	181.9	176.6	1,830.4	1,649.1	

¹ Data relate to building construction authorized by local building permits in all localities (over 7,000) having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. Because permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of

construction and because of lapsed permits and the lag between permit issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction, these data do not represent the volume of building construction started.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

*Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)															
	1957					1956								1955	1954	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.*	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.*	Total	Total	
All building construction ¹	1,703.2	1,526.5	1,215.3	1,110.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,732.7	1,716.7	1,841.9	1,902.1	1,875.4	18,760.7	18,939.0	
Northeast	331.2	334.1	235.9	196.4	243.9	291.2	346.8	337.6	363.5	341.5	437.1	401.7	459.3	4,047.8	4,129.6	
North Central	532.0	444.6	320.6	242.0	258.0	387.0	537.3	445.6	545.2	555.7	566.8	622.6	618.3	5,670.7	5,715.4	
South	404.6	354.9	357.9	339.7	272.0	317.0	386.3	335.0	398.2	394.1	401.9	455.3	401.4	4,462.6	4,667.7	
West	415.5	392.9	300.8	331.9	279.1	345.2	382.4	321.4	422.8	425.4	436.0	422.5	396.4	4,579.7	4,426.2	
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	893.7	800.7	584.6	535.2	519.9	674.7	863.5	761.4	946.9	887.1	964.4	1,039.2	1,064.5	10,138.5	11,535.1	
Northeast	188.7	158.0	96.7	86.9	118.0	151.2	192.6	168.5	194.5	187.3	224.6	238.0	229.1	2,196.6	2,500.1	
North Central	296.7	240.0	146.1	106.7	127.1	193.9	267.2	255.5	306.4	291.3	319.6	333.9	366.2	3,137.0	3,488.4	
South	210.6	185.5	175.2	172.5	132.6	149.9	202.5	171.5	214.8	200.1	198.6	238.6	231.4	2,347.1	2,700.9	
West	227.7	217.1	166.7	169.1	142.1	179.7	201.2	166.0	231.2	208.3	221.6	228.6	227.8	2,457.9	2,845.7	
New nonresidential buildings	616.2	552.0	490.5	448.6	414.4	526.4	607.6	525.3	581.0	636.7	694.8	667.4	621.3	6,649.7	5,593.7	
Northeast	124.1	138.7	114.1	83.3	99.2	111.4	115.9	133.8	124.1	113.9	124.4	121.4	178.6	1,431.6	1,243.8	
North Central	211.9	163.3	140.3	110.0	99.0	157.5	213.2	146.8	186.9	209.6	197.2	232.2	196.6	1,991.4	1,748.7	
South	139.5	118.0	137.0	131.0	108.4	130.1	138.6	125.1	128.1	140.0	156.0	164.7	122.8	1,591.5	1,455.4	
West	140.7	132.0	99.2	124.3	107.8	127.5	140.0	119.6	141.8	173.2	169.2	149.1	123.2	1,635.2	1,155.9	
Additions, alterations, and repairs	180.0	157.5	128.9	118.7	109.8	131.4	166.7	142.5	181.9	183.4	173.1	181.9	176.6	1,830.4	1,649.1	
Northeast	36.6	34.8	24.0	24.7	24.1	27.5	34.1	33.3	42.7	39.2	38.2	39.2	39.7	394.1	364.9	
North Central	51.1	39.2	32.8	24.8	30.1	34.0	53.2	40.6	52.3	52.0	47.5	53.4	51.1	510.2	449.2	
South	50.1	43.2	39.8	35.3	29.4	34.8	41.6	36.0	45.8	50.2	44.5	47.7	43.3	481.9	451.1	
West	42.2	40.2	32.4	33.8	26.2	35.2	37.8	32.5	41.1	42.0	42.9	41.6	42.6	444.2	383.9	

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.

² Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

*Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State¹

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														
	1957			1956										1955	1955
	Mar.	Feb.*	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.*	Mar.	Total	Total
All States.....	1,526.5	1,215.3	1,110.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,632.8	1,440.6	1,732.7	1,716.7	1,841.9	1,902.1	1,875.4	1,683.7	18,760.7	18,939.0
Metropolitan areas ²	1,196.0	961.1	863.7	841.6	1,032.0	1,294.1	1,101.4	1,350.2	1,330.7	1,453.6	1,504.3	1,463.8	1,302.5	14,667.4	15,108.9
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	330.5	254.2	246.3	211.4	308.4	338.7	339.2	382.5	386.0	388.3	397.8	421.6	381.2	4,093.3	3,830.1
Alabama.....	14.1	15.2	14.3	11.0	14.7	14.8	14.1	14.2	15.6	14.5	17.0	13.9	15.1	173.1	166.6
Arizona.....	18.1	13.6	26.8	11.4	16.3	19.7	12.4	18.0	16.7	18.4	19.3	12.2	15.7	189.7	165.8
Arkansas.....	6.4	9.0	5.0	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.3	8.0	5.7	5.7	6.0	57.4	54.3
California.....	278.6	212.3	229.4	203.5	242.0	255.6	205.7	291.6	314.1	281.9	284.7	269.9	315.0	3,163.2	3,065.1
Colorado.....	21.9	21.8	19.7	20.2	23.0	41.2	16.8	23.7	17.9	28.8	20.7	25.5	22.8	279.2	280.6
Connecticut.....	42.0	22.3	21.1	22.6	37.1	33.0	29.8	34.6	30.9	41.1	37.9	37.6	22.0	375.1	359.1
Delaware.....	3.2	5.4	6.1	3.4	6.5	7.8	3.2	6.2	3.8	6.3	5.0	8.9	3.7	66.0	62.0
District of Columbia.....	3.9	2.8	5.3	2.4	4.4	17.9	8.9	3.6	6.1	4.5	5.5	3.1	5.9	70.2	87.7
Florida.....	76.0	72.2	70.3	57.8	65.7	77.5	61.7	79.3	72.9	75.0	73.8	69.1	70.1	834.8	746.9
Georgia.....	20.6	22.1	20.2	12.8	17.4	19.0	30.2	23.7	24.2	23.2	26.7	20.0	24.6	250.2	276.7
Idaho.....	3.5	1.3	2.0	1.3	3.3	3.3	4.3	3.7	3.1	3.6	6.3	4.4	3.9	39.6	36.5
Illinois.....	109.8	93.2	61.5	75.2	92.6	118.8	106.9	117.3	119.5	125.0	138.6	138.5	137.4	1,333.8	1,261.6
Indiana.....	51.3	20.7	23.2	20.5	30.7	40.1	34.1	51.2	38.4	41.0	45.2	40.1	30.8	432.0	381.0
Iowa.....	11.2	6.0	4.3	7.6	13.0	21.6	16.7	15.6	14.9	18.9	21.4	21.1	16.2	181.9	180.1
Kansas.....	10.8	10.0	5.8	8.7	14.2	11.5	11.4	10.3	13.0	10.9	13.2	14.6	20.4	151.9	165.4
Kentucky.....	16.8	13.6	6.5	10.1	10.6	11.2	13.9	15.6	22.3	14.1	20.0	19.4	13.0	168.2	189.3
Louisiana.....	17.4	20.4	19.3	18.6	14.9	21.7	19.7	24.2	21.5	20.5	30.5	27.6	27.8	273.1	292.6
Maine.....	2.5	1.0	.6	.8	2.7	2.7	3.9	2.8	3.9	4.5	4.6	2.8	1.4	33.9	29.8
Maryland.....	30.8	37.9	27.3	28.5	28.0	36.4	26.5	49.1	33.7	40.1	46.1	40.8	41.6	429.8	494.4
Massachusetts.....	51.2	28.4	18.5	25.9	39.5	42.5	47.2	40.0	46.4	39.2	45.1	50.2	43.7	470.0	445.1
Michigan.....	74.2	48.2	45.2	38.9	72.8	114.2	81.4	112.6	113.9	98.2	124.5	119.4	89.3	1,084.6	1,130.4
Minnesota.....	20.1	18.3	10.4	15.0	22.5	20.8	40.2	38.1	36.2	41.0	51.9	46.0	26.2	276.2	403.3
Mississippi.....	2.8	3.6	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.1	5.2	4.1	5.1	3.8	5.0	6.2	4.9	52.5	50.3
Missouri.....	24.7	18.6	16.7	15.3	19.4	29.9	22.4	30.3	27.7	28.4	26.6	37.4	31.5	306.7	336.4
Montana.....	3.0	2.3	1.3	.9	2.3	3.2	5.9	3.2	4.2	5.5	5.0	3.4	5.6	41.5	41.7
Nebraska.....	5.6	4.7	2.4	2.6	5.6	8.7	6.2	8.3	10.2	8.0	7.2	8.9	7.8	82.0	100.6
Nevada.....	4.3	3.0	3.6	2.3	3.7	3.0	5.7	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.9	5.1	6.1	45.5	75.3
New Hampshire.....	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.6	3.1	4.4	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	6.2	4.2	2.0	37.8	41.2
New Jersey.....	68.8	50.4	40.3	55.6	54.1	73.6	62.8	68.8	64.0	72.4	83.8	90.9	70.1	810.5	832.3
New Mexico.....	6.7	5.4	9.0	8.4	7.2	6.5	7.0	7.1	6.6	5.9	6.8	6.1	5.7	77.2	85.7
New York.....	109.3	80.8	73.0	86.9	100.8	120.8	129.6	140.9	116.4	166.6	133.8	173.8	110.3	1,470.0	1,489.9
North Carolina.....	16.2	15.2	16.1	11.9	14.9	16.7	14.4	20.4	20.4	17.5	29.5	19.1	21.3	221.4	216.4
North Dakota.....	1.6	.6	.3	.9	1.8	2.5	4.0	6.0	3.9	6.6	5.0	7.1	.9	40.5	35.6
Ohio.....	94.7	73.6	52.6	53.5	78.8	111.1	85.5	116.1	136.0	139.8	132.0	120.7	101.1	1,202.0	1,216.0
Oklahoma.....	10.3	9.2	7.2	8.2	15.9	9.4	13.0	13.4	12.0	13.5	13.9	11.4	11.6	143.2	142.2
Oregon.....	11.4	7.9	12.8	7.2	11.9	12.4	16.3	17.5	16.9	21.1	23.9	16.9	14.5	182.0	157.2
Pennsylvania.....	64.1	49.6	39.9	47.2	48.6	65.5	55.1	67.2	67.8	93.9	84.1	94.4	68.3	780.7	871.9
Rhode Island.....	2.9	1.8	1.6	3.1	4.6	3.6	2.5	4.9	8.1	14.1	4.4	4.7	2.9	59.6	49.0
South Carolina.....	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.7	6.8	5.1	5.4	6.5	6.0	7.7	6.5	6.6	75.8	94.6
South Dakota.....	2.0	1.0	.9	1.0	1.6	4.5	8.2	2.6	3.3	5.3	4.5	4.7	3.4	37.4	36.9
Tennessee.....	15.4	10.5	8.9	13.6	17.0	15.7	15.5	16.5	24.4	19.1	20.3	21.4	19.9	213.0	219.6
Texas.....	82.4	77.1	98.2	56.1	64.9	78.1	71.9	75.2	78.1	75.1	84.3	77.1	88.4	916.9	1,024.6
Utah.....	13.3	7.6	4.3	4.3	9.0	8.1	12.6	14.8	8.7	13.1	12.0	11.3	12.0	145.2	118.7
Vermont.....	1.2	.2	.2	.2	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	1.5	1.9	.7	.3	10.1	11.3
Virginia.....	29.6	33.7	24.7	23.2	24.8	40.7	31.2	36.1	37.3	55.5	58.0	45.0	46.4	452.4	475.2
Washington.....	30.5	24.7	22.2	20.7	25.7	24.8	32.7	37.4	32.8	51.7	35.9	39.3	45.5	390.6	351.0
West Virginia.....	4.6	5.2	3.1	2.8	5.2	6.2	5.1	5.8	5.9	7.9	6.2	6.0	4.7	64.4	67.4
Wisconsin.....	28.7	26.0	18.7	18.8	34.0	40.9	36.6	39.7	38.9	45.6	52.6	59.6	25.6	442.0	438.8
Wyoming.....	1.6	.8	.9	1.9	.8	3.4	2.0	2.7	1.8	3.1	2.1	2.2	3.0	25.0	18.6

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.² Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1930 Census.

*Revised.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started								Estimated construction cost ¹ (in thousands)			
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location					Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	
				Metro- politan places	Nonmetro- politan places	North- east	North Central	South				West
1950.....	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,400	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951.....	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952.....	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953.....	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	303,500	300,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954.....	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955.....	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	389,000	310,800	14,544,647	14,345,829	198,818
1956.....	1,118,100	1,093,900	24,200	770,800	338,300	228,800	303,100	334,200	252,000	13,086,118	12,814,776	271,342
1953: First quarter.....	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
Second quarter.....	324,300	315,000	9,300	238,100	86,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
Third quarter.....	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
Fourth quarter.....	237,400	234,500	2,900	173,200	64,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840
1954: First quarter.....	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
Second quarter.....	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	3,398,898	55,673
Third quarter.....	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,366	3,528,471	61,895
Fourth quarter.....	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,800	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	3,182,385	10,467
1945: First quarter.....	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
January.....	87,600	87,300	300	65,100	19,500	16,000	15,600	30,600	25,400	892,794	890,092	2,702
February.....	89,900	87,900	2,000	66,900	23,000	13,500	19,700	32,400	24,300	954,570	934,585	19,985
March.....	113,800	112,800	1,000	86,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	29,200	1,228,834	1,219,282	9,552
Second quarter.....	404,400	397,000	7,400	295,400	109,000	89,700	116,600	109,600	88,500	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
April.....	132,000	130,500	1,500	96,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	30,400	1,434,395	1,421,309	13,086
May.....	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,500	40,000	37,400	29,900	1,502,901	1,479,773	23,128
June.....	134,800	131,400	3,400	98,000	35,900	30,800	39,300	35,500	28,200	1,478,869	1,448,077	30,792
Third quarter.....	392,200	387,800	4,400	293,300	98,900	75,300	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
July.....	122,600	121,900	700	88,300	34,300	27,000	35,600	32,700	27,300	1,372,150	1,363,092	9,058
August.....	124,700	122,300	2,400	91,500	33,200	24,900	38,000	34,800	27,000	1,369,948	1,346,848	23,100
September.....	114,900	113,600	1,300	83,500	31,400	23,400	34,400	31,900	25,200	1,283,343	1,271,242	12,101
Fourth quarter.....	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
October.....	105,800	104,800	1,000	76,500	29,300	23,500	29,400	28,500	24,400	1,178,809	1,168,229	10,580
November.....	99,200	98,400	800	64,600	24,900	17,700	23,000	27,800	20,700	963,985	955,891	8,095
December.....	76,200	73,500	2,700	54,700	21,500	14,300	15,600	27,700	18,600	853,928	817,409	36,519
1956: First quarter.....	252,100	244,600	7,500	183,800	68,300	45,700	58,200	83,200	65,000	2,850,687	2,761,446	89,241
January.....	75,100	73,700	1,400	54,300	20,800	12,400	15,700	27,200	19,800	814,448	800,665	13,783
February.....	78,400	77,000	1,400	57,600	20,800	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,800	887,138	871,700	15,438
March.....	98,600	93,900	4,700	71,900	26,700	18,900	26,100	29,200	24,400	1,149,101	1,089,081	60,020
Second quarter.....	332,500	325,300	7,200	228,300	104,200	72,300	98,100	93,200	68,900	3,924,184	3,844,192	79,992
April.....	111,400	109,800	1,500	75,200	35,200	23,400	33,600	31,100	23,300	1,309,175	1,293,488	15,687
May.....	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,600	36,100	24,700	33,300	32,800	22,900	1,346,513	1,312,893	33,620
June.....	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,500	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,300	22,700	1,298,496	1,237,814	60,682
Third quarter.....	298,900	292,900	6,000	202,900	96,000	61,800	86,700	87,000	63,400	3,534,804	3,471,787	63,017
July.....	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	29,900	27,700	21,700	1,201,352	1,179,296	22,056
August.....	103,900	103,200	700	70,900	33,000	20,800	29,200	30,700	23,200	1,227,269	1,222,281	4,988
September.....	93,900	90,700	3,200	62,300	31,600	19,200	27,600	28,600	18,500	1,106,183	1,070,240	35,943
Fourth quarter.....	234,600	231,100	3,500	164,800	69,800	49,000	59,600	71,300	54,700	2,776,443	2,737,351	39,092
October.....	93,600	91,200	2,400	64,900	28,700	20,100	26,200	27,500	19,800	1,104,081	1,078,142	25,939
November.....	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,500	19,200	22,700	19,000	929,589	925,991	3,598
December.....	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	18,500	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	740,873	733,218	7,655
1957: First quarter.....	211,800	198,700	13,100	147,000	64,800					2,522,714	2,339,878	182,836
January.....	63,000	60,100	2,900	44,000	19,000	9,300	10,700	24,800	18,200	718,318	681,147	37,171
February.....	65,800	63,100	2,700	46,600	19,200	9,700	14,000	24,600	17,500	762,871	727,081	35,790
March.....	83,000	75,500	7,500	56,400	26,600	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,041,525	928,650	112,875
Second quarter.....	92,000	89,500	2,500	63,800	28,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,147,840	1,118,750	29,090
April.....	102,000	96,000	6,000	68,200	33,800	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,279,400	1,200,000	79,400

¹ Excludes temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, and military barracks; includes prefabricated housing if permanent. These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction, (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Private construction costs are based on permit valuation adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

² Not available.

Preliminary.

* Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

G: Work Injuries

TABLE G-1: Injury-frequency rates¹ for selected manufacturing industries

Industry	1957 ¹				1956 ²				1955				Annual average	
	First quarter				Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	1956 ³	1955
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Quarter										
Average, all manufacturing.....	11.2	11.2	10.9	11.1	11.0	12.3	11.9	12.0	11.7	13.1	12.1	11.3	11.9	12.1
Food and kindred products:														
Meatpacking and custom slaughtering.....	17.6	17.5	19.5	18.2	17.8	19.3	19.4	18.9	18.4	20.8	18.1	18.3	19.1	18.9
Sausage and other prepared meat products.....	21.3	19.7	26.2	22.4	25.6	24.0	23.4	24.1	17.7	21.7	20.6	20.9	24.0	20.2
Poultry and small game dressing and packing.....	18.2	17.3	15.7	17.1	16.4	17.3	18.1	15.1	16.2	16.5	19.3	17.6	16.8	17.4
Dairy products.....	21.1	20.8	16.5	19.5	19.2	26.4	20.8	19.2	22.1	26.1	20.3	19.9	22.6	22.8
Canning and preserving.....	15.9	18.2	12.3	15.3	15.3	17.0	16.1	13.8	16.5	19.6	15.0	14.5	15.9	16.5
Grain-mill products.....	22.2	19.4	16.3	19.3	16.9	16.1	15.7	16.1	15.3	18.3	14.9	16.3	16.2	16.2
Bakery products.....	17.1	22.6	13.8	17.5	13.6	17.0	21.3	21.5	19.9	15.9	15.9	16.1	18.3	17.0
Cane sugar.....	9.4	13.0	10.4	11.0	10.9	12.1	12.5	12.5	13.2	14.7	12.1	13.3	12.1	13.3
Confectionery and related products.....	19.6	20.3	22.6	20.8	15.8	23.9	27.6	19.4	19.1	28.9	25.4	21.4	22.1	24.0
Bottled soft drinks.....	19.4	18.9	15.1	16.2	11.7	17.9	18.1	12.9	14.2	18.4	18.3	18.2	15.3	17.4
Malt and malt liquors.....	13.4	6.0	11.3	10.2	5.3	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.7	9.6	9.0	7.4	6.9	8.4
Distilled liquors.....	12.7	19.4	17.3	16.3	13.5	13.7	14.3	13.9	13.4	15.7	12.9	13.4	14.2	13.8
Miscellaneous food products.....														
Textile-mill products:														
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	8.5	8.8	8.1	8.4	8.2	9.0	9.3	8.3	8.1	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.3
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	8.3	5.4	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.2	6.8	6.8	7.6	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.8
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	22.4	20.4	20.0	20.9	17.2	18.6	19.1	17.7	18.2	17.4	16.7	15.3	18.2	16.9
Knit goods.....	4.5	5.7	4.0	4.7	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.3	5.0	6.5	6.3	5.4	5.9	5.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	12.0	8.0	9.9	10.0	12.3	14.2	13.1	15.0	16.2	15.8	12.6	11.4	13.7	14.0
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	11.7	18.7	21.6	17.2	15.8	16.9	17.5	16.9	16.1	20.5	17.6	18.1	17.2	18.0
Apparel and other finished textile products:														
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	7.4	6.2	7.1	6.9	6.4	6.8	6.5	6.0	7.4	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.8
Clothing, women's and children's.....	4.6	7.0	6.7	6.2	5.2	5.6	4.9	4.2	5.4	6.0	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.4
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	5.9	5.5	7.3	6.3	3.4	6.5	6.8	5.5	6.1	8.4	8.0	7.4	5.6	7.4
Miscellaneous wood products.....	5.9	13.6	8.2	9.1	11.1	12.1	12.7	10.9	11.7	13.9	15.5	11.5	11.8	13.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):														
Logging.....	75.7	68.3	54.0	67.0	65.4	71.4	63.6	72.5	74.3	79.9	67.7	68.6	69.4	73.5
Sawmills and planing mills.....	42.1	35.9	34.7	37.6	36.4	42.8	44.6	41.0	38.7	45.5	43.1	38.6	41.3	41.5
Millwork and structural wood products.....	21.7	22.5	17.2	20.4	18.3	20.7	21.2	21.2	21.0	24.5	22.6	24.5	20.8	23.1
Plywood mills.....	25.4	30.5	19.4	25.1	22.0	25.8	25.8	22.4	26.9	30.5	28.9	32.3	24.2	29.6
Wooden containers.....	26.1	21.4	29.0	25.6	25.2	28.3	27.2	27.4	27.4	29.7	29.0	26.0	27.3	28.0
Miscellaneous wood products.....	21.3	31.9	29.0	27.2	26.3	31.2	29.2	27.4	27.8	31.2	32.0	27.3	28.9	29.5
Furniture and fixtures:														
Household furniture, nonmetal.....	17.5	17.8	16.4	17.2	16.4	17.7	17.7	17.8	18.6	19.3	18.7	16.0	17.4	18.2
Metal household furniture.....	10.8	13.0	13.8	12.6	14.4	14.6	13.4	13.0	18.6	13.1	14.1	17.1	13.9	15.7
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	14.3	19.2	17.5	17.0	17.1	19.3	19.4	20.2	17.3	20.1	14.9	16.9	19.0	17.4
Office furniture.....	16.9	14.6	18.0	16.5	15.3	15.3	17.8	16.7	14.4	21.8	21.7	16.2	16.6	18.4
Public-building and professional furniture.....	7.6	12.1	8.8	9.4	16.5	26.1	16.1	15.0	21.1	20.1	19.1	13.9	18.5	18.6
Partitions and fixtures.....	17.6	19.3	17.7	18.2	22.7	21.3	21.8	19.3	22.2	22.9	12.7	16.7	21.5	18.6
Screens, shades, and blinds.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.9	10.9	16.1	17.6	13.8	16.2	18.0	12.4	17.9	14.6	16.0
Paper and allied products:														
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	10.4	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.4	11.7	10.6	10.9	10.5	12.0	11.0	11.4	10.9	11.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	12.3	12.3	11.3	12.0	14.7	14.4	12.5	15.4	13.9	14.4	15.6	14.5	14.4	14.6
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	15.4	16.0	13.9	15.1	13.3	13.3	11.6	13.5	14.2	15.4	14.2	14.5	12.8	14.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:														
Newspapers and periodicals.....	7.4	7.2	9.1	7.9	8.2	9.2	9.5	10.0	8.2	9.4	9.6	8.8	9.2	9.0
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	10.5	9.5	8.9	9.6	7.5	8.9	9.9	8.9	9.3	9.7	8.5	8.3	8.9	8.9
Chemicals and allied products:														
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.7	5.0	7.1	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.8	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.3
Plastics, except synthetic rubber.....	3.2	4.2	4.6	3.9	3.5	4.2	3.7	3.5	4.4	5.4	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.5
Synthetic rubber.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	1.2	.9	2.7	3.5	2.7	(1)	(1)	2.0	2.0	1.6
Synthetic fibers.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.9	3.1	2.3	1.7	2.4
Explosives.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.2	3.5	1.5	3.0	2.6
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals.....	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.7	4.0	5.0	3.7	2.8	4.1
Drugs and medicines.....	8.9	5.3	8.5	7.7	6.4	7.6	8.5	8.0	6.1	8.5	7.7	7.9	7.6	7.5
Soap and related products.....	8.1	8.6	5.5	7.3	7.2	8.5	7.1	7.2	6.3	8.8	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.6
Paints, pigments, and related products.....	8.7	7.0	10.4	8.7	9.4	10.1	9.1	9.3	7.9	9.8	11.6	9.5	9.4	9.7
Fertilizers.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.4	18.6	16.0	11.0	14.0	16.4	14.1	14.8	15.2	14.6	15.1
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	22.1	20.3	24.6	22.3	24.5	20.6	19.0	19.1	21.4	23.6	20.2	23.7	20.9	22.2
Compressed and liquified gases.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.9	4.9	4.3	4.6	6.7	14.0	9.5	15.7	5.7	5.2	11.3
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products.....	15.8	14.7	13.0	14.5	14.0	17.0	15.0	15.3	14.7	15.6	17.4	16.0	15.2	15.7
Rubber products:														
Tires and inner tubes.....	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.2	4.2	3.5	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.8
Rubber footwear.....	4.0	8.3	10.3	7.5	5.7	5.9	5.4	4.8	4.1	3.3	4.0	3.4	5.5	3.7
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	13.4	15.8	14.1	14.3	9.0	10.8	11.1	12.9	9.7	11.1	10.2	10.1	11.8	10.2
Leather and leather products:														
Leather tanning and finishing.....	27.9	18.7	16.4	21.0	17.1	23.8	20.3	23.4	20.8	27.0	21.3	21.1	21.2	22.5
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.7	20.1	20.8	16.3	18.9	17.6	20.3	23.2	21.9	18.7	20.7
Footwear (except rubber).....	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.3	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.2	8.8	10.4	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.8
Miscellaneous leather products.....	13.0	21.6	9.7	14.5	15.4	11.5	12.7	15.7	13.4	12.2	11.3	16.1	14.1	13.2
Stone, clay, and glass products:														
Glass and glass products.....	8.2	10.0	7.6	8.6	8.2	9.8	8.1	7.7	10.2	10.0	9.5	9.5	8.7	9.7
Structural clay products.....	32.9	28.6	20.1	27.1	25.6	33.1	34.0	30.4	34.3	39.1	32.8	34.1	31.3	35.1
Pottery and related products.....	13.8	8.7	11.5	11.3	15.5	15.0	14.5	15.6	14.8	15.8	15.4	18.6	15.1	16.1
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool.....	20.5	18.4	23.3	20.8	20.4	30.4	28.0	24.2	25.2	31.7	25.1	25.4	26.2	26.9
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	14.5	12.6	11.6	12.9	13.6	11.9	11.9	13.6	13.5	17.2	17.2	14.5	12.9	15.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE G-1: Injury-frequency rates ¹ for selected manufacturing industries—Continued

Industry	1957 ²				1956 ²				1955				Annual average	
	First quarter				Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	1956 ²	1955
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Quarter										
Primary industries:														
Blast furnaces and steel mills.....	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.8
Gray-iron and malleable foundries.....	24.0	22.4	21.1	22.5	25.4	29.1	26.9	29.2	27.5	32.5	26.7	24.4	27.8	27.7
Steel foundries.....	23.2	26.5	24.7	24.7	22.0	25.8	23.8	23.1	22.8	20.9	19.0	15.8	23.8	19.9
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying.....	8.2	8.4	10.4	9.0	10.8	9.0	10.9	13.0	11.8	11.6	13.2	11.0	11.1	11.9
Nonferrous foundries.....	16.9	15.6	17.5	16.7	13.7	18.0	17.0	15.5	17.3	19.6	18.0	18.6	16.1	18.3
Iron and steel forgings.....	21.8	21.9	21.8	21.9	19.6	18.1	19.0	18.2	16.4	17.7	19.5	18.0	18.0	18.0
Wire drawing.....	10.2	15.2	10.1	11.8	9.6	12.5	12.5	11.7	11.9	11.6	13.7	12.4	11.5	12.4
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe.....	12.5	13.7	10.3	12.1	11.6	11.6	9.1	8.5	10.3	12.6	10.1	8.8	10.1	10.4
Cold-finished steel.....	18.9	9.4	9.4	12.6	11.4	12.2	14.6	16.0	13.3	17.5	16.8	15.3	13.7	15.7
Fabricated metal products:														
Tin cans and other tinware.....	9.0	6.4	6.4	7.2	6.9	9.0	9.0	7.9	7.0	5.9	7.0	7.2	8.3	6.8
Cutlery and edge tools.....	15.8	15.5	13.0	14.7	18.1	19.2	12.4	17.0	15.2	18.0	14.1	14.7	16.4	15.5
Handtools, files, and saws.....	14.8	12.9	20.7	16.1	15.5	14.9	17.3	16.3	15.1	15.8	15.7	14.7	16.0	15.3
Hardware.....	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	9.3	10.6	10.1	11.6	10.3	9.6	10.8	10.3	10.3	10.3
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	12.9	9.9	8.6	10.5	14.0	11.9	17.0	15.6	16.3	15.6	17.0	16.1	15.0	16.3
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus.....	14.2	17.0	12.7	14.6	16.4	20.4	15.0	16.1	15.9	18.4	16.5	13.0	17.1	16.0
Structural steel and ornamental metal work.....	22.9	22.5	26.5	24.0	23.4	24.4	22.3	21.7	20.3	28.0	21.8	21.8	22.9	22.9
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim.....	17.0	30.1	10.1	18.8	20.1	18.3	18.8	15.7	12.4	14.0	15.0	12.9	18.2	13.6
Boiler-shop products.....	24.1	25.2	24.1	24.4	21.1	23.4	24.3	22.9	22.7	23.6	24.5	20.1	22.9	22.8
Sheet-metal work.....	21.2	26.8	14.3	20.6	18.7	24.5	19.2	23.9	22.4	23.6	22.7	18.6	21.3	21.9
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	9.7	9.2	10.7	10.3	10.2	11.0	10.5	12.2	11.0	10.8	10.8	11.3	10.7	10.8
Metal coating and engraving.....	16.1	12.4	13.7	14.1	18.8	23.7	15.6	21.2	16.7	22.4	25.6	21.2	19.3	21.4
Fabricated wire products.....	16.0	17.7	19.5	17.7	17.7	18.9	16.6	17.2	15.5	19.2	18.3	15.6	17.5	17.1
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.4	7.0	12.8	14.0	15.4	16.9	17.2	19.9	8.5	12.4	15.8
Steel springs.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.7	17.3	15.1	14.0	15.3	19.6	14.9	14.7	14.7	15.5	16.0
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	9.9	13.5	11.8	11.7	13.0	14.9	13.7	13.9	14.2	14.8	13.2	12.1	14.0	13.6
Screw-machine products.....	12.4	13.1	15.0	13.6	14.3	12.9	13.9	11.9	11.6	12.2	14.6	12.8	13.2	12.8
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	11.5	10.4	14.4	12.1	9.2	14.4	10.7	10.1	10.5	12.5	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.4
Machinery (except electrical):														
Engines and turbines.....	8.3	8.1	7.6	8.0	9.5	10.1	10.3	11.2	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.1	10.3	8.7
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	7.2	8.9	9.8	8.7	7.8	7.9	9.6	9.9	9.3	8.6	10.7	9.4	8.9	9.5
Construction and mining machinery.....	16.8	19.8	16.9	17.8	16.3	18.2	19.3	17.5	16.1	17.1	17.2	15.4	17.8	16.5
Metalworking machinery.....	10.1	11.0	10.0	10.4	10.3	10.7	10.5	11.0	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.8	10.7	9.8
Food-products machinery.....	13.9	16.3	15.7	15.6	16.2	17.2	15.4	16.1	15.1	16.4	16.3	11.4	16.1	14.8
Textile machinery.....	9.2	9.7	10.0	9.5	10.5	11.8	8.1	8.9	11.5	12.8	8.5	8.4	9.7	10.2
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery.....	15.9	15.8	18.9	16.9	14.9	16.8	17.7	16.3	15.1	14.0	13.3	13.0	16.3	13.9
Pumps and compressors.....	16.9	12.7	13.7	14.5	12.1	14.4	12.4	14.3	12.9	13.4	13.9	15.0	13.3	13.8
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	14.6	15.4	16.3	15.4	15.5	16.5	15.4	16.2	16.1	15.5	14.2	13.0	16.0	14.7
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings).....	15.4	10.9	12.5	12.9	11.9	13.2	16.9	14.0	11.4	13.6	13.8	10.8	14.0	12.4
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery.....	14.7	13.4	16.3	14.8	12.3	12.8	13.3	12.6	11.9	13.7	14.4	11.4	12.9	12.8
Commercial and household machinery.....	5.9	5.6	5.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.9	6.1	5.7	7.1	7.1	6.5	5.9	6.5
Valves and fittings.....	12.0	16.7	19.3	15.9	15.9	18.8	16.7	15.9	14.9	16.5	15.2	11.1	17.0	14.4
Fabricated pipe and fittings.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.2	14.3	11.2	13.7	15.2	13.3	20.2	15.5	15.9	13.5	16.2
Ball and roller bearings.....	5.8	11.6	7.3	8.2	11.3	10.8	10.3	10.4	10.9	11.6	9.2	9.4	10.9	10.3
Machine shops, general.....	10.8	13.7	10.9	11.7	11.2	12.1	12.4	13.5	13.4	13.7	15.6	13.2	12.5	14.0
Electrical machinery:														
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	6.1	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.3	7.1	6.8	7.1	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.6
Electrical appliances.....	5.9	3.1	4.0	4.3	3.8	4.2	5.9	6.1	7.3	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.5
Insulated wire and cable.....	10.6	15.8	12.8	12.9	13.1	15.0	14.5	15.2	10.8	10.9	15.5	13.9	14.5	12.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	3.4	5.2	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.4	4.1	4.4	3.5	4.8	5.2	3.7	4.5
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	3.1	3.3	2.6	3.9	2.6	3.0	3.1
Radios and related products.....	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.8	5.2	4.8	5.1
Radio tubes.....	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.0	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.2	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.9
Miscellaneous communication equipment.....	3.6	2.3	3.9	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.1	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.6
Batteries.....	10.2	9.1	12.1	10.5	11.9	10.6	8.8	11.7	11.8	14.4	11.6	13.1	10.8	12.7
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.3	9.1	8.3	10.5	6.8	5.3	4.2	5.1	7.1	8.7	5.5
Transportation equipment:														
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.1
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	5.6	5.9	6.4	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.9	7.2	5.9	5.9	6.5
Aircraft.....	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8
Aircraft parts.....	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	5.0	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.8
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	18.4	15.0	15.9	17.4	15.9	15.4	18.6	20.3	15.8	19.1	19.8	17.3	17.7	18.0
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	32.9	26.6	26.1	33.5	45.4	30.3	36.0	26.5	28.9	32.7	29.6
Railroad equipment.....	9.3	8.8	11.9	10.0	8.6	9.9	9.3	10.4	10.0	10.7	9.1	8.5	9.5	9.6
Instruments and related products:														
Scientific instruments.....	3.9	5.4	3.4	4.2	4.5	6.1	8.5	5.0	4.2	5.1	6.6	5.2	5.9	5.2
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	5.6	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.3	5.2	6.3	6.3	5.5	7.1	6.3	4.9	6.0	5.9
Optical instruments and lenses.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.6	3.0	3.3	7.1	6.3	5.8	4.0	5.6
Medical instruments and supplies.....	4.9	7.4	7.8	6.7	4.6	10.5	8.2	8.4	6.2	8.2	7.4	7.2	7.9	7.3
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	3.5	5.5	6.0	4.9	4.4	5.9	6.2	5.3	6.3	6.6	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.1
Watches and clocks.....	8.4	4.6	8.4	7.2	5.4	4.8	6.1	4.6	6.1	6.0	5.7	7.0	5.3	6.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:														
Paving and roofing materials.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.0	11.9	12.6	15.2	10.3	17.4	12.5	11.6	9.5	12.6	12.8
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	7.2	5.6	7.0	6.6	6.6	4.9	5.8	7.1	5.0	6.6	8.0	7.8	6.1	6.8
Fabricated plastics products.....	10.7	13.1	9.9	11.2	13.1	13.0	12.8	13.4	13.9	11.8	11.4	13.9	13.2	12.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	10.5	10.3	10.9	10.5	11.8	11.1	13.2	13.7	13.7	13.7	12.6	12.9	12.8	13.1
Ordinance and accessories.....	4.0	4.7	6.0	4.9	4.2	5.0	5.5	4.6	6.1	6.8	7.1	4.5	4.9	6.1

¹ The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of employment, which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job which is open and available to him throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any one or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The term "injury" includes occupational disease.

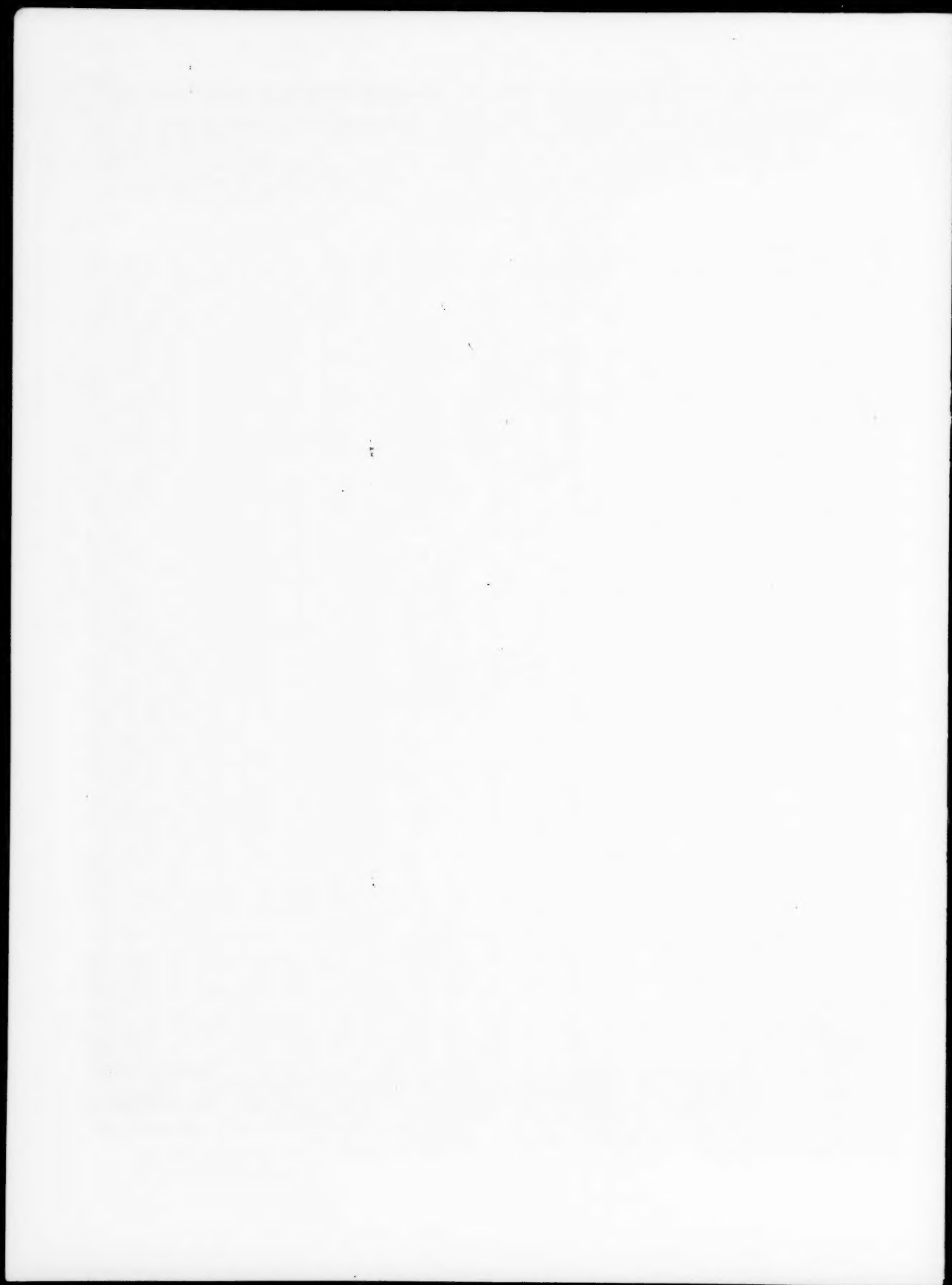
² Rates are subject to revision when final annual averages become available.
³ Insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

NOTE: These data are compiled in accordance with the American Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experience, approved by the American Standards Association, 1954.

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SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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